

DRAFT

451-02

AGENDA

SECOND MEETING OF THE SENECA ARMY DEPOT

TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (TRC)

*Location:
Seneca Army Depot
NCO Club
Second Avenue & South Street
Please enter Depot via Post 1
(Main entrance adjacent State Rt. 96)*

THURSDAY, 15 OCTOBER 1992

- 1230-1235 Welcome
Colonel James B. Cross, Commander, Seneca Army Depot
- 12:35-1:15 Site Briefing Status Update
SEAD, Huntsville Division US Army Corps of Engineers
- 1:15-1:45 Discussion of TRC Charter finalization
- 1:45-2:00 Discussion of expanding TRC Membership
- 2:00-3:30 TBD based on suggested topics

Please confirm attendance prior to October 8, 1992 with Mr. James Miller at

(607) 869-1532

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TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

Session 1 of the Technical Review Committee held
at the Seneca Army Depot, Romulus, New York on the 28th day
of July, 1992.

REPORTED BY: JUDITH WARNER

1 MR. WHITAKER: Good afternoon. We will
2 get started now. I would like to welcome you to
3 Seneca. My name is Jerry Whitaker. I am the
4 public affairs officer here at Seneca. Before
5 we jump into the meeting I will make a few
6 announcements. You should have three handouts.
7 If you don't, let us know because we want to
8 make sure you have copies to take away with you.
9 One has a deer on the front, Technical Review
10 Committee handout. The second one has a plain
11 cover. The third one has a small picture on the
12 front. For people that are here to observe we
13 have some handouts here in the back. Feel free
14 to grab some.

15 As you know the TRC meeting is a meeting
16 where we have Depot people, community people and
17 people from the regulators and other army
18 agencies come in and talk about Seneca's
19 environmental problems. This is a working
20 meeting. We are departing from that slightly
21 today in that instead of talking a lot of
22 technical information, we are going to be
23 talking a lot of general information, describing
24 the problems and the process to make sure that
25 everyone here has a general understanding of

1 where we are and where we are going.

2 There are a number of presentations
3 today. Colonel Cross is going to welcome you to
4 the Depot. He is the Chairman of the TRC.
5 Gary Kittell, our Director of Engineering and
6 Housing, will make a brief presentation. Kevin
7 Healy from the Corps of Engineers who will make
8 a little bit longer presentation. Then I will
9 do a very brief presentation on public
10 participation. If you have any comments or
11 questions we would ask you to hold off until
12 after the presentations, and we would like for
13 you to focus those comments and questions on
14 Seneca's environmental situation. We understand
15 there are other concerns. We will be happy to
16 address those, but we want to focus on the
17 environment. One more very important
18 announcement. Judy Warner is in the back of the
19 room and Judy is taking notes. We would ask for
20 everyone to speak up, speak clearly, please
21 speak one at a time. We want to have as
22 accurate a record as possible.

23 I would like to welcome you to Seneca
24 Army Depot and introduce Colonel Jim Cross, our
25 Commander.

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MR. CROSS: Thank you, Jerry. I do want to second what he was saying and welcome you officially to Seneca Army Depot. We are delighted that you have been able to come today. We think this is a very important topic as I think all of you will agree with us. We hope to make your stay as hospitable as possible, and if there is anything we can do to make it better not just today but also as we do these meetings in the future, don't hesitate to let us know either to Gary or to Jerry or myself. We can always learn trying to make things better and better. We will start off with bigger tables next time. I feel like a sardine in a little tin can.

As you no doubt know these are some very exciting and frustrating times right now since the announcement on the 2nd of July about the massive cutbacks in Seneca. But in some of the press that you have seen there have been different interpretations of that and I want to just hit two of those. The first one is you have heard it written the base is closing. I want to reassure you the base is not closing. We are taking major hits in terms of personnel,

1 but the base is not closing and we will remain
2 with our conventional ammunition, general
3 supplies and the storage of industrial plant
4 equipment.

5 Second item is that some people have the
6 idea that the army will not clean up the
7 historical environmental problems of Seneca
8 unless the base is put on the BRAC closure list
9 or it's closed and that's absolutely not true.
10 The army is required by federal regulation to do
11 the cleanup regardless of whether or not the
12 base is open or closed. So we are here today to
13 form the Technical Review Committee to help
14 guide those actions.

15 I will mention also as we did to the
16 press this morning the position of this first
17 TRC and the announcement are purely
18 coincidental. As you will learn later the army
19 and Seneca in particular has been working since
20 1980 on a lot of these issues, and we have been
21 on a glide path step-by-step process that we
22 have to go through and it just happened that it
23 came about the same time as the RIF. Mr.
24 Kittell and I were talking about that and I said
25 if we started a year ago the plan to do it that

1 way, we probably wouldn't have been able to pull
2 it off. So this is coincidental and nothing I
3 or anybody else can do about that because I am
4 sure you wouldn't want us to delay this to
5 change the feeling on the position.

6 The TRC is obviously and you're going to
7 get more briefing on that this is a group that
8 we are together going to help guide the process
9 by which we are going to clean up these
10 historical environmental issues and it's going
11 to involve Depot employees, community personnel
12 as many of you people are, and state, local and
13 federal agencies are all going to play a part of
14 this team, Technical Review Committee. It's
15 going to be open to the public, but they're
16 sometimes going to be down into the nitty-gritty
17 of technical sides of how to clean this up later
18 on. So, I don't know how many people are going
19 to wade through that, but it is open to the
20 public and Mr. Whitaker will also be conducting
21 periodic -- what do you call those Jerry --
22 public information meetings as well.

23 As he mentioned I will Chair the meeting.
24 My principal role as the Chairman will be to
25 help orchestrate where we are going to go from

1 here, and I would just ask a couple of things.
2 One, within some assemblance of decorum we use
3 Robert's Rules of Order as a general guideline
4 and we try to stay focused on what we are here
5 to accomplish. It's going to be very easy to
6 get diverted as we start talking about some of
7 these tough issues, and I hope we can stay
8 focused on what we are really here to do and
9 that is jointly figure out how the army best can
10 clean up the environmental problems here at
11 Seneca. So, with that as a preface I am trying
12 to say in that last one politely I am not going
13 to rule this thing with an iron hand because it
14 needs to be a free exchange of information
15 between the employees at Seneca, regulated
16 agencies and the local community. Jointly we
17 will come up with a good solution to this, but I
18 think we also need to conduct it in the typical
19 parliamentary rules so everybody has the
20 opportunity to make their say and try to solve
21 the problem. Thanks again for coming. I will
22 get off and let Mr. Kittell come up and he will
23 give you a more detailed briefing on the process
24 that we are fitting into and where we stand
25 right now in that process.

1 MR. KITTELL: Thank you, Colonel. What I
2 plan to do as far as overview briefing is
3 concerned is go through the handout, Technical
4 Review Committee handout, I have got a few
5 slides and highlight. Specifically the
6 Technical Review Committee membership, there is
7 a page on that, but basically it is people here
8 for the Depot from a technical perspective; a
9 person from the Huntsville Corps of Engineers in
10 Huntsville, Mississippi or Alabama, Mr. Healy,
11 who is the project manager and their employer
12 because they're the agency responsible for
13 providing the responsibility for the remedial
14 type work here; Dr. Kathleen Buchi from U.S.
15 Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency; Mr.
16 Mann from the New York State Department of
17 Health; Mr. Dombrowski from the County Health
18 Department; Miss Struble from the Environmental
19 Protection Agency, project manager for EPA on
20 the Seneca site; Mr. Gupta who is from the State
21 Department of Environmental Conservation,
22 project manager for the Seneca Army Depot site.
23 I should back up and introduce Mr. Battaglia who
24 is also the army's project manager for this
25 particular site. We have representatives from

1 the supervisory chain of each of the three
2 affected communities. Mr. Nivison from
3 Romulus, Mr. Stafford from Varick and Mr.
4 Favreau from Ovid. There is two concerned
5 citizens on the Technical Review Committee. One
6 of them is in attendance, Mr. Terryberry.

7 We are here primarily now to deal with
8 the ongoing studies and to get to selection of
9 alternatives and remedial alternative for the
10 open burning grounds and the ash landfills which
11 has been reported in the press and are
12 schematically represented on the following map
13 in your handout. Following each of those is a
14 short synopsis of the problem. The ash landfill
15 site, the one where we have found a narrow plume
16 of groundwater contamination that goes out to
17 our boundary and possibly beyond to properties
18 owned by private citizens. The main contaminant
19 is trichloroethylene which is a degreasing
20 solvent. The second site is open burning
21 grounds which is in the northwest corner of the
22 installation and there is extensive
23 contamination potential of soils there. No
24 groundwater plume, but we could have heavy
25 metals in the form of lead and barium in the

1 soils where we have burned and blown up
2 explosives over the years.

3 The next part of the handout is just a
4 companion of newspaper articles that have been
5 out there telling the public that things had
6 been going on, things have been found and things
7 have been going on at Seneca Army Depot in
8 relation to environmental contamination in
9 specifically the two sites I have mentioned.
10 One of those is a public notice that talks about
11 the availability of the information repository,
12 and since then an administrative record in the
13 Romulus Town Hall in Willard where final
14 documents that are used to decide what solution
15 and corrective action is taken are there for
16 public review. They have been through the
17 internal review process and that is the
18 collective position of the parties involved
19 about that particular document and what it says.

20 As the Colonel mentioned this is a really
21 complex technical situation. There is a lot of
22 science involved, and what I want to do now is
23 talk a little bit about technical assistance.
24 The Congress and the EPA anticipated that a
25 concerned community group will need help in

1 having their own source of technical guidance on
2 this. So there are Technical Assistance Grants
3 up to \$50,000 per site available and Miss
4 Struble I believe has an application form here.

5 MS. STRUBLE: No, I don't have a form.
6 But if people are interested I can take their
7 names and a representative could call them later
8 on in the week.

9 MR. KITTELL: The funds are available in
10 the form of a grant, and like many grants there
11 are conditions on how they are spent. There are
12 forms to supplement the technical capabilities
13 of the community, and as I read through this
14 there are matching requirements. Matching
15 requirements can be administrative type matching
16 services --

17 MR. CROSS: When you say site, you are
18 talking about per SWMU'S site?

19 MR. KITTELL: Not at the SWMU level
20 but the RI/FS level. As you read through this
21 it would apply \$50,000 available for Seneca Army
22 Depot. But it gives an example if there were
23 three sites on a larger hole the potential is
24 there for there to be three times \$50,000
25 but there are matching requirements to these

1 grants.

2 On the fact sheet that's labeled
3 Technical Review Committee, a few pages on the
4 purpose of the Technical Review Committee is
5 help choose the best possible solution involving
6 environmental restoration at any site and our
7 purpose is here for Seneca Army Depot. The
8 reason that Technical Review Committee members
9 are drawn from both the lead agency and
10 regulatory community as well as the local
11 community in that the local community can
12 provide information exchange between themselves
13 and the public and the cleanup effort to ensure
14 that the final solution balances all the
15 criteria involved.

16 The CERCLA is a hazard plus cost benefit
17 and implementability type law which really would
18 not argue towards multimillion dollar cleanup
19 effort of a minor problem in a site that is not
20 going to be used for extensive human habitation.
21 So it would be pointless let's say to remove a
22 small pile of debris from a site where it might
23 be required if it was going to become a school
24 when it's unlikely a school would ever be
25 constructed there. So, the Technical Review

1 Committee gets feedback from the community and
2 also lends some local prospective to what the
3 final solution is and those are extreme examples
4 I gave earlier.

5 The public meetings, experts will be able
6 to present information, answer questions.
7 Certainly citizens can ask questions and offer
8 comments.

9 We have a charter that is going through
10 the review process that I think created a little
11 bit of a stir because it was implied and
12 inferred from that that we were having secret
13 meetings and that's not the case. The comments
14 that came back argued to the contrary. So
15 that's why one of the enhancements has already
16 been made. However, that charter is not
17 required nor is it final.

18 I would like to talk a little bit about
19 the National Priorities List and trying to put
20 Seneca Army Depot on the National Priorities
21 List in perspective. The Superfund has set up a
22 flagging process to highlight those areas that
23 have large potential for creating contamination
24 of human health, of the environment and to help
25 focus attention and cleanup efforts there.

1 There are almost 1,200 NPL sites across the
2 country. Ninety-six DOD sites are included.
3 Thirty-two belong to the army and we are one of
4 those. The installation and all Seneca Army
5 Depot has been listed as a National Priority
6 List site; however, there were three specific
7 areas that contributed to us getting the score
8 that crossed this threshold to be included on
9 the National Priorities List. One of those is
10 the ash landfill which we talked about earlier
11 and we will talk about again today extensively,
12 the open burning grounds and the deactivation
13 furnace.

14 Let's move on to a chart that looks like
15 the one Lois has. This is the Superfund
16 Process, the CERCLA Process, and it explains why
17 we are assembled here today for the first time
18 and what will be many times until we get through
19 this process. Step 1 through 6 starts with site
20 characterization which is kind of a discovery
21 phase where you discover things about a site
22 either from talking to employees, looking at
23 operating records or from environmental sampling
24 or monitoring that you may have been doing right
25 along. If after you go through site

1 characterization and you decide that you have a
2 serious problem that you need to abate cleanup
3 you do a remedial investigation and feasibility
4 study. This is a complex scientific study and
5 modeling of a particular site that will lead you
6 to different alternatives for cleaning up, and
7 we are in that particular phase now for the open
8 burning grounds and with the ash landfill. In
9 that phase once you learn quite a bit about the
10 site is where you start talking with the
11 effected communities and the public as to what
12 is a reasonable alternative for cleanup, what
13 that might be. So, we are bringing you in and
14 your involvement and we are bringing you in at
15 just the right step. Nothing has been learned
16 so you don't have to suffer through the long
17 learning process for us to get to this point.
18 You have been brought in so you know what we do
19 and we can carry on together.

20 Once the feasibility study has been
21 completed proposals for cleaning up the site are
22 the next step. Those are evaluated against
23 various criteria, and a record of decision is
24 prepared and finalized after public comment.
25 The record will decide or state exactly what the

1 decision is as to the further conduct of that
2 site which could very well require remedial
3 design and some sort of remedial action.
4 That's the fifth step. Sometimes those remedial
5 actions require technology to be put in place to
6 continually treat whatever the problem is that
7 you are trying to clean up. That brings you in
8 that case to the sixth step where you have to
9 operate and maintain that treatment equipment
10 for a considerable period of time.

11 Very quickly the next two slides shows
12 where we are with the open burning grounds. We
13 have done site characterization and we have done
14 approximately one half of Step 2, the remedial
15 investigation. The same goes for the next slide
16 for the ash landfill where once again we have
17 completed the first roughly half of Step 2 and
18 we will be starting soon feasibility studies to
19 come up with a proposed plan of cleanup.

20 Next on the handout is something called
21 CERCLA Balancing Criteria which I have gone
22 over. But recapping CERCLA does not say that
23 you will do an absolute cleanup in absolutely
24 every case. CERCLA says you will come up with
25 alternatives to protect human health and

1 environment that comply with the applicable
2 rules and regulations that are effected that is
3 permanent enough to do the job that needs to be
4 done that reduces toxicity and mobility of
5 whatever contaminant you have and the volume.
6 Technology that you can implement that is cost
7 effective, the job that it does and has gained
8 the acceptance of the regulators and community.

9 Following that are a series of press
10 releases that shows we have been making an
11 effort to inform in a particular form as time
12 goes on. That is the end of my overview.

13 I plan to introduce Mr. Healy from the
14 Corps of Engineers to give you a more specific
15 introduction of what's being done here.

16 MR. HEALY: Huntsville Division has been
17 the execution agency for all of the installation
18 restoration program that has been going on in
19 Seneca Army Depot. First thing I am going to
20 discuss this morning is give you a little bit
21 more detail on what Mr. Kittell started to
22 explain. All the work that's being done is
23 being done under two laws specifically and
24 they're listed in your handout. The first one
25 is CERCLA as mentioned before which is the

1 Comprehensive Environmental Response
2 Compensation and Liability Act. That was passed
3 in 1980. CERCLA established the Superfund
4 process which laid the framework for dealing
5 with known or suspected contamination instances.
6 The framework is called the RI/FS process which
7 is remedial investigations and feasibility
8 studies. The second law is SARA, Superfund
9 Amendments and Reauthorization Act, and it
10 simply expanded on the original law to CERCLA
11 and added a few additional requirements so to
12 speak.

13 All right. On this slide, you can't see
14 it very well, we are going to be dealing mostly
15 with the introductory portion which is on the
16 extreme left side. The first phase of the RI/FS
17 process is what is known as a preliminary
18 assessment or PA. Preliminary assessment is
19 essentially a record search. The object is to
20 seek info on past activities and practices at
21 the site and, like I said, you do a records
22 search and personnel interviews are what you
23 depend on to get your information for the
24 preliminary assessment. If there is enough
25 information found that contamination is

1 considered likely, then you go onto the next
2 phase which is the SI or site investigation.
3 The SI is actual field work, lab analysis, and
4 from the SI you get your first bit of data.
5 From there what's normally done is what's called
6 a hazard ranking score and the hazard ranking
7 score is a prediction of the potential for
8 contamination and also the affects that that
9 contamination may have on the public or on flora
10 in the area. If you achieve a threshold score
11 of 28.5 based on all of the math that's involved
12 and that's quite considerable, then a site is
13 listed on the NPL which Seneca happened to fall
14 under.

15 After that initiates the RI/FS portion
16 of the process which is extreme detail. First
17 step in the RI/FS process is called scoping of
18 the RI/FS the purpose of which is to compile
19 and discuss or interpret all of the existing
20 data that's available on a site. The object is
21 to provide a focus for any investigation that
22 will follow, and that focus culminates in what
23 we call work plans which are the plans by which
24 all work will be done on the site as far as
25 methods, as far as actual sampling and things

1 like that.

2 After you scope the RI/FS you perceive
3 what is known as a site characterization which
4 is a much more detailed site investigation. We
5 talked about the site investigation in the
6 preliminary. This is in much more detail. The
7 purpose of this is to do actual in depth field
8 work, and you need to define the nature and
9 extent of the contamination. We are no longer
10 trying to confirm it's there. We know it's
11 there. We need to define and delineate.

12 After you completed these two steps which
13 is the completion of what we call in the
14 remedial investigation, we follow on the step
15 called the feasibility study. The feasibility
16 study is an attempt to gather information or to
17 propose all possible remedies that might be used
18 to remediate the site. The first step is what's
19 known as development and screening of
20 alternatives. This is a generic screening
21 opportunity. All possible alternatives are
22 taken into account and they're screened based
23 simply on technological feasibility. So, all
24 alternatives that are quite off the wall if you
25 want to say for the site in particular will be

1 thrown out during this stage.

2 The next step is treatability
3 investigations will be involved in some cases
4 where an alternative that is chosen needs to be
5 explored or studied a little bit more as far as
6 actual feasibility with relation to the specific
7 site conditions. So I just wanted to mention
8 that could be part of the process.

9 The next step is a detailed analysis of
10 the alternatives that remain. Mr. Kittell began
11 to discuss the eight or nine criteria that are
12 used in the evaluation. These eight or nine
13 criteria arose from what was statutorily
14 required. The next few slides I am not going to
15 go through in detail. They are in your
16 information packet. I wanted to let you know
17 the information is there, what it's used for and
18 I will leave it up to you to look at it. These
19 are the statutory requirements for choosing
20 alternatives. Those statutory requirements are
21 spelled out in much greater detail.

22 Now we start to talk about the eight or
23 nine criteria for actually making the decision.
24 This also is in great detail. I wanted to offer
25 it. When you talk about the eight or nine

1 criteria, these are the subcategories under
2 which all decisions will be made when we have
3 the architect engineering firm actually making
4 recommendations for the feasibility. These are
5 what we will be using to judge the feasibility
6 of each alternative.

7 This is again another few tables that
8 offer information much more detail than we care
9 to go into right now for you to look at on your
10 own time so you will understand the decision
11 process that's being made. Several more tables.
12 I think that's the last one.

13 Next object of my discussion is to take
14 that generic presentation and relate it back to
15 the work that's actually been done at the ash
16 landfill and the OB grounds. You see there a
17 little map that shows where the ash landfill is
18 in relation to the rest of the Depot.

19 MR. KITTELL: For those of you it's up
20 Smith Vineyard Road on our property.

21 MR. HEALY: We talked in generic terms
22 about the process. There was a preliminary
23 assessment done at the ash landfill done by the
24 US Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency. They
25 did an initial installation assessment and the

1 results of that were a recommendation that more
2 work needed to be done.

3 As far as actual site investigations the
4 second part of the process the US Army
5 Environmental Hygiene Agency was responsible
6 for a few studies that actually went out and
7 took samples and came up with data. So that was
8 site investigation. Both of those confirm the
9 need to do additional work. So the RI/FS
10 process was initiated at the ash landfill.

11 As far as status update goes this is an
12 update. Work plans which was the completion of
13 the PA/SI stage, the first two stages were
14 developed and approved in October of 1991.
15 Field work commenced shortly thereafter. The
16 field work first phase was completed in December
17 of 1991, and the results were presented in a
18 report which is now the draft stage, draft
19 review where awaiting comments from regulators.
20 When we get those comments we will proceed
21 making whatever changes necessary before we
22 proceed to Phase II. The object of the RI is
23 to determine the extent of contamination. We
24 were able to get a lot down in the first phase,
25 but there are some holes that we need to fill in

1 which we will be doing in Phase II. That's as
2 far as the ash landfill.

3 The results of the Preliminary Site
4 Characterization Summary Report as was suggested
5 we know now that we have volatile organics in
6 the groundwater, this is definite. We also have
7 delineation of that contamination, and if I can
8 step over to the easel over here, this is the
9 ash landfill site. This is north in this
10 direction. Here is the boundary of the
11 installation. Ash landfill is this area in
12 here. There is a concentration of contamination
13 in the soil and groundwater at this point. What
14 you see here is a depiction of the actual plume
15 of groundwater contamination in the groundwater
16 that extends to the west and the worst part of
17 it approach the boundary and this is supposition
18 of what's out there and that supposition will be
19 confirmed, delineated a little further in the
20 Phase II work.

21 As far as the soil goes there is also
22 volatile organic contamination in the soil, and
23 so the ash landfill is pretty cut and dry. We
24 know there is contamination in both the
25 groundwater and the soil of volatile organics

1 type.

2 The second slide we will talk about is
3 the open burn/open detonation grounds location
4 map with reference to the remainder of the Depot
5 is shown. As far as profile goes, again the use
6 of USATHAMA suggests there was need for concern.
7 That was the records search that was performed.

8 There were site investigations also
9 performed by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene
10 Agency and there was contamination confirmed.
11 It was decided more work in the form of remedial
12 investigation to delineate that contamination
13 was required. So one was initiated.

14 The open burn grounds, the schedule for
15 milestones of the open burn grounds is almost
16 exactly the same as the ash landfill being both
17 were done concurrently to the work plans
18 completed in October of '91, field work
19 completed in December, results presented in a
20 separate report that was let out at about the
21 same time as the ash landfill report and we are
22 presently getting regulatory review comments in
23 and changes will be made in preparation for a
24 Phase II.

25 As far as the preliminary results are

1 concerned we have not much in the way of
2 volatile organics at the open burning grounds.
3 We do have metals contamination in the soil as
4 Mr. Kittell alluded to before.

5 As far as groundwater results there is
6 not much of any concern with contamination in
7 the groundwater under the open burning grounds.
8 It turns out the soil is very good at retaining
9 the metals that have ended up in there, and we
10 have not had any leaching to this date of
11 contamination into the groundwater. So the
12 problem of contamination is pretty much kept
13 within the soil. So there is not much of a
14 groundwater problem at all there.

15 The last thing I will talk about is
16 what's known as the Solid Waste Management
17 Units. There is a definition also in your
18 package. Solid Waste Management Unit is defined
19 as any discernable waste management unit at a
20 RCRA facility from which hazardous constituents
21 might migrate irrespective of whether the unit
22 was intended for the management of solid and/or
23 hazardous waste. What we are in the process of
24 doing now we need to step back into the
25 preliminary assessment stage. Although,

1 preliminary assessment was done for the OB and
2 the ash landfill sites and the entire
3 installation was listed on the NPL, these sites
4 were not necessarily -- there was no
5 contamination that was evidenced. So, we are
6 going to go back to the preliminary assessment
7 stage to try to come up with a record search to
8 see what kind of attention needs to be paid to
9 other sites that have been generically listed as
10 potential. We will do a preliminary assessment
11 when the number of sites is decided upon. If
12 there is a need, we will follow-up with a site
13 investigation. If there is anything serious
14 enough, we will come back with a full blown
15 RI/FS, but that is all up in the air. No
16 suggestion that there is definite contamination
17 in a majority of the sites. So it remains to be
18 seen how much work will be done.

19 As far as the future plans go we have a
20 Phase II investigation planned as I suggested
21 for both the ash landfill and the OB grounds,
22 RI/FSSs. Those two will hopefully be awarded at
23 the end of this fiscal year which ends September
24 30th. In which case we hope to have field work
25 completed by the beginning of December and the

1 results of the second phase by possibly March or
2 May, 1993. That's basically it.

3 MR. WHITAKER: I have the final
4 presentation for the day and it's this handout
5 if you would like to pull it out. I am going to
6 go through this very quickly.

7 MR. CROSS: How many not counting the
8 EPA, how many have been familiar at all with all
9 of the acronyms and the process that they have
10 been talking about so far? Anybody? That was
11 kind of my reaction when I got here a year ago.
12 What is interesting is like many government
13 programs everything has got a special word for
14 it and a special acronym. But if you really
15 stop and think about it in common sense terms
16 it's a fairly simple process. You find out off
17 the seat of your pants whether you got a
18 problem. Then you go back and you do a little
19 more in depth investigation and then you figure
20 out what you got to do to clean it up and you go
21 out and clean it up and each one of those have
22 acronyms and it comes along fairly quickly and
23 being able to throw the buzz words around and
24 it's a little daunting when you take it all at
25 one swoop.

1 MR. WHITAKER: I am Jerry Whitaker, the
2 public affairs officer, and I want to talk
3 briefly on public participation. The army has a
4 number of goals for its environmental program.
5 One I am concerned about is the last one on the
6 bottom: Pursue an active role in addressing
7 environmental quality issues in our relations
8 with neighboring communities. That's the last
9 one on the bottom of the first page.

8
10 Kevin and Gary talked about the process
11 somewhat and it is a complicated process. There
12 are a lot of acronyms thrown in there to confuse
13 some of us. Essentially what I did I boiled it
14 down to a three-step process because some of
15 these things are done together. You have those
16 right in front of you. I will run through each
17 of them very briefly. The preliminary
18 assessment/site inspection, PA/SI, the
19 preliminary assessment of course is a records
20 search to identify sites with potential
21 hazardous waste contamination, and the site
22 inspection is the less extensive in the remedial
23 investigation and involves detailed field work,
24 data collection and analysis.

25 Phase II would be the remedial

1 investigation/feasibility study. You have heard
2 that acronym, RI/FS. The record of decision the
3 acronym is ROD. This is simply a field
4 investigation to determine the extent and nature
5 of contamination and evaluation of remedial
6 alternatives leading to selection of an
7 alternative and a record of decision.

8 Finally you get down to the final stage
9 which would be the remedial design/remedial
10 action and these two activities address the
11 remediation of the Army's hazardous waste sites.
12 They can include removing wastes from the site
13 for off-post treatment or disposal, containing
14 the waste onsite, or treating the waste onsite.
15 Gary touched upon that slightly.

16 Why do we need to participate? Well,
17 number one, it's the law and, number two which
18 is equally if not more important to us, because
19 it's the right thing to do. Many of us live in
20 this community and we have a direct interest in
21 the environmental problems here at Seneca Army
22 Depot.

23 Who participates? Well, here we are,
24 Seneca Army Depot, community representatives
25 through Technical Review Committee and also

1 through written comments, regulators. We have
2 several regulators here from the federal, state
3 and local government and a number of army
4 agencies which are all listed here. I have
5 tried to put the acronyms in there so we can get
6 used to them.

7 What do all these people do? We are
8 working on developing a community relations plan
9 which is nearing completion at this point. We
10 have established a Technical Review Committee.
11 Today is our first meeting as you know. We have
12 established an administrative record file and an
13 information repository which is on file in the
14 Romulus Town Hall. The regulators ensure we are
15 in compliance with the laws. The community I
16 hope is going to review and comment on the
17 information that's available, and we hope that
18 we all influence the remediation to the good of
19 the area and the people here.

20 When can the public participate? Well,
21 they can participate any time with written
22 comments. They can participate through their
23 TRC reps that are going to be attending these
24 meetings, and, of course, as the colonel
25 mentioned before there will be periodic public

1 information meetings that people can come and
2 let us know what they think and feel.

3 I am switching gears a little bit here
4 with these next five slides I believe. My
5 intent in showing you these is to show that the
6 Seneca Army Depot has been aware of
7 environmental, potential environmental problems,
8 and they have been working through issues since
9 the early 1980s. I will go through this first
10 slide rather carefully and we will breeze
11 through the next four slides. In 1980 the U.S.
12 Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
13 conducted an installation assessment to
14 determine the potentially contaminated sites.
15 Also beginning in 1980 through 1986 the Army
16 Environmental Hygiene Agency conducted an
17 army-wide evaluation of open burning/open
18 detonation grounds. In 1980 Seneca Army Depot
19 itself got actively involved by initiating an
20 annual groundwater program at the ash landfill
21 and the open burning/open detonation grounds.
22 As you remember those are the two sites where we
23 have known contamination. In July of '89 Seneca
24 was named to the National Priorities List. In
25 December of 1990 we had a contractor up here

1 going to the community. They interviewed many
2 of the town supervisors, concerned citizens,
3 some newspapers. There were a list of 17 people
4 at the interview. Again we are nearing
5 completion of the community relations plan. Of
6 course in March of '92 we established public
7 files on the ash landfill site. Just this month
8 we established public files on the open burning
9 site, and today we established the Technical
10 Review Committee.

11 On these slides what I did is I tried to
12 focus on the sites themselves. Actually I left
13 off 1980 where we started the groundwater
14 monitoring, and there was another mistake on my
15 part where the ash landfill in 1987, we also
16 initiated a good neighbor policy. Again I am
17 going to impose on Gary Kittell to let you know
18 what that was all about because that's rather
19 important.

20 MR. KITTELL: Around Christmas in January
21 of 1987 was when we got indications that we had
22 trichloroethylene, that sort of chemical in the
23 groundwater on our side of the fence. What we
24 did at the time at the direction of the then
25 Commander Colonel Holmes was that we invited in

1 the property owner of the adjacent property, his
2 tenant and we are talking about the farms on
3 Smith Vineyard Road. His attorney came along
4 too and representatives from the County Health
5 Department and told them what we had found. We
6 also got permission at that time from the
7 Department of Army to provide bottled water for
8 the affected family when and if it was
9 necessary. We also agreed to start monitoring
10 their wells at government expense every quarter
11 and to share those lab results with the land
12 owner, County Health Department and the
13 residents. The same residents have been there
14 renting since I guess that time. It's important
15 to note that the house gets its water from a
16 deep rock well that's right in front of the
17 house. It is 12 to 1,300 feet away from our
18 boundary. The source of the contamination
19 that we found is in the groundwater perched on
20 the rock layer which is only three to eight feet
21 down migrating in a westerly or southwesterly
22 direction. We have been sharing those results
23 with the land owner and county health people
24 ever since we knew that we had something that
25 might be a potential danger.

1 MR. DURST: Were the levels above the EPA
2 tolerances?

3 MR. KITTELL: Levels where?

4 MR. DURST: In the well water.

5 MR. KITTELL: No detectable
6 trichloroethylene in the well water but
7 certainly in the monitoring wells around our
8 property.

9 MR. WHITAKER: Let's jump back to the
10 screen here. Two things I would like to point
11 out near the bottom 1989, the Army Environmental
12 Hygiene Agency conducted a site investigation
13 and delineates a narrow plume of volatile
14 organics, mainly TCE, at the installation
15 boundary from the ash landfill.

16 Finally the last one on there the
17 Interagency Agreement negotiations were
18 initiated.

19 Of course on the next slide again I am
20 going to highlight a couple of these. In July
21 of '89 Seneca was named to the National
22 Priorities List. The next, 1990 Seneca receives
23 funding and initiates remedial investigation
24 contract. Please read through the rest of this
25 at your leisure.

1 The next two slides focus on the open
2 burning grounds and again you can see that 1980
3 work began, the Army Environmental Hygiene
4 Agency and Seneca Army Depot. 1989 Seneca is on
5 the National Priorities List.

6 The following chart will bring you up to
7 where we are today. How do we achieve public
8 participation? We started with the community
9 relations plan and that's near finalization. As
10 I mentioned before there were 17 people that
11 were interviewed, supervisors, neighbors, the
12 owner of the farm where the contaminated
13 groundwater is heading and school supervisors.
14 Technical Review Committee, we hope this is a
15 means of getting information out to the public
16 on what we are doing at Seneca Army Depot.
17 Public meetings will follow up the Technical
18 Review Committee's. Legal notices which we are
19 required to publish in the paper. Information
20 repository and administrative record files which
21 are on file for the public in a nonthreatening
22 location. News releases and fact sheets which
23 we pump out periodically on an as needed basis
24 and of course written comments.

25 Where can the public get information to

1 participate? Public information meetings. They
2 can come to the TRC meetings. The
3 administrative record file and the information
4 repository as I mentioned is on file at the
5 Romulus Town Hall. Here is the address and the
6 phone number. They do have copying capabilities
7 down there. So if anyone needs to copy the
8 information that's on file, that's available to
9 them.

10 I am switching gears one more time. I
11 wasn't sure if this was going to be covered or
12 not, but we wanted to make sure you walked away
13 from here with a map giving you the approximate
14 locations of the two sites where we do have
15 known contamination and that concludes my
16 briefing.

17 Colonel, do you want to take it from
18 here, or do you want to open it up to questions
19 at this point?

20 MR. CROSS: Before we open it up to
21 questions let me ask some administrative
22 questions about how we best can get together in
23 this forum again. I guess I would ask that you
24 feedback to Gary or Jerry what general days of
25 the week or times of the working day are the

1 best for you. If there are alternate venues
2 where we ought to meet and discuss those. I
3 don't know whether this time of day is
4 inconvenient for everybody. Basically had to
5 pick some times and places to get it kicked off.
6 Let us know. On the administrative side, those
7 minutes will then be passed out. Approximately
8 how long will that take to get it out to
9 everybody?

10 MR. ABSOLOM: Approximately three weeks.

11 MR. KITTELL: You were more than taking
12 notes. This is a court reporter that we have
13 hired for the purpose to have accurate minutes.
14 The teehee was an administrative aside but I
15 guess it goes in the minutes.

16 I am the executive secretary. So lacking
17 some other volunteer I think I am going to take
18 on the open discussion question answer next
19 agenda phase. Our purpose here today was to get
20 everybody together, get you familiar with the
21 source of problems we are going to be dealing
22 with so you could meet everybody, put names to
23 faces and then answer whatever questions or as
24 many questions we have answers to and then set
25 an agenda for the next meeting which would be a

1 working meeting. So I really had not
2 anticipated we would get involved in an in depth
3 scientific discussion, although we can as deeply
4 as we are able at this point, but rather as I
5 said this would be an introductory meeting. So,
6 it says open discussion, questions and answers.
7 Whoever would like to proceed is fine with me.

8 MR. BATTAGLIA: This is suppose to be
9 quarterly meetings and we are looking at mid
10 October for our next one. See a mutual day
11 that's good for everybody?

12 MR. KITTELL: Any discussion on the idea
13 that the next meeting will be sometime in mid
14 October? Once again I reiterate what Colonel
15 Cross said about if you have dates, days, times
16 or venue choices that you would like to propose,
17 please see Mr. Whitaker. He gave you two names.
18 I am giving you one.

19 MR. TERRYBERRY: Will we be kept up to
20 date through the mail or any information that
21 you find?

22 MR. KITTELL: We have a TRC mailing list.
23 So the sort of information you have been getting
24 from us since you have been put on it, the TRC,
25 will be the sort of thing that we will be

1 sending continuously when it comes out in the
2 press.

3 MR. WHITAKER: Is anyone here not on the
4 TRC mailing list?

5 MR. TERRYBERRY: I don't think I am. I
6 haven't received anything in the mail yet.

7 MR. WHITAKER: See Jim Miller afterwards.
8 We will get you on the list.

9 MR. TERRYBERRY: I personally would like
10 to see the sites at sometime before October just
11 so I know more of what is going on and what I am
12 talking about.

13 MR. NIVISON: We have rough ideas by what
14 you're explaining to where the sites are but
15 being we're not normally on the base.

16 MR. CROSS: How about going to see if we
17 can do that. When you get out there and look at
18 it, once you look at it you realize there is
19 really not a lot to see. But it's good to have
20 a mental image of the sites we are talking
21 about.

22 MR. DURST: Richard Durst, D-u-r-s-t.

23 MR. CROSS: When you have a question how
24 about say your name and basically where you're
25 from or your interest, whether or not it's a

1 concerned citizen or a supervisor of Varick or
2 that because I suspect everybody is in the same
3 boat as I am. There is an awful lot of new
4 faces.

5 MR. DURST: Richard Durst, D-u-r-s-t. I
6 am a Varick resident. A couple of questions
7 came to mind and it goes back to some discussion
8 I have had with neighbors. As far as some of
9 the studies being done the epidemiological type
10 as far as medical problems that have cropped up
11 in the areas over the years, there have been
12 stories about children on the west side of the
13 depot where a number of them have no enamel in
14 their teeth, women on the right side of the lake
15 having abnormally high levels of breast cancer.
16 I don't know whether these are hearsay or any
17 studies to verify if these are above certain
18 levels. I am asking if there are going to be
19 studies of the medical type as well as the
20 exclusion type questions.

21 MR. KITTELL: The study process looks at
22 receptors and potential receptors. Somebody is
23 going to have to check with ATSDR.

24 MR. BATTAGLIA: Agency for Toxic
25 Substances and Disease Registry.

1 MR. KITTELL: They have been here and
2 made a preliminary assessment, and that
3 preliminary assessment is that other than
4 the groundwater contamination we talked about
5 there does not appear to be a potential for
6 pollutants migrating off the Depot.

7 As far as the enamel on teeth, the only
8 contributor that I can think of is we do provide
9 water to the local towns from we drop to the
10 lake and we add fluoride to it for tooth health.

11 As far as incidents of cancer miles away
12 from here we do not operate the sorts of
13 industry that I think have been linked in the
14 chemical belts and all that with contributing
15 wholesale chemicals in the environment. I am
16 not sure if that answers your question or not.

17 MR. DURST: Not really. In other words a
18 study hasn't been done?

19 MR. BATTAGLIA: Another step in the
20 process, it's called risk assessment, and in a
21 risk assessment you look at health risks for the
22 public and also ecological risks and that's a
23 step we are yet to get to in our process. We
24 are still in the initial site investigation
25 step. So that's one of the things they do for

1 any site as part of the overall process. It
2 will get looked at and also look at ecological
3 risks, any affect on plant and animals.

4 MR. DURST: These are in the project
5 program as far as doing some type of survey?

6 MR. HEALY: It has to be done. The only
7 thing is I don't believe they get specific to
8 the point where you can analyze whether certain
9 breast cancer is increased by such and such.

10 MR. MANN: Between our agency and ATSDR
11 which works with federal EPA particularly on
12 this site they will be doing a health assessment
13 working actually severally in this case because
14 it's a federal facility and ATSDR is doing their
15 own assessment and the State Health Department
16 is putting together an assessment for ATSDR. As
17 part of our review of the process and ATSDR's
18 completion of the health assessment that's
19 something we will be looking for is whether or
20 not there is contamination at the site that
21 could be causing problems in the community.
22 That's what these gentlemen first thing look at,
23 are there contaminants migrating. If there are,
24 we have identified actual exposure pathways, and
25 then we will make the next step and see if there

1 is anything health wise reflected. To date
2 there is nothing from the sites that we are
3 investigating here that would cause a problem in
4 the community.

5 MR. DURST: Looking at the causes and
6 potential effects, look at what are reported as
7 effects --

8 MR. MANN: Unless you know there is a
9 source of contamination that has a health affect
10 on the community it's really difficult to try
11 and backtrack from let's say diseases from the
12 community back to an environment, many
13 compounding factors that you can't really
14 identify and study very long. Occupational
15 exposures.

16 MR. DURST: Along a similar line I just
17 wanted to find out in addition to the volatile
18 organics and the heavy metals you were looking
19 for based on your preliminary interviews and so
20 on, did you do other types of surveys for the
21 nonvolatile organics?

22 MR. HEALY: As far as the requirements go
23 we are required to not just focus on any one
24 particular contaminant, we are required by law
25 to search for an entire suite of volatile

1 organics, what are called semivolatiles as well
2 as heavy metals and there is a few other
3 categories as well as. We are talking about
4 trichloroethylene because that's what we are
5 finding, but we are examining for the entire
6 suite.

7 MR. KITTELL: One of the documents that
8 is filed and available in the administrative
9 record is the work plan for each of these sites,
10 and work plan does delineate the host of tests
11 and all the ranges of substances that we look
12 for. That work plan is once again a consensus
13 between the regulating agencies and we the
14 regulatee on what we will be looking for. So
15 once you start looking at a site for any reason
16 you're bound to look for all other reasonable
17 potential contaminants.

18 MR. DURST: As far as other potential
19 contaminants nobody has made any comments about
20 radiological contamination, not that there is
21 reason for that, but there is rumors there were
22 some nuclear devices stored here, and obviously
23 if there were ever an accident, this would not
24 have been reported to the public I assume. I
25 was one of the SOPs. I was 25 years with the

1 CYA and obviously I am concerned about that
2 potential contamination which would be a long
3 lived problem in this area.

4 MR. KITTELL: Screening for radiological
5 contamination is part of the work plan done at
6 both sites.

7 MR. DURST: Just on those sites or over
8 the whole base?

9 MR. KITTELL: The entire base each one of
10 the sites that Kevin talked about the 69 sites
11 it graduates to the RI/FS process. I assume
12 based on our experience with the regulators in
13 the first two will not be investigated without
14 also being looked at for some potential of
15 radiological contamination. The 69 sites we are
16 talking about doesn't mean we are going to go
17 look for trichloroethylene at the 69 sites. You
18 gather your information or potential
19 contaminants from all sources, anecdotal
20 evidence from employees, hearsay, records that
21 you might have and you do your best to get some
22 sort of an idea of what might be there. Then
23 the next step is to decide what might be there
24 of concern or not. And if it is a concern, then
25 you go to the next step which is looking

1 actually at taking environmental samples if you
2 suspect what's there is there. If that's the
3 case, you may graduate into this process which
4 we are going into here where you do an in depth
5 scientific investigation now that you know it's
6 there. Find out how serious it is. Is it going
7 to hurt anybody? Do we have to clean it up? Is
8 it cost effective to clean it up?

9 MR. CROSS: Gary can probably talk about
10 it or Steve a lot more than I can. They have
11 identified one in the ammunition storage area.
12 After World War II they had stored pitch
13 blend ore. It was later removed and they did
14 the cleanup. The cleanup standards at that time
15 aren't necessarily the same kind as it is today.
16 That's one of the 69 sites. And even though it
17 has been cleaned up, it's suppose to be
18 reinvestigated to see if it meets current
19 standards as opposed to standards that's been
20 done many years ago.

21 MR. KITTELL: Anyone else?

22 MR. BURNETTE: William Burnette,
23 B-u-r-n-e-t-t-e. Just a concerned citizen. I
24 haven't seen -- how should written public input
25 be addressed? Who gets it?

1 MR. WHITAKER: I get it. Should be
2 addressed Seneca Army Depot, Attention Public
3 Affairs Office. I am the only one in the
4 office, so I open my own mail. Romulus, New
5 York 14541-5001.

6 MR. BURNETTE: Can you give me a brief
7 description of how public input ends up on the
8 floor and what you do with it once you receive
9 it?

10 MR. KITTELL: Input that's received like
11 this will be addressed if at all possible either
12 during the discussion or in responsiveness in
13 the summaries. It will be part of whatever
14 actions come out as a result of the minutes.
15 Also before a final solution to an environmental
16 problem is rendered as a final decision there is
17 an open public comment period with public
18 meeting where the decision, proposed decision is
19 aired in full view of everyone. It may be of
20 concern that the army is somehow going to run
21 this whole process and come up with a decision
22 they like that favors the army and at the
23 expense of either the neighbors or the
24 environment. However, and I think by the EPA
25 lawyer we were negotiating with during the early

1 stages the EPA is going to right the wrong.
2 What that means is the army may be the lead
3 agency. The army may propose but the EPA has
4 the final say along with the State of New York
5 of what's finally done and they answer to the
6 Citizenry. So the common good and input from
7 the public will get full airing during this
8 process.

9 MR. MILLER: All comments will be
10 promptly placed in the administrative record
11 file which will be available at the Romulus Town
12 Hall.

13 MR. HEALY: As well as responses to those
14 comments.

15 MR. BURNETTE: There will be a response?

16 MR. HEALY: Definitely.

17 MR. TERRYBERRY: On the ash landfill
18 site, did you say that does go beyond the
19 boundaries, the contamination there?

20 MR. KITTELL: This is like a contour map,
21 it has both straight lines and dotted lines.
22 Straight lines show where we are really certain
23 based on the number of wells that were put there
24 and the samples, where things are, and the
25 dotted lines are inferred based also from wells

1 that were placed off the Depot during the last
2 Winter's and last Fall's study, and it's
3 inferred at least that the contamination up to
4 ten parts per billion reaches out beyond our
5 boundary to about this location here.

6 MR. TERRYBERRY: The well would be beyond
7 that?

8 MR. KITTELL: This distance right here is
9 nine hundred to a thousand feet and the farm
10 house is 1,250 feet down I believe from this
11 line right here, so actually considerably
12 further, and it's near -- we don't have records
13 on when this material was put there, but based
14 on the operating history of the Depot it took
15 about 25 to 30 years for this to occur.

16 Also this is groundwater contamination,
17 groundwater that's perched on the rock layer.
18 So it's the sort of water if you have a dug
19 well you would be drawing from and the farm
20 house has a drilled well in the front yard.
21 Also there are many things that influence how
22 fast this moves and which way it moves because
23 when they talk about groundwater like this,
24 sometimes it's referred to as perched water.
25 What that means is it's perched on top of a

1 rock. So if the rock happens to tip or dip, the
2 water tends to follow it.

3 MR. CROSS: Is that what caused the
4 little bubble on the side?

5 MR. KITTELL: On these charts there are
6 rock profiles and it may very well be that.
7 This area is disturbed and roads put in and a
8 lot of things that influence how much water
9 flows and how much rain you have to have that
10 year and the general pitch on not only the
11 ground itself but the rock layer underneath it.
12 Generally speaking this is in a west by
13 southwest type direction.

14 MR. TERRYBERRY: Of the 69 sites did you
15 say you tested them or you're going to test
16 those sites?

17 MR. KITTELL: The 69 sites are comprised
18 of 74 discreet locations. Six of those are
19 involved in the studies that are going on right
20 now. Five are this site right here. This
21 building is one. The burn pits are another one.
22 The spot where the ash was disposed of from the
23 incinerator is one, and then the open burning
24 grounds is one. So six of those are already
25 under investigation as a result of this.

1 At some sites we have information. At
2 other sites we have nothing. But just as an
3 anecdotal evidence from an employee, gee, they
4 used to do that once upon a time and I will give
5 you some examples. If you have an area where
6 you used to bring construction debris landfill,
7 rock and dirt and lumber, that's a solid waste
8 management unit, fits the definition. But we
9 have no identify what is in there. We know what
10 we think is in there, and we think it's
11 relatively benign, but given the variable
12 operating history over 30 years who is to know
13 for sure. We have areas where we put scrap
14 lumber. We have areas where we have accumulated
15 oil or crankcase oil over the last decade or
16 more and the law allows you if the contamination
17 of that oil is below certain threshold points to
18 use it as boiler fuel. So, we supplemented that
19 with heat over the year and now every single one
20 of those fuel tanks and boilers and burners that
21 was used to burn that waste oil fits the
22 definition as a solid waste management unit
23 because waste oil is considered a solid waste.
24 So you know things about these and I guess your
25 answer was are you going to go test. Those we

1 feel and we can come to agreement with the
2 regulators and we will on all of them one way or
3 the other where further testing is required, we
4 will go out there and test. That is not this
5 tremendous process we are involved in with the
6 open burning grounds. I think there is
7 something from -- let's go check to see if it's
8 really there. If once you go out and find
9 something, then we go into looking at the whole
10 host of possible contaminants as was mentioned
11 earlier. Does that make sense?

12 MR. TERRYBERRY: One more quick question.
13 Do you plan on cleaning all the contamination up
14 that you find?

15 MR. KITTELL: Well, yes.

16 MR. CROSS: One of the things I think I
17 can put out on the table because it's tucked
18 away in everybody's mind, is the army going to
19 be candid about what we have. The answer is
20 absolutely yes.

21 MR. TERRYBERRY: I thought I might get
22 that on the record.

23 MR. CROSS: The reason I say that is many
24 of these things that have gone on when they were
25 done at the time that it was done were entirely

1 within the regulations and that. But over the
2 last 30 or 40 years we have learned a lot more
3 about our environment and we have new
4 regulations. The number of regulations
5 protecting the environment have gone up
6 exponentially. We have over three thousand
7 regulations. So the people who did it at that
8 time didn't think they were doing anything
9 wrong. So it's our job to go back and based on
10 the new criteria we have to identify and fix it.
11 So the people who are standing here, Gary and
12 Steve, they're not the culprits that put it out
13 there 50 years ago. Their job is to simply
14 clean it up. So they have no reason to hold
15 back any of the information, and that's why this
16 community review is out here to put it on the
17 table and come to an agreement between the
18 public, the regulatory agencies and the Depot on
19 how to get these things cleaned up. I live on
20 the lake. I have a four-year-old son. Believe
21 me if I thought there was any reason to fear
22 what you were talking about I wouldn't be living
23 there.

24 MR. TERRYBERRY: I am asking these
25 questions because people will ask me.

1 MR. KITTELL: I need to join the club of
2 culprits. You asked me if we were going to
3 clean up all the contaminants and I said yes. I
4 should have said yes but. Waste oil
5 traditionally has some lead in it. If you go
6 through and investigate and come to the
7 conclusion there is some residual lead in the
8 boiler plants, you're not going to dig the fuel
9 tanks out and trash the fuel tanks. That answer
10 would be a no. Where we have contamination
11 that's a threat to human health and the
12 environment that after we go through this
13 process requires cleanup, will be cleaned up.
14 But you have to understand I think in the case
15 of Love Canal, that's still there. It has been
16 encapsulated. It depends on the final solution
17 that is arrived at. We plan to take things
18 through their final solution process where
19 indicated.

20 MR. CROSS: But I think the key is you
21 all are going to be participants in the process
22 of making that decision for the investigation
23 of the various appropriate sites and a
24 determination of what type of remedial action,
25 if any, are necessary. Am I right, Kevin?

1 MR. KITTELL: It's a risk cost based
2 formula that does the entire job need to be
3 done. It's not absolute cleanup for cleanup
4 sake.

5 MR. HEALY: CERCLA is risk driven. So if
6 you can prove that there is no risk to anybody
7 by leaving the ground and covering over it, then
8 that is perfectly legal. That may not be clear
9 as far as everyone's definition is concerned
10 because it's still there. But it's no longer a
11 risk to anybody, so it's appropriate to the law.

12 MR. KITTELL: Army does not define the
13 risk.

14 MR. DURST: As Colonel Cross indicated
15 there would still be conventional ammunitions
16 stored on the Depot. The question is if the
17 newspaper is correct the military staff will be
18 down to what, three military people, is that
19 going to be a secure enough base as far as
20 storing these kinds of weapons?

21 MR. CROSS: We still have security,
22 security police still here.

23 MR. DURST: They're sufficiently trained?

24 MR. CROSS: You have got to understand
25 the military police we have now are not securing

1 the conventional ammunition area. The same
2 people that are doing it now will be doing it in
3 the future. So the answer to it easily is yes.

4 MR. BATTAGLIA: I would like to add one
5 of the reasons we have 69 sites is because we
6 have been doing over the years a lot of
7 extensive interviewing of people that worked
8 here when the Depot opened, people that have
9 been retired from here already and some of the
10 locations we are literally two or three miles
11 away from where we thought they were by some of
12 the records. We are still going through the
13 process of how accurate is that information for
14 all these sites and where they are and what they
15 did back then. Luckily we had some people that
16 were here back then and they knew what went on
17 and how they did things back then. We are still
18 looking at any other possible areas and some of
19 them are just like Gary said they did something
20 out there and that's all you know about it. You
21 don't know where out there is.

22 MR. TERRYBERRY: Once it gets into the
23 paper it puts a lot of scare into the community,
24 there is 69 sites, what can be there. So I
25 don't know.

1 MR. CROSS: I think that's what Gary is
2 telling about the wells down there. There is
3 only one house in the known area that is kind of
4 in the path of this plume and it's not even
5 straight in the path. It may look that the
6 plume may go to the southwest of that site, but
7 their wells have been monitored for many years
8 now and tested on a quarterly basis. They get
9 copies of the reports and there is nothing in
10 here that indicates any problem. You can
11 imagine if it's taken 30 years to go the 900
12 feet now and the 13 or 1,400 feet or whatever
13 the distance is it's not a reason to delay, but
14 we have time to find out the best solution to
15 get it fixed before it gets anywhere near having
16 a health risk.

17 Anymore questions? We can go in the
18 area, but what I need to ask you to do anybody
19 that has any flame producing devices, matches,
20 lighters, stick matches, paper matches anything
21 at all that produces a flame ask you, Tommy, can
22 you pass them to Tommy back here, put them in
23 that because you can't go in an ammunition area
24 and that's not just here but anywhere in the
25 world with flame producing devices.

1 Can we pick a tentative date because we
2 have quite a few individuals that come from out
3 of state and this was held on Tuesday in the
4 afternoon. Tuesday afternoons good for people?

5 MR. KITTELL: How about the afternoon of
6 October the 15th? If we tentatively agree to
7 the 15th of October 12:30 in the afternoon for
8 the next Technical Review Committee any problem
9 with the venue? Does anybody have any problem?
10 Does anybody feel threatened coming in here? It
11 makes it easier for us administratively. Then
12 we will come back here same time, same station.

13 MR. CROSS: Are you going to put out an
14 agenda and how are you going to get input from
15 the members of the Review Committee as to what
16 type of topics they will be interested in?

17 MR. ABSOLOM: We will solicit
18 information.

19 MR. CROSS: That will allow you to come
20 in and say I want to understand more about some
21 aspect of this and they can then tailor a brief
22 to that particular aspect of the program.

23 MR. KITTELL: So what we are proposing is
24 that members of the Technical Review Committee
25 submit ideas to us to be discussed at the next

1 meeting. And specifically once again we are
2 dealing with the ash landfill and the open
3 burning site. There may be a problem with the
4 venue.

5 A SPECTATOR: CPO is taking over the Club
6 September, October and November every day.
7 Maybe for that day we can get them someplace
8 else. Jerry, we might be able to work it out
9 with Mike for that day.

10 MR. KITTELL: Does anybody have the
11 problem with the concept of adjourning at the
12 end of the tour or shall we reconvene?

13 MR. CROSS: I suggest you go ahead and if
14 there are additional questions at the end of the
15 tour you note those down and come back and give
16 the briefings to us at the next TRC because a
17 number of the people can't go on the tour. So
18 rather than address it for half of them, we will
19 bring it back here.

20 MR. KITTELL: We will adjourn at the end
21 of the tour and not reconvene. Any questions at
22 the tour you don't get satisfactorily answered,
23 you will submit the same way as you do the
24 agenda items for the next meeting. Everybody
25 happy?

1 MR. MILLER: Make a count for the people
2 with the pink badges.

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C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I hereby certify that I reported in stenotype shorthand the foregoing proceedings;

And that this transcript is a true, accurate and complete record of those stenotype shorthand notes.

Judith Warner

DATED: 8-13-92

SENECA ARMY DEPOT

TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE



H A N D O U T S

JULY 1992

TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE HANDOUT
INDEX

SECTION	TITLE
I	LIST OF TRC MEMBERS
II	SITE INFORMATION
III	PAST NEWSPAPER ARTICLES
IV	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS (TAGs) INFORMATION
V	TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (TRC) FACT SHEET
VI	NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST FACT SHEET
VII	CERCLA PROCESS FACT SHEET
VIII	SENECA ARMY DEPOT AND THE CERCLA PROCESS FACT SHEET
IX	CERCLA BALANCING CRITERIA
X	PRESS RELEASE FOR THE TRC

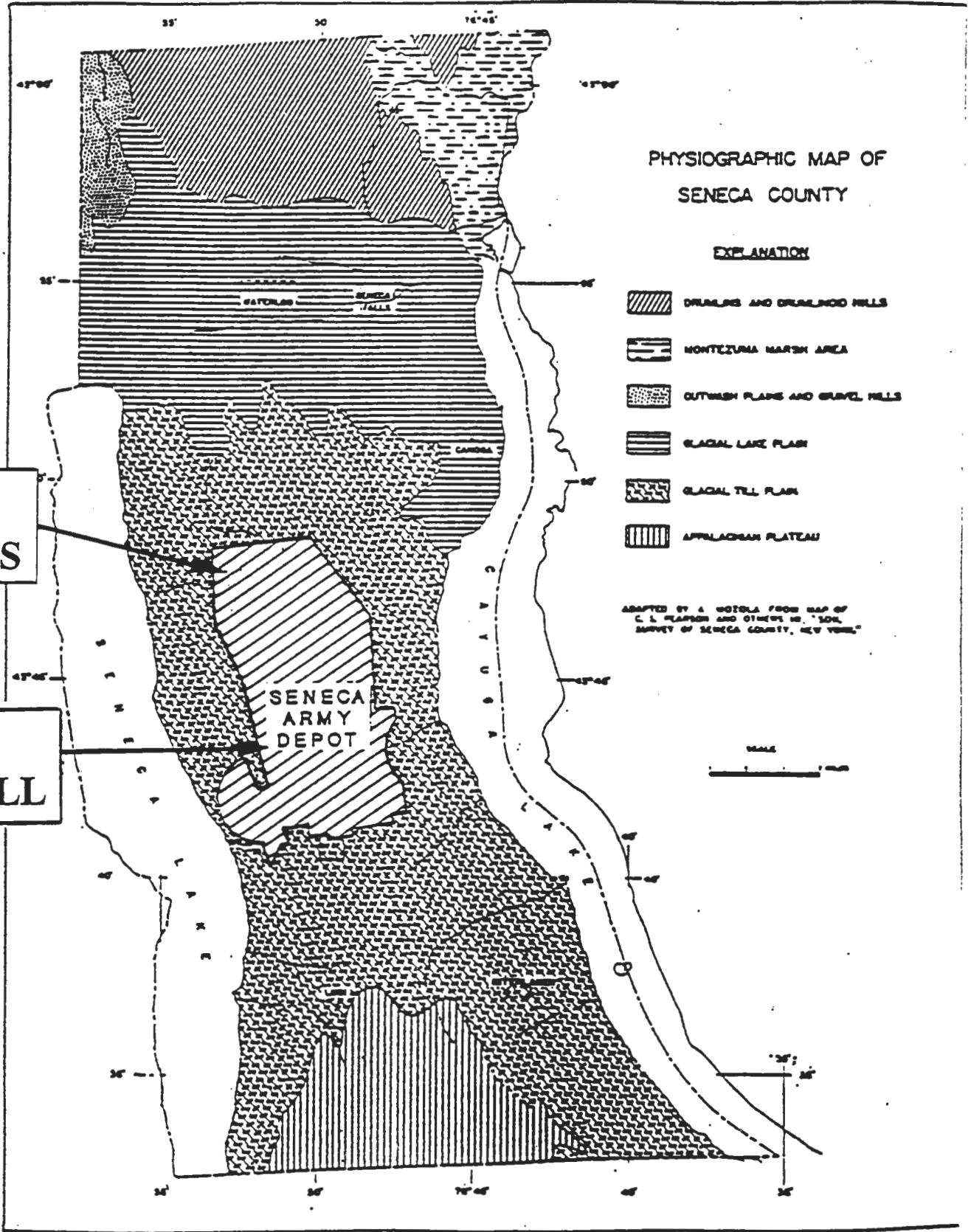
Technical Review Committee (TRC)

Members

TRC MEMBERSHIP
JULY 28, 1992

MEMBER	MEMBERS AGENCY or GROUP
Colonel James B. Cross, Chairman	U.S Army- Seneca Army Depot
Gary W. Kittell, Executive Secretary	U.S. Army- Seneca Army Depot
Stephen M. Absolom	U.S. Army- Seneca Army Depot
Jeremiah Whitaker	U.S. Army- Seneca Army Depot
Randall Battaglia	U.S. Army- Seneca Army Depot
James Miller	U.S. Army- Seneca Army Depot
Kevin Healy	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers- Huntsville Division
Dr. Kathleen Buchi	U.S Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
John Biernacki	U.S. Army- Depot Systems Command
Kimm Manne	New York State Department of Health
Brian Dombrowski	Seneca County Department of Health
Carla Struble	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region II
Kamal Gupta	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Allen Nivison	Township of Romulus, N.Y.
Kenneth Strafford	Township of Varick, N.Y.
Robert Favraeu	Township of Ovid, N.Y.
James Terryberry	Township of Romulus, N.Y.
William Cool	Township of Varick, N.Y.

II SITE INFORMATION



ASH LANDFILL SITE

- ◆ Army scientists have determined that a narrow plume of groundwater contamination extends to the western boundary of the Depot, and possibly beyond, to properties owned by private citizens.
- ◆ The Groundwater plume consists mainly of Trichloroethylene

OPEN BURNING (OB) GROUNDS SITE

- ◆ Army scientists have determined the potential for extensive on site contamination of soils
- ◆ No groundwater plume has been detected
- ◆ Soil contamination consists of explosives and heavy metals

III
PAST NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

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good department's going to be destroyed," he said.
The village board met last night behind closed doors with the police department's only other full-time officer, Donald Allen, to discuss reorganizing the department.
He was appointed provisional officer-in-charge until September, when a final decision on Molisani's successor is expected.
Allen's worked for the village seven years. He previously worked for the Village of Lyons and the Wayne County Sheriff's Department. He has 20 years experience in law enforcement in Wayne County. A Waterloo resident, he's 44 years old.

Proposal tabled

Ontario
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The Ontario County Board of Supervisors delayed action last night on a proposal to buy 20 leather-covered chairs like this, for \$615 each. (Times photo by Tom Ninestine)

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in the courthouse in a room that has an \$11,280 table with 10 charcoal-gray swivel chairs, which were purchased two years ago for \$400 each.
"There are six supervisors on each committee and if committees meet jointly with county staff, there's not much room," Van Houten said.
No date has been set for the opening of the new bids.

...mourner, who was head of a medical department for 35 years, lost her job because of political reasons," said Gelfer in clear English, with just a trace of an accent.
When he applied to study for a doctorate at his medical school, he also was punished for his sister's actions.

...start from scratch, with four-year-old daughter Marina in tow.
While Gelfer taught himself English, babysat and studied for his U.S. medical certification, Frida, now a pathologist at the University of Rochester, worked as a nursing attendant in Manhattan.
"We didn't have a car; my wife

...thing Gelfer said he wasn't sure he'd ever obtain. "To establish yourself as a doctor is very tough here," he said. "When you leave a country for another one, you never really know if you'll be a doctor again."
Having now spent six years as a lung specialist in American hospi-

...friend, not their boss."
After years of meeting challenges in both the Soviet Union and the United States, Gelfer said he knows one thing about Americans.
"The bottom line is a lot of people here don't know how lucky they are."

Depot may join hazardous waste list

ROMULUS (AP) - The federal Environmental Protection Agency has recommended the Seneca Army Depot be added to the agency's Superfund list of worst hazardous waste sites.

The EPA also wants to add two other New York facilities - Brookhaven National Laboratory, about 60 miles east of New York City in the center of Long Island; and Plattsburgh Air Force Base near Plattsburgh, which covers 3,440 acres in Clinton County. The three are among 52 federal facilities the EPA yesterday proposed adding to its National Priorities List.

The Army has stored and disposed of military explosives at the 10,000-acre Seneca Army Depot since 1941. The depot is considered by many peace activists to be the nation's chief repository of nuclear weapons, but the Army will neither confirm nor deny that.

During a Department of Defense investigation begun in 1978, the Army identified a number of potentially contaminated areas at Seneca, including an unlined 13-acre landfill in the west-central portion of the depot, where

solid waste and incinerator ash were disposed of from 1941 to 1979, the EPA said.

There were two incinerator pits adjacent to the landfill where refuse was burned for more than 30 years until 1974. Also on the grounds is a 90-acre open burning-detonation area where explosives "and related wastes" have been burned and detonated during the past 30 years, and a small furnace where small arms are destroyed, the EPA said.

Monitoring wells at the depot contain elevated levels of suspected carcinogens trans-1,2-dichloroethylene and trichloroethylene, which are cleaning solvents, according to tests conducted in 1987 by an Army contractor. An estimated 1,350 people obtain drinking water from private wells within three miles of the depot, which is located between Cayuga and Seneca lakes.

"The sites are being constantly monitored through ground wells to make sure the hazardous waste isn't spreading," depot Public Affairs Officer Robert Zemanek said this morning. "There is no

danger to people on base or in the community from these sites."

The Army has known about the depot waste sites since 1987, when it notified the EPA, Zemanek said. "The Army is now going through a clean up program that will include a number of studies to determine the cost."

Congress must approve the funding for the Army to do the clean up, said Zemanek, who said no amount has been determined for the depot clean up.

Federal law precludes EPA from using the Superfund to pay cleanup costs at U.S. government facilities, mandating instead that the agencies responsible for the sites enter legally binding agreements with EPA to do it themselves.

"You will see (budget) demands ballooning in future years as remedies are selected and the cleanup process, the expensive part of the process, kicks in," Jon Cannon, the assistant EPA administrator in charge of the Superfund said in announcing the additions.

Total cost to clean up the three new New York sites is unclear at this point.

At Brookhaven lab, spokeswoman Ann Baittinger estimated the cleanup could run from \$17 million to \$22 million. Published reports have quoted another lab official as placing that number as high as \$50 million.

"Obviously, the higher figure went on the assumption if we find problems that we're not aware of already," Baittinger said. "The Department of Energy (which runs the lab) has shown a commitment to giving us funds to take care of the problems that we have here already."

Lt. Casey Mahon, a Plattsburgh Air Force Base spokesman, said it was too early to estimate cleanup costs there.

"We're just beginning the process of remedial investigation, which is still part of the research stage," he said.

The three federal installations would bring to 80 the number of Superfund sites in the state. The sites are to be added after a 60-day public comment period.

Reporter Paul Burkhardt contributed to this story

Wegman's didn't change mind OR take sign

By TOM NINESTINE
GENEVA - The sign proclaiming a vacant lot on Hamilton Street as the future home of a Wegmans supermarket is missing.

But rumors this week that the Rochester-based food chain has soured on Geneva are wrong, say officials. Apparently, a thief has made off with the sign.

"We aren't aware the sign is

down. We didn't take it down," said a Wegmans official who asked to remain anonymous.

Mayor Jack P. Starr said he drove by the site Wednesday morning and noticed the sign was gone. He said he'd spoken recently with Wegman's officials and was told their plans are still on hold.

"They're not ready to come here yet, they are concerned with

their other stores," Starr said. "But I believe they'll be here in conjunction with the lakefront."

In 1985, Wegmans bought an eight-acre parcel of property at Hamilton Street and Copeland Avenue, cleared a dozen homes from it and announced plans for a \$10-million, 73,000-square-foot supermarket.

Last year, Wegman's officials

said plans for the store were put on hold for two or three years so they could concentrate on larger projects in more populated areas. The Geneva store has taken a back seat to the remodeling of stores in Binghamton, Buffalo, Ithaca, Rochester and Syracuse.

The company is also waiting for completion of work on the lakefront project.

Contracts signed for depot landfill work

ROMULUS - Seneca Army Depot employees recently began investigations of contamination at the ash landfill and the open burning ground areas. Those two areas were to part of the reason the depot was included on an Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities

List in July 1989.

The investigations are being coordinated with the EPA and the State Department of Environmental Conservation; regular briefings to these agencies are scheduled on the progress of the investigation. The results will also be announced to the public.

The investigations are expected to take two years, and will probably be followed by cleaning up of the sites. The Army Corps of Engineers has signed contracts with C.T. Main Inc. of Boston for the two investigations.

Cayuga

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1991

Firm studies dump sites at army depot

ROMULUS — Two contaminated waste sites at the Seneca Army Depot are being investigated by a Massachusetts firm.

The investigation of an inactive ash landfill and the open burning grounds by C.T. Main Inc. of Boston began Oct. 1 and is expected to take one to two years to complete.

The two sites were placed on the federal Environmental Protection Agency's hazardous waste site cleanup list in July 1989.

According to a statement from the depot, the investigations will determine the nature and extent of hazardous and toxic contamination at each area.

That will be followed by a study on the feasibility of remedial steps and the actual cleanup.

The Army has awarded two contracts to the Boston firm for the work.

One is for \$945,000 for the ash landfill area and the other is \$992,000 for the open burning ground area.

"The ash landfill, which was operational only from 1974 to 1979, has trichloroethylene contamination," said depot spokesman Jerry M. Whitaker.

"The open burning area, which is where we dispose of old ammunition by burning, contains heavy metal contamination," he added. The burning site operated from the late 1950s to 1987, when a vacuum mechanism was added to eliminate the residue.

The ash landfill was the depository for ash from a trash incinerator operated by the depot from 1974 to 1979. The depot's trash is now hauled to Seneca Meadows landfill in Seneca Falls.

Whitaker said the EPA, state Department of Environmental Conservation and the public would be kept informed of progress.

EPA federal facilities chief Robert J. Wing said the depot has submitted a work plan for the sites that has been approved.

"They are doing what they are supposed to be doing," Wing said.

The unlicensed 13-acre ash landfill and the 90-acre open burning area have had monitoring wells contain elevated levels of trichloroethylene and transport 1.2 trichloroethylene.

Wing said private residential wells are located within three miles of the site.

Cf: Jerry Whitaker
Garry K.
Steve A.
Randy B.

Wastes face test at depot

Environmental study to look at two sites

By Steve Orr

Democrat and Chronicle

The Seneca Army Depot, the secrecy-shrouded installation where nuclear weapons are believed kept, is to undergo intensified environmental study beginning this summer.

The study will focus mainly on toxic chemical and metal wastes in two specific parts of the depot, an 11,000-acre reservation in rural central Seneca County.

But Army and state environmental officials also have disclosed that two other sites on the depot grounds already have been investigated for the presence of radioactive contamination. One site was cleared of contamination in the mid-1980s, officials say, and both have been declared free of undue radiation by the Army and the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

It is not clear whether either site is connected to nuclear weapons and, in keeping with Army policy, depot spokesman Jerry Whitacer yesterday could not discuss the nuclear-weapons question.

He said the primary matters for environmental and health concern at the depot are the two other areas where chemicals and metals have been found. In one of those areas, near the depot's western border, chemical solvents are thought to be traveling through ground water toward nearby private drinking wells. No chemicals have

DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE, ROCHESTER, N.Y., SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1991

Seneca Depot to undergo toxic study

FROM PAGE 1A

been found in the wells, however, Whitacer said.

The shortage of firm information about radioactive contamination on the depot grounds, which has been used by first the Navy and now the Army for a full half-century, highlights the difficulties of environmental regulation of military facilities.

In the past, as a federal facility, the depot has not been subject to state environmental rules. The state now is negotiating a first-ever agreement with the Defense Department to give New York a role in environmental oversight of the depot.

State officials say they are taking the Army more or less at its word that there is no existing threat from radioactive contamination there.

"At this point we feel satisfied that what the Army's telling us is true," said Jim Lister, an environmental engineer with the state Department of Environmental Conservation. "I don't think at the present time we're prepared to ask them to monitor every square inch of the base (for radiation)."

Just to be safe, however, the DEC has asked the Army to conduct Geiger counter checks of the two areas where chemical and metal studies will begin this summer, and to re-check the two areas that previously were investigated for radiological contaminants.

How much additional testing for radioactive contaminants has already been done elsewhere on the depot grounds is not clear.

"I think we're in pretty good shape, because we have had a proactive program

here," said Whitacer, speaking both about radioactive and other sorts of wastes. "Seneca has been active in looking at the various sites. If there is some reason to think a spot might be contaminated, we do what we have to determine if it is contaminated."

The Army and consultants working for it have identified 69 such sites at the depot, though Whitacer said some, like a scrap wood pile, are of very minor concern.

The depot has a number of functions, including storage of conventional shells, bombs and bullets — but has long been thought to house nuclear weapons as well, and was the scene of large anti-nuclear protests in the mid-1980s.

A series of stories in the *Democrat and Chronicle* in 1982 cited government documents and information supplied by non-military experts that suggested the depot was the Army's East Coast storage area for nuclear munitions and that workers performed routine maintenance on weapons there.

Lister said the DEC has been given the same information as everyone else — that the Army cannot confirm or deny the presence or absence of nuclear weapons at the depot.

In draft reports given to the DEC and the state Department of Health, the Army did identify two spots where radioactive wastes were of concern.

One was a 5,000-gallon tank that stored water used to wash clothing that was contaminated with radioactive material, said Lister and Lloyd Wilson of the health department's Bureau of Environmental Exposure Investigation.

No evidence of contamination was found near the tank, located toward the depot's northern end.

In addition, the Army investigated and eventually decontaminated several storage bunkers that had contained pitchblende, the ore from which uranium is refined, Whitacer said.

Both areas have been certified "clean," he said.

Said Wilson of the health department: "I don't see the radioactive question at this point being very much of a concern at this site. But we've been wrong before."

Wilson said the state's "biggest concern" was an old landfill on the western edge of the depot where a number of materials, including incinerator ash, cooking grease and waste chemical solvents were dumped. Several solvents have been found in ground water there that flows west, toward private wells and Seneca Lake.

The other site of immediate concern is an open burning ground toward the northern end of the depot, where unwanted munitions were detonated or burned on concrete pads. Officials said chemical wastes from the TNT high explosives, as well as metals, were of concern at the site.

DEC and health officials said the Army also had arranged for an expert to check the site before any environmental work begins there, because of fears there could be live explosives there. But Whitacer said that he knew nothing about possible live munitions there, and doubted the account.

Both the old landfill and the burning area are to be studied beginning this summer by consultants hired by the Army. They will further document the extent of contamination and recommend any cleanup needed.

Whitacer said other areas of the depot may undergo additional study in the future.

TURN TO PAGE 8A



24 Finger Lakes Times, Geneva, N.Y. Monday, March 16, 1992

Announcements

Public Notices 105

REGISTRATION FOR SCHOOL VOTERS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT OF THE CITY OF GENEVA, N.Y.

Registration of qualified voters of the City School District of the City of Geneva, N.Y., for the Annual School Election on May 5, 1992, who are not registered under permanent personal registration, will be held in the Board of Education Conference Room, 400 West North Street, Geneva, New York, on Thursday, March 26, 1992, from 1 o'clock P.M. to 5 o'clock P.M. E.S.T.

In accordance with Section 2604 of the Education Law, the City School District is divided into three (3) School Election Districts as follows:

School Election District No. 1 will be known as the Geneva Middle School District and comprise Geneva City Election Districts 5-2, 1-1, 1-2, and those portions of the Town of Geneva and the Town of Benton within the City School District.

School Election District No. 2 will be known as the North Street School District and comprise Geneva City Election Districts 4-1, 4-2, 5-1, 6-1, 6-2, and that portion of the Town of Phelps and the Town of Waterloo within the City School District.

School Election District No. 3 will be known as the West Street School District and comprise Geneva City Election Districts 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, and that portion of the Town of Seneca within the City School District.

Registration of voters for the Annual School Election District is required of the following:

Any person who is not currently registered under permanent personal registration by the last date found on the original or duplicate registers, records, or list furnished by the board of election or has not voted at an intervening school election, in order to be entitled to vote must present himself personally for registration.

VINCENT J. SCALISE, CLERK
BOARD OF EDUCATION
CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT OF THE CITY OF GENEVA, N.Y.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC AVAILABILITY SENECA ARMY DEPOT ANNOUNCES THE AVAILABILITY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FOR THE ASH LANDFILL SITE

SENECA ARMY DEPOT, ROMULUS, NEW YORK

Seneca Army Depot announces the availability for public review of files comprising the Administrative Record for the selection of remedial action at the Ash Landfill Site, Seneca Army Depot, Romulus, New York. Seneca Army Depot seeks to inform the public of the availability of the record files at a repository located in the Romulus Town Hall, Willard, New York. Seneca Army Depot encourages the public to comment on documents as they are placed in the record file.

The Administrative Record file includes documents which form the

Public Notices 105

basis for the selection of a remedial action at this site. Documents now in the record file include a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Work plan. Other documents will be added to the record files as site work progresses. These additional documents may include, but are not limited to a Community Relations Plan, RI/FS reports, other technical reports, and new data submitted by interested persons.

The Administrative Record file is available for review during normal business hours at: (8:00 A.M. - 4:30 P.M.) at:

The Romulus Town Hall
1435 Prospect Street
Willard, New York
(607) 869-9236

Written comments on the Administrative Record should be sent to:

Jerry Whitaker
Public Affairs Officer
Seneca Army Depot
ATTN: SDSSE-PAO
Romulus, New York
14541-5001

NOTICE OF PUBLIC AVAILABILITY SENECA ARMY DEPOT ANNOUNCES THE AVAILABILITY OF THE INFORMATION REPOSITORY FOR REMEDIAL ACTION SITES AT SENECA ARMY DEPOT, ROMULUS, NEW YORK

Seneca Army Depot announces the availability, for public review, of files comprising the Information Repository for remedial actions at the Ash Landfill and Open Burning (OB) Grounds Sites, Seneca Army Depot, Romulus, New York. Seneca Army Depot seeks to inform the public of the availability of the Information Repository, located in the Romulus Town Hall, Willard, New York. Seneca Army Depot encourages the public to comment on documents as they are added to the repository.

The Information Repository is intended to provide citizens, local officials, and the media with easy access to accurate, detailed, and current data about the Ash Landfill and OB Grounds Sites. Documents now in the Information Repository include the Final RI/FS Work plan for the Ash Landfill Site, copies of newspaper clippings that refer to the Ash Landfill and OB Grounds Sites, and the Administrative Record file for the Ash Landfill Site.

Other documents will be added to the Information Repository as site work progresses. These additional documents may include, but are not limited to brochures, fact sheets, and other information relevant to remedial actions at the OB Grounds and Ash Landfill Sites.

The information Repository will be available for review during normal business hours (8:00 A.M. - 4:30 P.M.) at:

Romulus Town Hall
1435 Prospect Street
Willard, New York
(607) 869-9236

Written comments on the Information Repository should be sent to:

Jerry Whitaker
Public Affairs Officer
Seneca Army Depot
ATTN: SDSSE-PAO
Romulus, New York

Public Notices 105

14541-5001

183

MINORITY AND WOMEN'S BUSI-

The Citizen.

June 30, 1991

Auburn, New York

Since 1816, The News That Hits Home

Environmental testing at Seneca Army Depot

SENECA FALLS (AP)— Testing will begin this summer on toxic chemical and metal wastes at the Seneca Army Depot, a military installation in rural Seneca County that has long been subject to speculation that it houses nuclear weapons.

Depot spokesman Jerry Whitacer said the environmental study will focus on two areas where chemicals and metals have been found.

Army and state environmental officials said two other sites on the depot grounds have been investigated for the presence of radioactive contamination. Both have been declared free of undue radiation by the Army and the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Army officials will not say whether nuclear weapons are kept at the depot.

At one site being tested this summer, chemical solvents are thought to be traveling through ground water toward nearby private drinking wells, Whitacer said. He said no chemicals have been found in the wells.

The other site is an open burning ground where unwanted munitions were detonated or burned.

In the past, as a federal facility, the depot has not been subject to state environmental rules. The state now is negotiating an agreement with the Defense Department to give New York a role in environmental oversight of the depot.

Environmental agencies to have say at depot

By MARTIN TOOMBS
Finger Lakes Times

ROMULUS - In the past, the state has had almost no say on environmental matters at Seneca Army Depot, a federal installation.

But that may change. New York and federal officials are negotiating an agreement that will give the state Department of Environmental Conservation a voice on plans of correction and other environmental issues at the depot.

The talks involve the Army, the DEC and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

"We are also in discussion with other federally owned facilities in the state," said DEC spokesman Ben Marvin.

The agreements will:

- Recognize the interest of the state in environmental issues.
- Call on the federal government to study problems on feder-

al property and to provide the state with the results and any correction plan. The state will have an opportunity to comment.

- Provide a mechanism for resolving disagreements.

While the discussions go on, an engineering study of potential environmental hazards at Seneca Army Depot will take place this summer. A Boston consultant, C.T. Main Corp., will look at two main sites and other areas.

One is the depot's former landfill, which is east of Route 96A and north of the airstrip. Monitoring wells drilled in 1987 near the 13-acre landfill found a solvent - trichloroethylene, also known as TCE - and traces of other solvents in the ground water.

The Army has tested the water in a well of a nearby home, but has yet to detect any problem there. The landfill has not been used since 1974.

The second site is at the northern end of the depot where obsolete ammunition is exploded, depot spokesman Jerry Whittaker said. Although there are efforts to contain debris, the ground has been contaminated over the years with heavy metals such as lead.

The contaminants have not spread from the area, probably due to the clay soils there, Whittaker said. The site continues to be used for detonating old ammunition.

Both sites have been on lists of hazardous waste sites published by the state Department of Environmental Conservation for several years.

The Boston firm will look at 70 other potential trouble spots, although some - such as piles of scrap wood - obviously pose no threat to the environment, said Whittaker.

The consultant also will re-examine areas of the depot once contaminated by radioactivity.

Included are several concrete storage igloos used during World War II to store pitchblende, the ore from which uranium is derived. The igloos were cleaned in 1985 as part of an environmental project for which the Seneca Army Depot was honored for outstanding work.

A second radioactive site, a 5,000-gallon tank which stored water used to wash contaminated clothing, also was cleaned up. Whittaker said a recent soil sample there showed no radioactivity levels above the normal readings for the Finger Lakes.

The Army's Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency has been developing a community relations plan as part of the environmental projects. Arrangements have been made for the results of studies and other documents to be placed at the Romulus Town Hall in Warsaw where they will be available for public inspection.

IV
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS (TAGs)
INFORMATION

What They Are and How to Apply

Enacted in 1980, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)—otherwise known as "Superfund"—established a trust fund for the cleanup of hazardous waste sites in the United States. CERCLA was subsequently amended and reauthorized when Congress passed the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), working in concert with the states, is responsible for administering the Superfund program.

In tandem with the roles played by federal and state agencies, an important aspect of the Superfund program is citizen involvement—at the local level—in decision-making that relates to site-specific cleanup actions. For this reason, community outreach activities are under way at each of the 951 sites that are presently on, or proposed for listing on, the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is EPA's published list of the most serious abandoned or otherwise uncontrolled hazardous waste sites nationwide, identified for possible remedial cleanup under Superfund.

In addition to regulatory and legal requirements, decisions concerning cleanup initiatives at NPL sites must take into account a range of technical considerations. These might include analytical profiles of site-specific conditions, the nature of the wastes involved (as determined in chemical analyses), and the kinds of technology available for performing the necessary clean-up actions. In planning and implementing site-specific clean-up efforts, EPA and the states seek comments from citizens who live near these sites and therefore have a vested interest in cleanup actions being considered.

Clearly, an understanding of the technical issues concerning a hazardous waste site in their locality helps citizens provide thoughtful, informed comments to government decision-makers considering proposed Superfund actions. Recognizing the importance of community involvement, and the need for citizens living near NPL sites to be well-informed, Congress included provisions in SARA to establish a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Program intended to foster informed

public involvement in decisions relating to site-specific cleanup strategies under Superfund.

The TAG program provides up to \$50,000 to community groups for the purpose of hiring technical advisors to help citizens understand and interpret site-related technical information for themselves. Congress and EPA have established certain basic requirements concerning the proper use of TAG funds by a recipient group. For example, the group must provide 35 percent of the total costs of the project to be supported by TAG funds and must budget the expenditure of grant funds to cover the entire clean-up period (which averages six years). Congress has also stipulated that there may be only one TAG award per NPL site at any one time.

Who May Apply

As stated in the 1986 Superfund amendments, groups eligible to receive grants under the TAG program are those whose membership may be affected by a release or threatened release of toxic wastes at any facility which is listed on the NPL, or proposed for listing, and at which preliminary site work has begun. In general, eligible groups would be groups of individuals who live near the site and whose health, economic well-being, or enjoyment of the environment are directly threatened.

Applications are encouraged from community groups having a genuine interest in learning more about the technical aspects of a nearby hazardous waste site and that have, or intend to establish, an organization to manage a grant efficiently and effectively. Such groups could be existing citizens' associations, environmental or health advocacy or similar organizations, or coalitions of such groups formed to deal with community concerns about the hazardous waste site and its impact on the surrounding area. (Also, any group applying for a TAG must be incorporated under applicable state laws for the purposes covered by the grant.)

Groups that are *not* eligible for grant funds are:

- Potentially responsible parties: any individuals or companies (such as facility owners or operators, or transporters or

generators of hazardous waste) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a Superfund site.

- Academic institutions.
- Corporations that are not incorporated for the specific purpose of representing affected individuals (in relation to the Superfund site).
- Groups established and/or sustained by governmental entities (including emergency planning committees and some citizen advisory groups).

Uses Of Technical Assistance Grants

In general, grant funds may be used to hire technical advisors to increase citizen understanding of information that already exists about the site, or that is developed during the Superfund cleanup process. Acceptable uses of these grant funds include payments to technical advisors for services such as:

- Reviewing site-related documents, whether produced by EPA or others.
- Meeting with the recipient group to explain technical information.
- Providing assistance to the grant recipient in communicating the group's site-related concerns.
- Disseminating interpretations of technical information to the community.
- Participating in site visits, when possible, to gain a better understanding of cleanup activities.
- Traveling to meetings and hearings directly related to the situation at the site.

TAG funds may not be used to develop new information or to underwrite legal actions in any way, including the preparation of testimony or the hiring of expert witnesses.

A complete list of eligible and ineligible uses of grant funds can be obtained by contacting your EPA regional office or the headquarters information number listed at the end of this pamphlet. This information is also included in

the EPA publication entitled *The Citizens' Guidance Manual for the Technical Assistance Grant Program* (OSWER Directive 9230.1-03), available from your regional EPA office.

Choosing A Technical Advisor

When choosing a technical advisor, a group should consider the kind of technical advice the group needs most and whether a prospective advisor has the variety of skills necessary to provide all of the advice needed.

Each technical advisor must have knowledge of hazardous or toxic waste issues, academic training in relevant fields such as those listed below, and ability to translate technical information into terms understandable to lay persons. In addition, a technical advisor should have experience working on hazardous or toxic waste problems, experience in making technical presentations and working with community groups, and good writing skills.

Some of the specific subjects that a technical advisor may need to be skilled in include:

Chemistry: Analysis of the chemical constituents and properties of wastes at the site.

Toxicology: Evaluation of the potential effects of site contaminants upon human health and the environment.

Epidemiology: Evaluation of the pattern of human health effects potentially associated with site contaminants.

Hydrology and Hydrogeology: Evaluation of potential contamination of area surface water and ground-water wells from wastes at the site.

Soil Science: Evaluation of potential and existing soil contamination.

Limnology: Evaluation of the impact of site runoff upon the plant and animal life of nearby streams, lakes, and other bodies of water.

Meteorology: Assessment of background atmospheric conditions and the potential spread of contaminants released into the air by the site.

Engineering: Analysis of the development and evaluation of remedial alternatives and the design and construction of proposed cleanup actions.

A grant recipient may choose to hire more than one technical advisor to obtain the combination of skills required at a particular site. For example, a group may be unable to find a single advisor experienced in both hydrology and epidemiology, two of the skills most needed at its site. Another approach would be to hire a consulting firm that has experience in all the needed areas. EPA's *The Citizens' Guidance Manual for the Technical Assistance Grant Program* identifies other issues pertaining to hiring a technical advisor that community groups may find helpful.

How To Apply For A Grant

When applying for a TAG, a group must provide information to EPA (or to the state, if the state is involved in administering the TAG program) to determine if the group meets specific administrative and management requirements. The application also must include a description of the group's history, goals, and plans for using the technical assistance funds. Factors that are particularly important in this evaluation process include:

- The group's ability to manage the grant in compliance with EPA grant and procurement regulations.
- The degree to which the applicant groups' members health, economic well-being, and enjoyment of the environment are adversely affected by a hazardous waste site.
- The group's ability to inform others in the community of the information provided by the technical advisor.
- Broad representation of affected groups and individuals in the community.
- Whether the applicant group is incorporated for TAG purposes. (Only incorporated groups are eligible for grants.)

In general, a group must demonstrate that it is aware of the time commitment, resources, and dedication needed to manage successfully a TAG. Applicant groups should consult *The Citizens' Guidance Manual For The Technical Assistance Grant Program* for detailed instructions as to how such information should be presented.

The 1986 Superfund amendments state that only one TAG may be awarded per site at any one time. Thus, an applicant's ability to make technical assistance available to a large number of interested individuals in an affected community, broad representation of groups and individuals affected by the site, and plans for establishing procedures for disseminating a technical advisor's findings or interpretations of technical documents to the community are all important factors in the evaluation of applications. In general, applications submitted on behalf of more than one group will be evaluated more favorably than will other applications.

In an effort to ensure that all eligible groups have equal access to technical assistance and an equal opportunity to compete for a single available grant (if a coalition of groups proves to be impossible), EPA has established a formal notification process. Thus, groups wishing to apply for a technical assistance grant must first submit to EPA a letter of intent. If site project work is already underway or scheduled to begin, EPA will conduct either mailings, meetings, or public notices to provide formal notice to other interested parties that a grant for the site soon may be awarded. Other potential applicants then would have 30 days to contact the original applicant to form a coalition. If they are unable to form a coalition, they will notify EPA within this time period and separate applications from all interested groups will be accepted for an additional 30-day period. A grant would then be awarded to one of the competing applications, based on the evaluation criteria.

The maximum grant that can be awarded to any group is \$50,000. The actual amount

depends on what the group intends to accomplish. A group's minimum contribution of 35 percent of the total costs of the technical assistance project can be covered with cash and/or "in-kind" contributions, such as office supplies or services provided by the group. These services might include, for example, publication of a newsletter, or the time an accountant donates to managing the group's finances. The value of donated professional services is determined based on rates charged for similar work in the area.

In special cases where an applicant group intends to apply for a single grant covering multiple sites in close proximity to each other, EPA can allow a waiver of the \$50,000 grant limit to reduce the administrative burden on the recipient group. In such cases, however, the recipient cannot receive more than \$50,000 for each site to which they intend to apply funds (example: 3 sites x \$50,000 = maximum grant amount of \$150,000).

Where To Obtain Information

For further information on the application process or any other aspect of the TAG program, please contact an EPA regional office or call the national information number listed on the back page. An application package is available free by calling the EPA regional office for your State (see map on back cover). In addition to all the necessary application and certification forms, each application package includes a copy of *The Citizens' Guidance Manual For The Technical Assistance Grant Program*, which contains sample forms with detailed instructions for proper preparation of a TAG application.

EPA Regional Offices

EPA Region 1
JFK Federal Building
Boston, MA 02203
(617) 565-3424

Connecticut, Massachusetts,
Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode
Island, Vermont

EPA Region 2
26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278
(212) 264-2515

New Jersey, New York, Puerto
Rico, Virgin Islands

EPA Region 3
841 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 597-9370

Delaware, Maryland,
Pennsylvania,
Virginia, West Virginia,
District of Columbia

EPA Region 4
345 Courtland Street, NE.
Atlanta, GA 30365
(404) 347-3004

Alabama, Florida, Georgia,
Kentucky, Mississippi, North
Carolina, South Carolina,
Tennessee

EPA Region 5
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 353-2072

Illinois, Indiana, Michigan,
Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin

EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, TX 75202
(214) 655-2200

Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico,
Oklahoma, Texas

EPA Region 7
726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 236-2803

Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska

EPA Region 8
One Denver Place
999 18th Street, Suite 1300
Denver, CO 80202-2413
(303) 293-1692

Colorado, Montana, North Dakota,
South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

EPA Region 9
215 Fremont Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 974-8083

Arizona, California, Hawaii
Nevada, American Samoa, Guam,
Trust Territories of the Pacific

EPA Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 442-1465

Alaska, Idaho, Oregon,
Washington

EPA Headquarters
401 M Street SW.
Washington, DC 20460
(202) 382-4454

V
TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (TRC) FACT
SHEET

FACT SHEET

SUBJECT: Technical Review Committee (TRC)

PURPOSE: Brief TRC

FACTS:

o The TRC is a group of individuals designated by the Installation Commander to facilitate review and comment on response actions and proposed response actions at the Installation.

o TRC membership at Seneca consists of:

Installation Staff including Technical and Public Affairs Staff, Federal, State and Local Regulatory Agencies, MACOM, USACE, USATHAMA, local elected Government Officials, concerned community members.

o TRC Goals -

■ Provide forum for cooperation and coordination between all members.

■ Provide opportunity for local community leaders to become informed, involved and express their opinions about the technical aspects of the RI/FS - RD/RA Process.

■ Help achieve best possible solutions regarding environmental restoration (at Seneca).

o TRC meetings serve as either Working Sessions or Public Information Meetings.

o Working sessions are sessions of the involved Army and regulatory agency representatives for discussing operational progress, recommended Applicable, Relevant, Appropriate Requirements (ARAR's), problems, and schedules.

■ Meetings are open to public.

■ Committee representatives are full participants in the discussions.

■ Held on a quarterly basis, or as needed, during business hours.

■ Working sessions are not designated as public meetings; their purpose is not to solicit feedback from citizens.

■ Meeting transcripts are incorporated into the Administration Record.

■ Having TRC members from the affected communities is particularly important. These members provide information exchange between the committee and general public. It also helps filter regulatory rules through local residents for relevance to particular situations.

SDSSE-HE (200-1a)
SUBJECT: Technical Review Committee (TRC)

○ Public Information Meetings are public meetings in which the TRC is a forum of experts who are available to present information and answer questions. Citizens may ask questions and offer comments.

■ Purpose is to inform citizens of ongoing response activities and to discuss and receive citizen feedback on the proposed course of action.

■ At a minimum, a public meeting should be provided by the lead agency before the adoption of any remedial action plan. The SEAD Community Relations Plan (CRP) will spell out at which milestone public meetings will be held.

■ Date, time, and location is set for general public convenience...usually after normal business hours and at a central location.

○ TRC Charter -

■ Charter provides guidance and structure for the meetings. No legal requirement for a charter exists.

■ Seneca developed the proposed charter. Comments are being received from various Federal, State and local members for review, conflict resolution and incorporation into the final charter, as appropriate.

RELEASED BY: James Miller
Environmental Protection Specialist
DEH, Eng/Env Mgt Div

TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

PURPOSE

- TO ESTABLISH AN INFORMATION SHARING GROUP
- TO FACILITATE COMMUNICATION AND COORDINATION AMONG GROUP MEMBERS

COMPOSITION

- INSTALLATION
- EPA
- STATE
- LOCAL GOVERNMENT
- PUBLIC

FUNCTION

- TO OBTAIN COORDINATED DIRECTION TO IRP ACTION THROUGH CONSULTATION WITH ALL MEMBERS
- FOR EACH MEMBER TO REVIEW ALL IRP ACTIONS AND PROVIDE PARENT AGENCY VIEWS

VI
NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST FACT SHEET

FACT SHEET

SUBJECT: National Priority List (NPL)

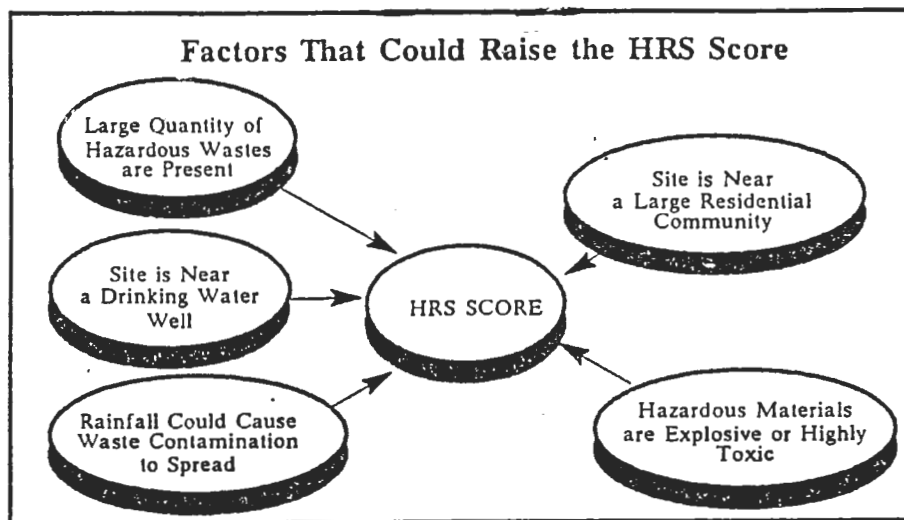
PURPOSE: Brief TRC

FACTS:

o The National Priorities List (NPL) is a list that is developed and maintained by USEPA that identifies the Nation's Hazardous Waste Sites which pose the greatest potential for Human and Environmental Health Risk.

o EPA's "Hazardous Ranking System" evaluates sites. Evaluation used to determine if a site should be placed on the "NPL".

o Sites are "scored" under the HRS; ≥ 28.5 = NPL cutoff. Scores are computed based on factors such as the potential for contaminate migration.



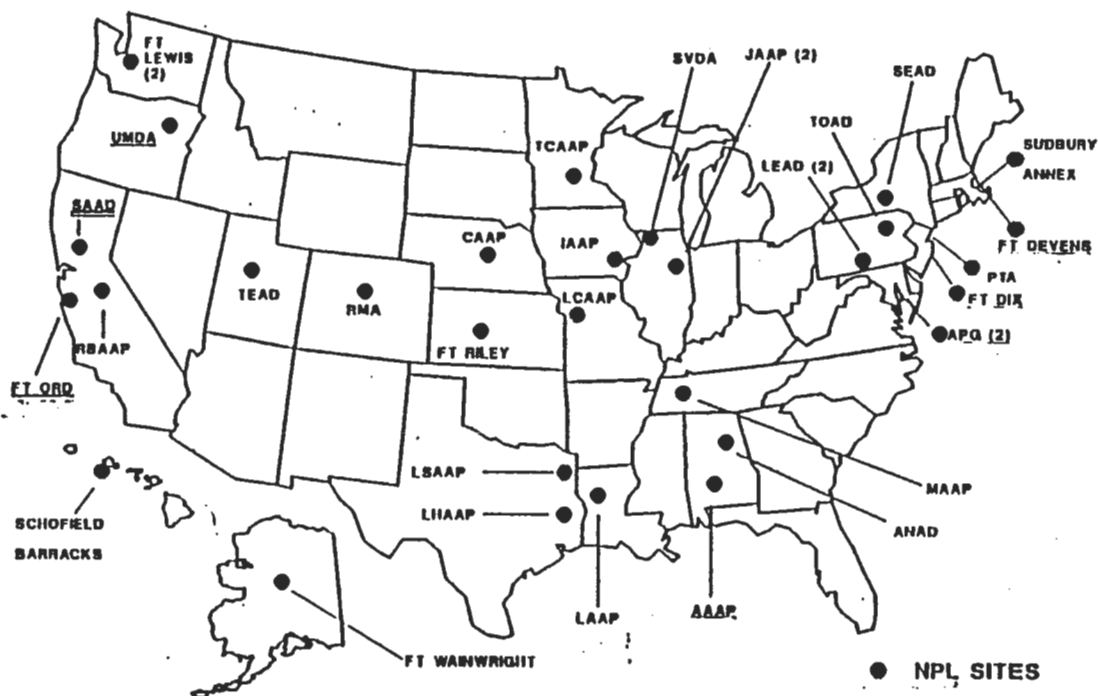
o July 13, 1989; SEAD was listed to EPA's NPL. SEAD received a score of 35.52.

o The HRS does not determine whether cleanup is possible or necessary, or the amount of cleanup needed. These issues are currently being considered in more detail in what is referred to as the "RI/FS" process.

0 NPL Numbers (all approximations since perpetually changing)

- ▶ 1183 sites on NPL (range in score 75.60 to 28.9).
- ▶ 96 DOD sites are included in above.
- ▶ U.S. Army has 32 installations on NPL.
- ▶ Estimated NPL is growing by 100 sites per year.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST ACTIVE ARMY INSTALLATIONS



0 The "Installation", as a whole, was listed to the NPL. However, three separate sites were individually scored and their additive scores constituted the Installation's score. Seneca sites are the OB Grounds, the Ash Landfill and the Deactivation Furnace.

0 The listing of a Federal Installation to the NPL triggers certain procedural requirements not required of NPL Installations; for instance -

- Section 120 of CERCLA requires Interagency Agreements to be entered into by all Federal NPL Installations.

- Requires ATSDR Health Assessments be performed at all Federal NPL Installations.

RELEASED BY: James Miller
Environmental Protection Specialist
DEH, Eng/Env Mgt Div

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT/ FEDERAL FACILITY AGREEMENT (IAG/FFA)

PURPOSE: ESTABLISHES OBJECTIVES
RESPONSIBILITIES
PROCEDURAL FRAMEWORK
SCHEDULES

FOR IMPLEMENTING THE IR PROGRAM

PLAYERS: EPA
STATE
ARMY

WHEN ESTABLISH EARLY IN PROGRAM
REQUIRED BY SARA PRIOR TO REMEDIAL ACTION

VII
CERCLA PROCESS FACT SHEET

FACT SHEET

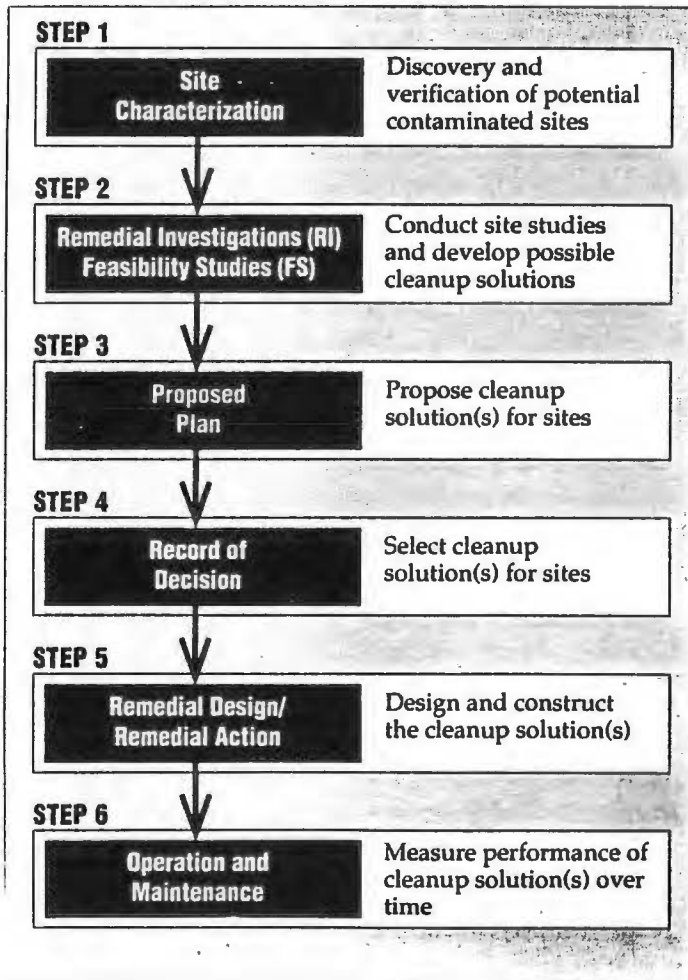
SUBJECT: CERCLA

PURPOSE: Brief TRC

FACTS:

- o The CERCLA Process -

Cleanup Process



- Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), a Federal Statute - 1980
- CERCLA was established to resolve all issues associated with abandoned, inactive hazardous waste sites.
- Establishes a mechanism to determine the appropriate actions to take at sites - The National Contingency Plan (NCP) (CERCLA Regulations).
- The generic NCP cleanup process can be summarized in six (6) steps.

o Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI) - Determines whether a site has contamination and whether further investigation is needed.

o Remedial Investigation (RI) - Detailed scientific investigation which determines the vertical and horizontal extent of contamination and includes Ecological and Human Health Risk Assessments.

o Feasibility Study (FS) - The process of selecting an appropriate remedy or remedial action based on findings of RI.

SDSSE-HE (200-1a)
SUBJECT: CERCLA

o Record of Decision (ROD) - Official document detailing the Army's strategy for cleanup of a hazardous waste site.

o Seneca has recently completed a Phase I RI at both the Ash Landfill and Open Burning Ground Sites.

o CERCLA and the NCP require EPA to develop a National Priorities List (NPL).

■ SEAD listed on NPL July 13, 1989.

o Federal facilities listed on the NPL are required to enter into Federal Facilities Interagency Agreements or IAG's.

■ IAG requirements were established with the reauthorization of CERCLA in 1986, which is referred to as the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act or SARA.

■ IAG's are a cooperative approach to environmental compliance.

■ Parties = Facilities and EPA. States may become parties, but no statutory requirements exist. Seneca expects to have a 3 party agreement: Seneca, EPA and NYSDEC.

■ DOD policy is for Installations to enter into IAG's as soon as possible after being listed on the NPL.

■ SEAD's IAG is currently awaiting final signature.

o Public Participation - CERCLA and the NCP establish public participation requirements. Seneca will be meeting these requirements as follows.

■ Community Interviews - Before RI fieldwork began community interviews, with affected residents and community leaders, had to determine their level of interest in the site, their major concerns, issues and informational needs.

■ Community Relations Plan (CRP) - Based on community interviews, a plan is prepared which includes a description of the site background, history of community involvement, community relations strategies and a schedule of community relations activities.

■ Information Repositories - Includes a diverse group of documents that relate to the cleanup of hazardous waste sites at the depot and to the cleanup of hazardous waste sites in general. Generally contains all information made available to the public. NOT A LEGAL FILE.

■ Administrative Record - Compiled on an Operable Unit (response action) basis. This body of documents form the basis of the selection of a particular response action, documents citizen participation in choosing alternatives, serves as basis for judicial review of the adequacy of a response action. LEGAL FILE.

SDSSE-HE (200-1a)
SUBJECT: CERCLA

■ Public Meetings - Serves to inform citizens of ongoing response activities and to discuss and receive citizen feedback on the proposed course of action. Location set for general public convenience. TRC members constitute the body of experts answering questions.

■ Working Sessions of the TRC - Are sessions of the involved Army and regulatory agency representatives for discussing operational progress, recommended ARAR's and schedules. Community TRC members are full participants.

■ Mailing List - One of the most cost effective methods of providing the community with information. Seneca has expanded its mailing list beyond those who have directly expressed an interest. Updated quarterly.

■ Fact Sheets - A brief report summarizing current or proposed activities of the cleanup program. Distributed to individuals on the mailing list.

■ News Releases - Statements released to the news media that discuss on-site actions proposed by Installation. Copies always furnished to people on the mailing list.

■ News Conferences - Information sessions or briefings held for representatives of the news media.

■ Responsiveness Summaries - A summary of the written or oral comments made by the public, on key documents, and lead agency responses to those comments.

■ Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) - The TAG program provides up to \$50,000 to community groups for the purposes of hiring technical advisors to help citizens understand and interpret site related technical information for themselves.

RELEASE BY: James Miller
Environmental Protection Specialist
DEH, Eng/Env Mgt Div

TASKS	PROJECT MILESTONES						
	AWARD OF RI	INITIATE RI	COMPLETE RI	AWARD OF FS	INITIATE FS	COMPLETE FS	ROD
COMMUNITY RESEARCH AND INTERVIEWS	•						
NEWS RELEASES	•	•	•			•	•
INFORMATION REPOSITORIES	<i>Ongoing</i>						
UPDATE MAILING LIST	<i>Ongoing</i>						
PUBLIC MEETING OPPORTUNITIES		•	•			•	
PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD			•			•	
RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY						•	•
FACT SHEET			•			•	•
EMPLOYEE MEETINGS	•			•		•	
MEETINGS WITH ELECTED OFFICIALS	<i>If Necessary</i>						
REVISE CRP							•

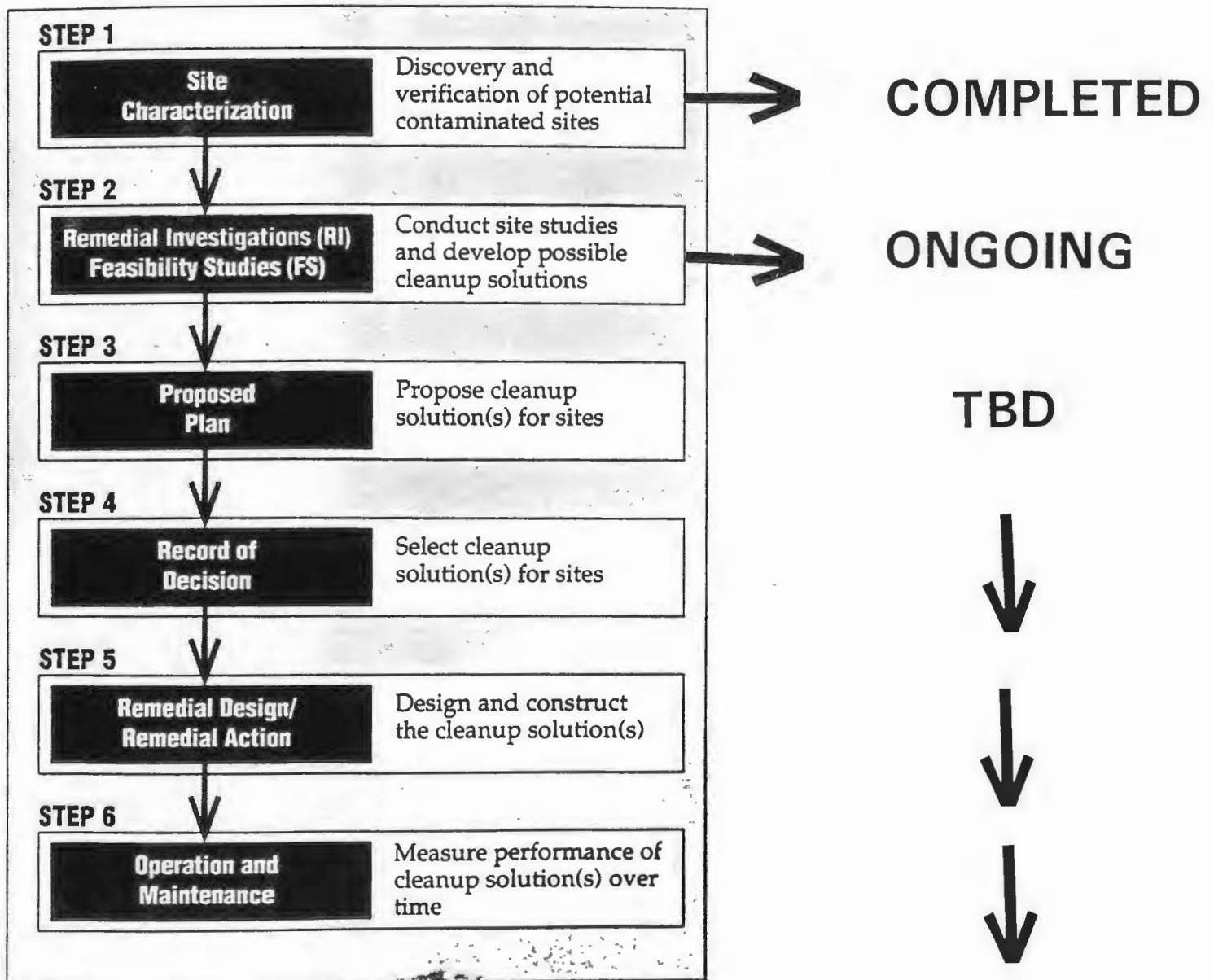
**FIGURE 5-1
SCHEDULE FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES AT SEAD**

VIII
SENECA ARMY DEPOT AND THE CERCLA PROCESS
FACT SHEET

THE CERCLA PROCESS AT SENECA ARMY DEPOT

THE CERCLA PROCESS

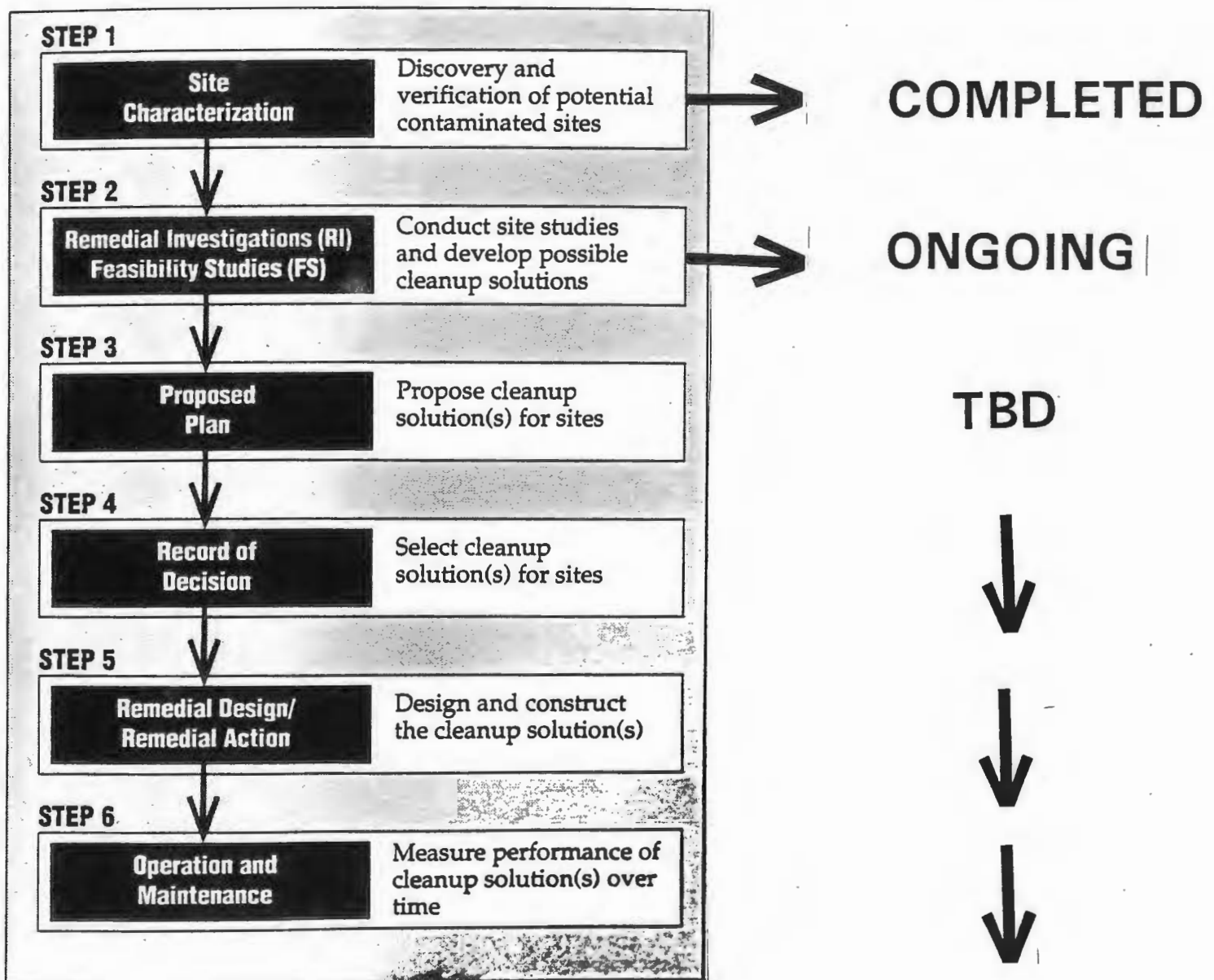
ASH LANDFILL STATUS



THE CERCLA PROCESS AT SENECA ARMY DEPOT

THE CERCLA PROCESS

OB GROUNDS STATUS



IX
CERCLA BALANCING CRITERIA

CERCLA BALANCING CRITERIA

- **Alternatives evaluated against several criteria including ...**
 - **Overall protection of human health and the environment**
 - **Compliance with ARARs**
 - **Effectiveness**
 - **Permanence**
 - **Reduction of toxicity, mobility, and volume**
 - **Implementability**
 - **Cost**
 - **Regulator and Community acceptance**

X
PRESS RELEASE FOR THE TRC



Seneca Army Depot
Romulus, NY 14541-5001
Tele: (607) 869-1235

NEWS RELEASE

For immediate release Nov. 20, 1991 **Release no.** 91-24

Remedial Investigation begins at Seneca Army

Seneca Army Depot began remedial investigations of contamination at its Ash Landfill and Open Burning Grounds areas on Oct. 1.

Contamination at these two areas contributed to the depot being included on the Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List in July 1989.

The planned investigations are being conducted according to the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

The investigations are being coordinated with the Environmental Protection Agency and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Seneca Army Depot plans to conduct regular briefings to these agencies on the progress of the investigation and report the results to the public.

The aim of the investigations is to define the nature and delineate the extent of hazardous and toxic contamination at each area. Following the completion of the investigations, efforts will focus on the feasibility of remediation alternatives and, subsequently, on actual remediation. The investigations are expected to be complete in one to two years.

The Huntsville Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, is the executing agency for the work to be performed at Seneca Army Depot. Two contracts, the first for \$945,000 (investigations at the Ash Landfill area) and the second for \$992,000 (investigations at the Open Burning Grounds area), have been awarded to C. T. Main, Inc., of Boston, Mass.



Public Affairs Office

Seneca Army Depot
Romulus, N.Y.
14541-5001
(607) 869-1235

FACT SHEET

For immediate release: March 16, 1992

Release no.: 92-01

The Administrative Record

Seneca Army Depot recently established an Administrative Record File at the Romulus Town Hall in Willard, N.Y. This Administrative Record File is being developed for the depot's ash-landfill site.

The Administrative Record File is the collection of documents which form the basis for the selection of a response action at a Superfund site. Under Subpart 1 of the National Contingency Plan (NCP), Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 300.800, the Army is required to make a copy of the Administrative Record File for Superfund response actions and to make the copy of the Administrative Record File available at or near the site.

To ensure that the public has access to the Administrative Record File, the file must be reasonably available for public review during normal business hours. The record file should be treated as a noncirculating reference document. This will allow the public greater access to the volumes and also minimize the risk of loss or damage. Individuals may photocopy any documents contained in the record file, according to the photocopying procedures in place at the Romulus Town Hall.

The documents in the Administrative Record File may become damaged or lost during use. If this occurs, please notify the Public Affairs Officer at Seneca Army Depot at (607) 869-1235. Periodically, additional supplemental volumes and indexes will be added by Seneca Army Depot staff.

The Administrative Record File will be maintained at this local repository until further notice. The Army welcomes comments at any time on documents contained in the Administrative Record File.

The Army may hold formal public comment periods at certain stages of the response process. The public is urged to use these formal review periods to submit their comments.

Questions, comments, and requests for further information concerning the Administrative Record File, should be forwarded to: Jerry Whitaker, Seneca Army Depot, Public Affairs Office, Romulus, New York, 14541-5001, or call (607) 869-1235.



Public Affairs Office

Seneca Army Depot
Romulus, N.Y.
14541-5001
(607) 869-1235

FACT SHEET

For immediate release: March 16, 1992

Release no.: 92-02

The Information Repository

Seneca Army Depot recently established an Information Repository at the Romulus Town Hall in Willard, N.Y. The Information Repository is being developed for all areas of potential environmental contamination at the depot.

The Information Repository includes a diverse group of documents that relate to the clean-up of hazardous waste sites at the depot and to the clean-up of hazardous waste sites in general. Under Subpart E of the National Contingency Plan (NCP), Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 300.430, the Army is required to establish an Information Repository at or near the location of the hazardous waste site.

The Information Repository will be updated periodically and will include guides to the waste clean-up process, background information, press releases, and information to aid the public in understanding response actions being taken by the Army at Seneca Army Depot.

Unlike an Administrative Record File, the Information Repository is not a legal file and may contain materials that have no bearing on the eventual response selection for a site.

The Information Repository will be housed at the Romulus Town Hall until further notice. Questions regarding maintenance of the Information Repository should be directed to the Seneca Army Depot Public Affairs Officer.

The Army welcomes comments at any time on documents contained in the Information Repository.

Questions, comments, and requests for further information concerning the Information Repository, should be forwarded to: Jerry Whitaker, Seneca Army Depot, Public Affairs Office, Romulus, New York, 14541-5001, or call (607) 869-1235



Seneca Army Depot
Romulus, N.Y.
14541-5001
(607) 869-1235

NEWS RELEASE

For immediate release: March 16, 1992

Release no.: 92-04

Seneca Army Depot environmental documents available

ROMULUS, NY --- Seneca Army Depot, in cooperation with Romulus Town officials, has set up an Information Repository and an Administrative Record File at the Romulus Town Hall. The files became available to the public on March 16.

The files focus on the Depot's contaminated Ash Landfill and Open Burning Grounds, as determined by previous investigations.

The Information Repository and Administrative Record Files are separate files designed to provide the public with information concerning known-contaminated sites recognized by the Environmental Protection Agency. The files are traditionally established when an installation enters the Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS) process for two reasons; to inform the public and to solicit public participation in choosing an appropriate remedial action.

The Administrative Record File, which is being established for the Ash Landfill site, is a legal file which contains a compilation of documents that records the Army's decision-making process regarding the selection of a response action to be taken at the site. Its purpose is to serve as the basis of judicial review and to document the Army's consideration of all significant public comments.

The Information Repository, which is being established for all areas of potential contamination including the Ash landfill and Open Burning Grounds sites, is a place where items pertaining to a response action at a site are stored and made available for public inspection and copying.

Comments concerning any of the documents contained in the Information Repository or Administrative Record file should be sent in writing to the Public Affairs office, Seneca Army Depot, Romulus, New York, 14541-5001.

The Information Repository and Administrative Record Files are available for review during normal business hours at:

The Romulus Town Hall
1435 Prospect Street
Willard, New York
(607) 869-9326



Public Affairs Office

Seneca Army Depot
Romulus, N.Y.
14541-5001
(607) 869-1235

FACT SHEET

For immediate release: July 10, 1992

Release no.: 92-04

Second Administrative Record Established

Seneca Army Depot recently established the second of two Administrative Record Files in the Romulus Town Hall, Willard, N.Y. The second Administrative Record File has been developed for the depot's Open Burning (OB) Ground site.

The Administrative Record File is the collection of documents which form the basis for the selection of a response action at a Superfund site. Under Subpart 1 of the National Contingency Plan (NCP), Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 300.800, the Army is required to make a copy of the Administrative Record File for Superfund response actions and to make the copy of the Administrative Record File available at or near the site.

To ensure that the public has access to the Administrative Record File, the file must be reasonably available for public review during normal business hours. The record file should be treated as a noncirculating reference document. This will allow the public greater access to the volumes and also minimize the risk of loss or damage. Individuals may photocopy any documents contained in the record file, according to the photocopying procedures in place at the Romulus Town Hall.

The documents in the Administrative Record File may become damaged or lost during use. If this occurs, please notify the Public Affairs Officer at Seneca Army Depot at (607) 869-1235. Periodically, additional supplemental volumes and indexes will be added by Seneca Army Depot staff.

The Administrative Record File will be maintained at this local repository until further notice. The Army welcomes comments at any time on documents contained in the Administrative Record File.

The Army may hold formal public comment periods at certain stages of the response process. The public is urged to use these formal review periods to submit their comments.

Questions, comments, and requests for further information concerning the Administrative Record File, should be forwarded to: Jerry Whitaker, Seneca Army Depot, Public Affairs Office, Romulus, New York, 14541-5001, or call (607) 869-1235.



Seneca Army Depot
Romulus, N.Y.
14541-5001
(607) 869-1235

NEWS RELEASE

For immediate release: July 10, 1992

Release no.: 92-14

Open Burning Ground site documents available

ROMULUS, NY --- Seneca Army Depot, in cooperation with Romulus Town officials, has established an Administrative Record File at the Romulus Town Hall for the Depot's contaminated Open Burning (OB) Grounds site.

The OB Grounds Administrative Record File is in addition to two other files that were established in March of 1992. The other files include an Administrative Record File for the depot's contaminated ash landfill site and an Information Repository.

The Information Repository and Administrative Record Files are separate files designed to provide the public with information concerning known-contaminated sites recognized by the Environmental Protection Agency. The files are traditionally established when an installation enters the Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS) process for two reasons; to inform the public and to solicit public participation in choosing an appropriate remedial action.

The Administrative Record Files, that have been established for the OB grounds and Ash Landfill site, are legal files that contain a compilation of documents. These documents record the Army's decision-making process regarding the selection of a response action to be taken at a site. The legal files will serve as the basis of judicial review and document the Army's consideration of all significant public comments.

The Information Repository, which has been established for all areas of potential contamination including the Ash landfill and Open Burning Grounds sites, is a place where items pertaining to a response action at a site are stored and made available for public inspection and copying.

Comments concerning any of the documents contained in either the Information Repository or Ash Landfill and OB Grounds Administrative Record Files should be sent in writing to the Public Affairs office, Seneca Army Depot, Romulus, New York, 14541-5001.

The Information Repository and Administrative Record Files are available for review during normal business hours at:

The Romulus Town Hall
1435 Prospect Street
Willard, New York
(607) 869-9326

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THIRD MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

HELD ON: January 21st, 1993

HELD AT: The Seneca Army Depot
NCO Club
Romulus, New York

REPORTED BY: PATRICIA A. NELK

THIRD MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

January 21st, 1981

HELD ON:

The General Staff Dept
HQ CIB
London, New York

HELD AT:

PATRICIA A. MEIK

REPORTED BY:

1 MR. KITTELL: Good afternoon. At the
2 risk of sounding a little pushy here, I am
3 going to kick this off. Please, everybody
4 when you speak be sure to identify who you
5 are clearly and do your very best to speak
6 authoritatively and clearly because we have
7 got a large group and people have difficulty
8 hearing you and the court recorder, who is
9 Trisha, needs to get everything down.

10 So for those of you who don't know me,
11 my name is Gary Kittell. General Cross' boss
12 is visiting here, General Benchoff
13 (phonetic), so he's tied up with him and
14 sends his regrets for missing the meeting.

15 MR. HEALY: Kevin Healy from Huntsville
16 Division, Army Corps of Engineers. I am the
17 lead engineer for the clean up work.

18 MR. STAHL: Mike Stahl. I am the
19 project manager for the contract that the
20 Army has left to do with the clean up work.

21 MR. BATTAGLIA: I am Randy Battaglia. I
22 am the project manager for the circle work.

23 MS. BUCHI: I am Kathleen Buchi, Army
24 Environmental Center.

25 MS. STRUBLE: My name is Carla Struble.

1 I am the project manager from the U.S.
2 Environmental Protection Agency.

3 MS. THOMEE: Emmy Thomee. I am with
4 the State Department of Health in Albany and
5 I represent a liaison program, which is a
6 liaison between citizens and the Bureau of
7 Environmental Registration.

8 MR. SCOTT: Robert Scott. I am with the
9 DEC and the current administration in our
10 Avon office and I am involved with all the
11 permits.

12 MR. WHITAKER: I am Jerry Whitaker,
13 public affairs officer for Seneca Army Depot.

14 MR. MATHEWS: I am Jim Mathews,
15 Environmental Protection Specialist at Seneca
16 Army.

17 MR. ABSOLOM: I am Stephen Absolom,
18 Seneca Army Depot.

19 MS. VERA: Linda Vera, citizen
20 participation and with the New York State
21 Department of Environmental Conservation.

22 MR. RICOTTA: Frank Ricotta with the New
23 York State Department of Environmental
24 Conservation, Region Avon.

25 MR. GUPTA: I am Kamal Gupta. I am with

I am the project manager from the U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency

Mr. Thomas: I am with

the State Department of Health in Albany and

I represent a liaison position, which is a

liaison between the State and the Bureau of

Environmental Protection.

Mr. Scott: Robert Scott. I am with the

USEP and the current administration in New

York office and I am involved with all the

parties.

Mr. Whitaker: I am Jerry Whitaker.

Public Affairs Officer for the New York State

Mr. Matthews: I am Jim Matthews.

Environmental Protection Specialist at State

Dept.

Mr. Anderson: I am Stephen Anderson.

Special Airy Dept.

Mr. Virdi: I am Virdi, Director

participated and with the New York State

Department of Environmental Conservation.

Mr. Richter: I am Richter with the New

York State Department of Environmental

Conservation, Region Four.

Mr. Gural: I am Gural with the

1 the New York Department of Environmental
2 Conservation.

3 MR. MILLER: Jim Miller with the Seneca
4 Army Depot.

5 MR. DUCHESNEAU: Michael Duchesneau,
6 project manager for Engineering Science in
7 Boston.

8 MR. BAKER: Mark Baker from Engineering
9 Science.

10 MR. DOMBROWSKI: Brian Dombrowski,
11 Seneca County Health Department.

12 MR. COOL: I am Bill Cool, citizen
13 member of the committee.

14 MR. STAFFORD: Ken Stafford, supervisor
15 of the town of Varick.

16 MR. KITTELL: Okay. We have had our
17 introductions. Once again please make an
18 attempt to talk as clearly and as loudly as
19 you can so that Trisha can pick up what you
20 are saying.

21 Before we start the site briefings, I
22 think what you will hear here today is some
23 pretty positive progress on the part of the
24 Army towards getting more funding started and
25 you will hear about the funding picture for

The New York Department of Environmental

Conservation

Mr. Miller: In addition with the

Area Office

Mr. J. J. ...

... for engineering...

...

Mr. ...

...

Mr. ...

... County ...

Mr. ...

... of the ...

Mr. ...

... of the ...

Mr. ...

... again please ...

... to take ...

... can pick up ...

... saying

... we start ...

... you will ...

... as the ...

... during ...

... about ...

1 the rest of the year and the progress that's
2 been made.

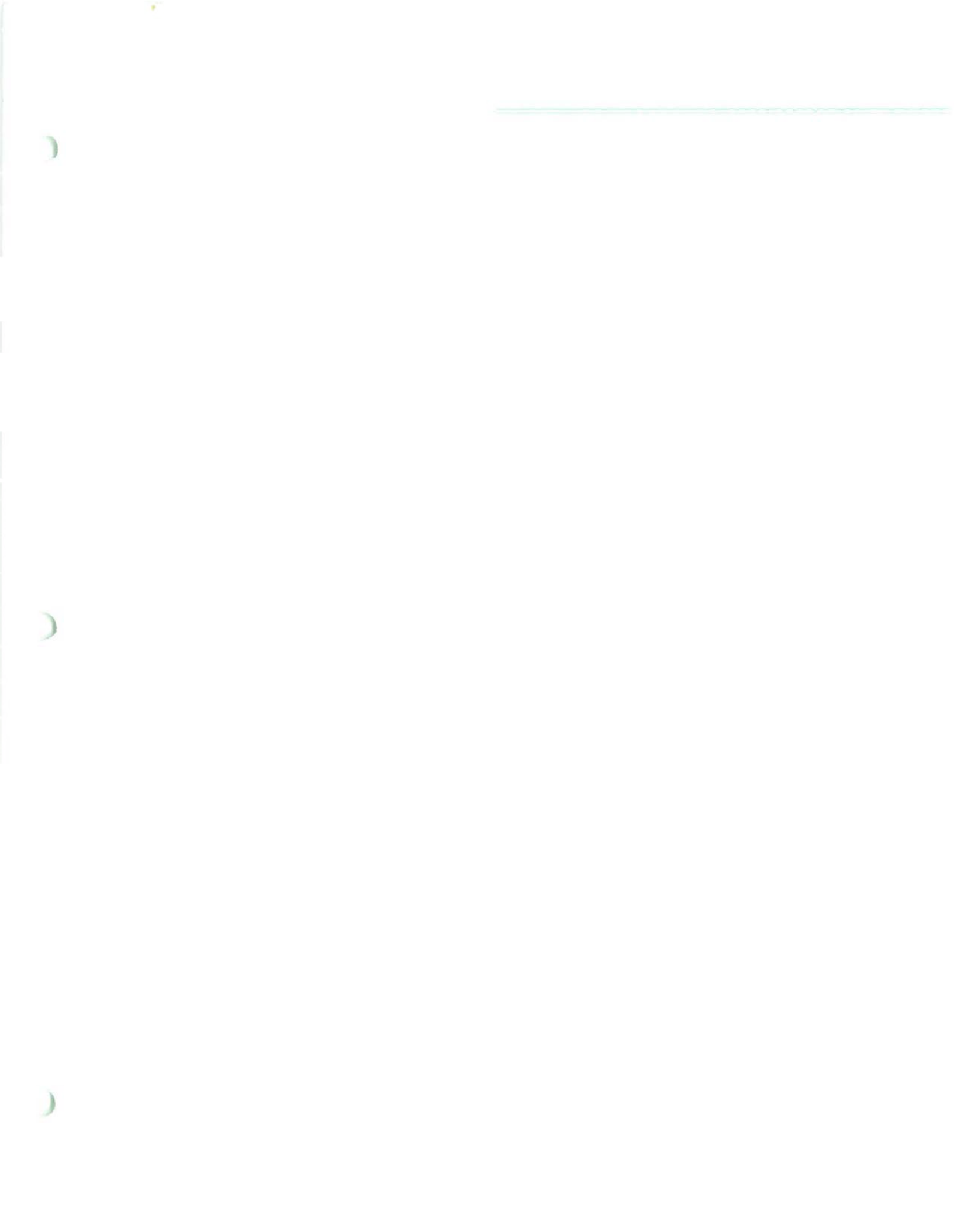
3 We had just barely finished the
4 introductions.

5 MR. DURST: Dick Durst, resident of
6 Varick and director of the Cornell Analytical
7 Chemist Laboratories.

8 MR. KITTELL: Our first speaker this
9 afternoon is Kevin Healy. He will tell you
10 what we have been up to.

11 MR. HEALY: Good afternoon. Before we
12 get started let me just say, the last TRC
13 meeting there had been a request that we
14 include a glossary of some relevant terms so
15 that anyone who is not familiar with the
16 lingo that we are using would be able to get
17 an idea of what each term stands for. At the
18 back of my presentation you will find two
19 pages of glossary of terms. Those are the
20 terms that we use predominantly. And as we
21 go along if there are any questions, things
22 that you don't understand, let me know and we
23 will be happy in the future meetings to
24 include a list of those definitions as well.

25 As we have been doing in the past, we



1 are going to discuss updates of the
2 individual projects we have been handling,
3 the two RFI's and the second is the ash
4 landfill and opening burning ground. We have
5 been handling them together and we are simply
6 going to discuss the status that is going on
7 the last couple of months. There isn't too
8 much to talk about. We are at a point of
9 just simply updating status. Last time we
10 were pretty much at the second bullet, which
11 means the Phase I was completed and Phase II
12 work addenda were being worked on. I can
13 update that a little further now by saying
14 that work plan addenda has been completed.
15 All the negotiations with the regulators has
16 been finished. We proceeded with awarding
17 contractors for implementation of the Phase
18 II field work. We are proceeding through it
19 nicely. I have nothing much to say because
20 everything is moving along very well.

21 COMMITTEE MEMBER: At the last meeting
22 we did not have funds or projects awarded.
23 So this Phase II remediation award in funding
24 is a pretty important milestone.

25 MR. HEALY: The second -- okay. Mr.



1 Kittell asked me to emphasis the contract
2 that we have currently in place to do the
3 Phase II field work will take us all the way
4 through record and decision. It is not as if
5 we have to put out another contract which
6 would do that which would cause needless
7 delays.

8 MR. KITTELL: The record of decision is
9 where everyone jointly agrees and the public
10 participation agrees with what is being
11 presented to actually fix the problem.

12 MR. HEALY: The next concern would be
13 the solid waste management units. And this
14 is a copy of a slide from the last time but
15 as a reminder this is how we have broken down
16 solid waste management units. These are the
17 units which have actually graduated to areas
18 of concerns, which are those SWMU's which we
19 will do follow-up work on. There are three
20 notes on the bottom which explain what each
21 of these designations are to the side. They
22 will group them for you so you know exactly
23 how you plan to proceed on each one.

24 All right. The first set that we are
25 going to discuss is the high priority areas

1 of concerns. These are Seneca's areas of
2 concern. The ones that Seneca feels need to
3 be approached first. The reason we are
4 calling it "Seneca's high priority areas of
5 concern" is it involves a few SWMU's or areas
6 of concern that were considered to be a
7 moderate priority when we did the SWMU
8 classification report. Seneca felt it was
9 important to include some of these moderate
10 areas of concern in the first groupings and
11 that we get going on those as soon as
12 possible. All right. A listing with a
13 little better definition. These are the
14 actual designations for those high priority
15 areas of concern.

16 MR. KITTELL: Just a little explanation
17 as to why we put more on to this high
18 priority list than was originally surfaced in
19 the SWMU classification report. We are
20 trying here to get work done in a worst first
21 scenario situation but to take advantage of
22 the funding available at the time the funding
23 was available. There seems to be funding
24 available to do more than just the high areas
25 of concern so we took the next three on the

of concern. These are indeed a series of
concerns. The ones that I have listed here
are grouped into three categories. The first
category is "General" and it covers a
concern that is involved in the way
of concern that were considered to be a
moderate priority when we first started
classification reports. Since then it was
important to include some of these moderate
areas of concern in the first groupings and
that we are going to those areas as
possible. All right. A listing with a
little better definition. These are the
actual designations for cross high priority
areas of concern.

OK. RETURN. Just a little explanation
as to why we put some of the high
priority items that were originally written in
the WHM classification report. We are
trying hard to get work done in a short time
periodic situation but to take advantage of
the funding available at the time the funding
was available. There seems to be a
available to do now that the high
of concern as we look the way forward in the

1 list and added that on. It is partly out of
2 a desire to get things done but also being
3 reactive to funding opportunities.

4 MR. HEALY: Those are the names and
5 designations of the high priority areas of
6 concern.

7 MR. MILLER: If anyone is interested
8 SEAD-1 and 13 were two moderate areas of
9 concern.

10 MR. HEALY: That was Jim Miller. By way
11 of update, these are the status
12 investigations. The final work plan
13 revisions will probably be here by March of
14 '93. We are presently reviewing the work
15 plan with the regulators and trying to revise
16 it according to their concerns. And we
17 anticipate that field work will be initiated
18 by early spring. And the contracts for
19 implementing those have already been awarded.
20 We don't expect any delays based on our
21 procurement process. That is all ready in
22 place and we just need to finalize the work
23 plan and get some good weather so we can get
24 started.

25 Next would be status update for the

1 moderate priority areas of concern. Those
2 are defined on the next page as a couple
3 little notes down there. Not much importance
4 but just to give you an idea as how we plan
5 to approach these moderate areas of concern.
6 As far as the update on the status, we have
7 already awarded the contract for preparation
8 of the work plan. The work plan is presently
9 being prepared. We expect the completion of
10 the draft work plan by May of '93. That will
11 be followed by regulatory review and our
12 revision as a result of that review and we
13 hope to have initiation of field work by fall
14 of 1993.

15 Now, that we have talked about the high
16 priority and the moderate priority SWMU's
17 what's left is the lower priority SWMU's or
18 the ones that we don't feel there is as much
19 a difficulty with. I will give a brief
20 update on that. Most of this discussion is
21 going to be lead by Seneca. Let me define
22 for you which ones we are referring to.
23 These are the solid waste management units
24 where additional information is required. I
25 have little notes next to them. Those little

moderate in order to give of course, those
 are defined on the next page as a couple
 little more down there. Not much important
 but you do give you an idea as to what
 is expected these various types of content
 in the way the update on the system, we have
 already avoided the material for presentation
 of the work plan. The work plan is presently
 being prepared. We expect the completion of
 the draft work plan by May of '93. That will
 be followed by regulatory review and may
 revision as a result of that review and we
 hope to have initiation of that work plan
 of 1993.

Now, that we have talked about the plan
 priority and the schedule priority SWN
 what a lot of the lower priority SWN's are
 the ones that we don't know where we want
 a different way. I will give a brief
 update on that. What at this discussion is
 going to be lead by James. Let me refer
 for you when you are referring to
 those are the solid waste management units
 where additional information is required. I
 have little more need to that. Those items

1 dashes indicate -- let me say this, the
2 additional information comes in two forms.
3 The first is there are existing reports that
4 need to be provided and reviewed before
5 recommendations can be made. There are some
6 SWMU's where we will actually have to go out
7 and do a limited form of field sampling in
8 order to get information to render a final
9 decision. The SWMU's -- the ones that have
10 dashes next to them are the ones that are
11 going to actually necessitate additional
12 limited sampling. Those are shown in more
13 detail on the next slide.

14 MR. MILLER: Everybody, section five is
15 where you can follow along with review
16 graphs.

17 MR. HEALY: I am sorry. This plate
18 actually shows the SWMU's where the limited
19 sampling is required. Take the SWMU's off
20 the prior plate that would be marked with a
21 dash.

22 MR. DURST: Can I ask just one question?
23 I was curious on the high priority areas it
24 says IRFNA.

25 MR. HEALY: Inhibited red fuming nitric

1 acid. It is a propellant. Any more detail
2 than that, Randy, the chemist would have to
3 give to you.

4 COMMITTEE MEMBER: I have to look up
5 exact percentages. It is a mixture;
6 primarily nitric acid. It is hydrochloric
7 acid. It might be some sulfuric. It is a
8 very strong acid.

9 MR. KITTELL: The early generation
10 liquid propellant. We no longer -- it has
11 been out of the inventory for years. And
12 apparently when it was all inspected,
13 whatever the procedure for disposal was was
14 to leach it through a lime stone -- lime pit.
15 We suspect those pits are now underneath the
16 upper level of the pond area that we created
17 back in the early 70's.

18 MR. DURST: But those things wouldn't
19 really be toxic?

20 MR. KITTELL: No. They just have a
21 horrendous sounding name. We were a little
22 bit reluctant. It has been rinsed by 100
23 million gallons over the years. We are not
24 going to look at it.

25 MR. COOL: It is diluted?

... it is a mineral ...
... the chemical world have to
... give to you.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: I have to look up

... It is a mineral ...
... It is hydrochloric ...
... It is a ...
... very strong acid.

... The early depression ...
... it has ...
... the inventory for years.

... apparently when it was all ...
... whatever the products for ...
... to reach it through a ...
... We suspect those pits are ...
... upper level of the ...
... back in the early '70's.

MR. CURRY: But those things wouldn't

... really be rocks?

MR. KITTRELL: No, they just have a

... We were a little ...
... It has been ...
... million gallons over the years. We are not
... going to look at it.

MR. COOK: It is ...

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COMMITTEE MEMBER: The lime stone would neutralize the acid and render it harmless.

MR. KITTELL: There is no absolute guarantee about that. We will go there and look.

MR. HEALY: Those are some of the SWMU's. That limited sampling still has to be resolved as to exactly what it is going to entail. We'll be discussing that with the State and EPA in not too long a time.

These are the no action SWMU's; the ones that through negotiations with NYSDEC, the State and EPA -- the negotiations have been fruitional, which these are declared no action. There is no problem. No difficulty at all. No further action will be taken on the SWMU's. They will just be written off. The decision to write them off will be included and just identified as part of another ROD for one of the other RI/FS. At that time the public will get the opportunity to review the fact that these have been declared no action and you will get the opportunity to disagree or agree with the decision made by Seneca. The public will

1 have an opportunity to comment on that in the
2 future.

3 That is about it for an update. As far
4 as the last two pages, they are a glossary of
5 terms. If there are any other terms that
6 people don't understand, I think we will add
7 it to the list. If there are any others, let
8 me know and I will be happy to include them
9 in the next presentation.

10 MR. KITTEL: What I would like to do
11 before the next speaker starts is, Kevin gave
12 out what I would say is a rather encouraging
13 report as far as activity and funds committed
14 since the last meeting. When we talked about
15 a lot of SWMU's -- keep these number
16 straight, please. Seneca has reported 72
17 SWMU's. We and the regulators are absolutely
18 firm that 36 for sure will be looked at. And
19 what Kevin has just reported is that they are
20 either currently being studied or funding for
21 study or being prepared for work plan study.
22 Half of them -- there are 17 where we have
23 agreed that they really don't require an
24 expenditure of funds. That leaves the 19
25 that were in limbo, so to speak. And those

have an opportunity to comment on that in the future.

That is about it for my update. As far as the last two years, they are a history of terms. It shows me any other terms that people don't understand, I think we will add to the list. It shows me any others that we know and I will be happy to include them in the next presentation.

OK, KATHY: What I would like to do before the next speaker starts is Kevin says that what I would say is a rather interesting report on the activity and loads completed since the last meeting. When we talked about a lot of things -- keep these notes.

OK, please. Kevin has reported 71 items. We will the regulators are interested in that so for sure will be looking at that Kevin has just reported in that they are either normally being studied or funding for study on being reported for work plan study. Half of them -- there are 17 where we have agreed that they could not be reported as expenditures of funds. That leaves the 54 that were in 1990, so to speak, and that

1 breakdown into a group where we are going to
2 do additional record searching and some where
3 we are going to go out and just do a very
4 rudimentary sample to find out just yes or no
5 if what we thought might have been there, can
6 we find it before we go to the next sampling.
7 We just don't know enough to rule it out but
8 we know enough to think we don't really want
9 to spend a ton of money looking for something
10 that is not there. Is everybody kind of
11 clear on that?

12 MR. DURST: I have a question. On those
13 sites that you have identified, are you
14 stopping now with identifying new sites or is
15 there still some investigation going on, too?

16 MR. KITTELL: This is a living list. We
17 did our level best over the -- during the
18 1980's through the requirements and as a
19 result of us being put on the NPL to identify
20 every SWMU that we could. We were at one
21 time at 50 some odd. And then we got into
22 the low to mid 60's. This list has grown by
23 one or two since we started to meet. An
24 employee will be retiring and say, "oh, gee,
25 did you realize they did such and such out

breakdown into a group where we are going to
 an additional record available and some where
 we are going to go out and find out a way
 redundancy would be fine out just try to do
 it what we thought might have been done, and
 we find it before we go to the next section
 we just don't have enough to take it out but
 we know enough to think we don't really want
 to spend a lot of money looking for something
 that is not there. In everybody kind of
 that is true.

Mr. DUNN: I have a question. On these
 since that you have identified are you
 stopping now with identifying new sites or is
 there still some investigation going on?
 Mr. KITTRELL: This is a living issue. We
 did our level best over the -- during the
 1980's through the requirements and as a
 result of us having put on the NPL to identify
 every thing that we could. We were at one
 time at 50,000 odd. And then we got 1800
 the low to 4000's. This list has grown by
 one or two since we started to meet in
 employee will be retained and try to see
 and you realize they did not and such are

1 there and there are no records?" And we have
2 to go out and make an assessment whether that
3 is a credible accusation.

4 MR. BATTAGLIA: Several of these areas
5 were a rumor at one time and one of the
6 latest ones was a paint disposal area. It is
7 kind of like chasing a goose until you get
8 someone to say where that actually was and
9 that actually did happen. Some of -- like
10 take the paint disposal area, for example.
11 We had on maps on early studies it was on the
12 south end of the base. It is actually up
13 under the end of the pond, which is
14 two-and-a-half miles from where we had it
15 before. And luckily we have had a few people
16 on the Depot that have been here since the
17 Depot opened in '41 and they gave us a lot of
18 historical information about what actually
19 occurred at certain sites and confirmed other
20 things about where other sites might actually
21 be. And it is still ongoing. Even last week
22 we gathered some information about some of
23 these sites and it was only a month or two
24 ago that we had a spot located for the paint
25 disposal area.

They and there are no records. And we have
to do out and make an assessment about that
is a medical condition.

MR. BATTAGLIA: Several of these cases

were a year or one time and one of the
last ones was a point disposal case. It is
kind of like taking a case until you get
someone to say what that actually was and
that actually happened. Now of -- like
take the point disposal case for example.
We had on tape on early studies it was in the
each end of the case. It is actually up
under the end of the road, which is

re- and- half also from where we had it
before. And actually we have had a few people
on the Depot that have been here since the
Depot opened in '41 and they gave us a lot of
historical information about what actually

occurred at certain sites and notified other
things about what other sites might actually
be. And it is still ongoing. And that was

we gathered some information about some of
these sites and it was only a month or two
ago that we had a report prepared for the point
disposal sites.

1 MR. DURST: This is one thing -- in
2 reading through the transcript of the last
3 meeting I find it a little bit disturbing
4 that it is a hearsay process in locating some
5 of these sites and there weren't records.
6 And what guarantee is there in the future
7 that other sites won't all be discovered?
8 And what remediation action can be taken
9 after the fact?

10 MR. KITTELL: In laymen terms, we are on
11 the hook forever. Would you say that is an
12 accurate assessment? There is a regular
13 requirement for continuing self-monitoring
14 and self-reporting. And once it gets into
15 the system there is no way to make it go away
16 if it graduates today as an area of concern,
17 except through a ROD, and that requires the
18 public involvement. In our defense, some of
19 these sites have really nasty sounding names
20 and, in fact, there wasn't nothing there or
21 and we have a few that have benign sounding
22 names that could very well be something
23 important. A group of people have said, "do
24 you know the huge place? It used to be a
25 lake and fish there and it is full of all

MR. DUNN: This is one thing -- in reading through the transcript of the last meeting I find it a little bit disturbing that it is a heavy process in locating some of these sites and their water resources. And what is important is that in the future that other sites won't all be discovered. And what remediation action can be taken after the fact?

MR. KITTRELL: In general terms, we are in the luck because we did not have a regular accurate assessment. There is a regular requirement for continuing self-monitoring and self-reporting. And since it was that the system there is no way to make it so easy if it graduated today as an area of concern except through a ROD, and that requires the public involvement. In our history, some of these sites have really really disturbing cases and, in fact, there wasn't nothing there at all and we have a few that have become something that they would very well be something important. A group of people have said, "We know the same story. It used to be a law and with them and it is still of all

1 this sort of stuff." That is kind of scary
2 so you start looking through U.S.G.S. maps
3 and old surveys at the post and you find out
4 that there never really was a lake there.
5 And the reason there is a level spot out
6 there behind houses is because it might have
7 been a hill and it is level now. It was
8 knocked off to make a parking lot. When you
9 have an employee -- when they dump paint and
10 it is all out here in this spot and you say,
11 "now you come clean with that," every time we
12 do that it adds workload and adds dollars to
13 the Army's involvement and commitment to
14 clean up. I like to think that we are doing
15 the best we can in reporting what we find
16 when we find it. There are certain processes
17 that were -- official processes that were
18 occurring and they were either records or
19 some old drawings. There is institutional
20 knowledge but there are other surreptitious
21 things that I think have gone on through
22 industrial places all over the world, Army
23 and civilian both, that you only find out
24 through the rumor mill.

25 The next presenter we asked to come up

this sort of stuff. That is kind of hard
 to you start looking through U.S.S. and
 and old surveys at the past and you find out
 that those never really had a lot of
 and for example there is a level and it
 their behind houses is because it might have
 been a hill and it is level now. It was
 knocked off to make a parking lot. When you
 have an employee -- when they don't want and
 it is all out here in this spot and you say
 "now you come clean with that" every time
 is that it made workers and adds dollars to
 the Army's involvement and commitment to
 clean up. I like to think that we are doing
 the best we can in reporting what we find
 when we find it. There are certain processes
 that were -- official processes that were
 occurring and they were either inside or
 some old drawings. There is institutional
 knowledge but there are other miscellaneous
 things that I think have gone on through
 industrial places all over the world. It
 and civilian both. That you only find out
 through the truth tell.
 The next presentation we asked to come

1 was Mr. Duchesneau from Engineering Sciences,
2 Incorporated. And they are the consulting
3 contractor that adds all the horsepower to
4 our technical and physical to our major
5 resources here.

6 MR. DUCHESNEAU: Thanks, Gary. My name
7 is Mike Duchesneau. I have been the project
8 manager at the Seneca Army Depot. I work for
9 Engineering Science in Boston. Both Mark and
10 I, who is sitting over here, are responsible
11 for the technical quality of the work and to
12 make sure it is in a timely fashion.

13 The first slide I have is an
14 organizational chart. You can't tell a
15 player without the program. This, so to
16 speak, is the program that we have. I am
17 here. We have already gone around the table
18 and introduced a few folks; Carla, Randy,
19 Kamal. Both Carla and Kamal are regulator
20 folks in review work. We have Mike Stahl,
21 who is project manager. And Kevin Healy, who
22 will be involved on a technical basis. To
23 support our efforts we have a subcontractor
24 that helps us with our work and making sure
25 that we have safe clearance to sites. We

1 have laboratory support. The laboratory is
2 State certified and the contract for the
3 laboratory is also certified by Missouri
4 River Division, which is the technical branch
5 of the corps for approving laboratories. And
6 we have field registration support, which
7 includes surveyors, drillers, that kind of
8 stuff. We employ or have included as far as
9 our support people who are small
10 disadvantaged businesses. We have a minority
11 owned business who is performing surveying
12 work. We have a women owned business who is
13 performing drilling work. We try to
14 incorporate the letter of the Federal
15 Acquisition Regulations to encourage small
16 businesses.

17 The program that I have outlined for you
18 today is kind of stepping back a second and
19 telling you what our goals were and what our
20 accomplishments were for the Phase I work
21 that we have done at the RI and RI program at
22 the opening burning ground and the ash
23 landfill and to describe to you some of our
24 Phase II activities which we will be
25 performing.

have laboratory reports. The laboratory is
also certified and the contract for the
laboratory is also written by Illinois.
Bios Division, which is the technical group
of the Corps for approving laboratories, and
we have their registration reports, which
includes surveys, drills, that kind of
stuff. We really do have included as far as
our support people do the [redacted]
kind-analyse business. We have a minority
-med business and is certainly supporting
work. We have a non-owned business and is
partially drilled work. We are in
incorporate the factor of the federal
regulation provisions to encourage small
business.
The program that I have outlined for you
today is part of stepping back a second and
telling you what the goals are and what
accomplishments were for the fiscal year.
That we have done at the 11 and 12 months of
the opening hearing group and the way
landfill and to describe the way we do our
business activities which we will be
following.

1 To begin establishing the project's
2 goals we are interested in quantifying the
3 nature and extent of any of the residues
4 which remain at both of these sites. We want
5 to establish a high quality data base. We
6 have a lot of decisions to make as far as
7 what needs to be remediated and what the risk
8 is. And we have determined that we need to
9 have quality data to support those decisions.
10 We will be evaluating several alternatives.
11 And the choice of alternatives that we pick
12 are based on that data. We want to make sure
13 that data is from a sufficient level that
14 would support that decision. And we want to
15 determine the understanding of the
16 relationship between the sites and the
17 surrounding environment. As part of the risk
18 assessment, we have to assess environmental
19 risk and human health risk. Also of
20 importance is to determine the background
21 concentrations of chemical constituents in
22 the ground water and we want do that in a
23 timely and cost effective matter.

24 The approach in general we take at these
25 types of investigations and the one that we

To begin with, we are interested in quantifying the
 degree and extent of any of the residues
 which remain at each of these sites. We
 in establish a high quality data base. We
 have a lot of decisions to make as to
 what needs to be recorded and what the
 is. And we have determined that we need to
 have quality data to support those decisions.
 We will be evaluating several alternatives,
 and the choice of alternatives that we
 are based on that data. We want to make sure
 that data is from a sufficient level that
 would support that decision. And we want to
 determine the understanding of the
 relationship between the sites and the
 surrounding environment. As part of the
 assessment, we have to assess the
 risk and human health risk. And as
 a part of that, we determine the background
 concentrations of chemical constituents in
 the ground water and we want to know if
 likely and cost effective ways.
 The approach in general we take is
 types of investigations and the way that we

1 have used here is to establish strong lines
2 of communication with the regulatory folks,
3 which we have done, and follow the guidance
4 documents which are followed by EPA and
5 NYSDEC, New York State Department of
6 Environmental Conservation, which we have
7 done. The quality issue of the data, we
8 establish and maintain data quality
9 objectives. EPA has established five levels
10 of data quality. First level, one, more or
11 less for health and safety support. Our
12 folks are not exposed to any gross
13 contamination. The fifth level being a very
14 high quality level for analytical
15 requirements that are not typically done. We
16 will be utilizing in this program Level IV
17 data, which is clip data; otherwise known as
18 contract lab data. We also specify in our
19 work approved EPA methodologies and
20 investigative techniques something that is
21 important to me and that I have been involved
22 in quite a bit. We try to utilize screening
23 techniques as much as possible to help guide
24 us in the work that we are performing. The
25 investigation that we typically perform is an

have used here is to establish strong links
of communication with the regulatory bodies,
which we have done, and follow the guidance
documents which are followed by EPA and
NYSDEC. New York State Department of
Environmental Conservation which we have
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objectives. EPA has established five levels
of data quality. First level, one, two or
less for health and safety purposes. Our
data are not exposed to any other
contaminants. The fifth level being a very
high quality level for analytical
purposes that are not typically done. We
will be working in this process level IV
data, which is very good. Otherwise how do
control lab data. We also specify in our
not approved EPA methodologies and
investigative techniques establish that as
important to us and that I have been involved
in your site. We try to utilize everything
techniques we can as possible to help guide
us in the work that we are performing. The
investigation that we typically perform as an

1 interactive type process. We have a good
2 idea what we are going to find and we go
3 along that direction. But while we are doing
4 the work if we are on site screening and
5 information comes back to us that will help
6 us support future work, we will go with that
7 also. Again, as I said, we want to maintain
8 cost and schedule is something that I am
9 obviously involved in. We have a system in
10 Boston where I am from to do that.

11 MR. DURST: From that I gather your lab
12 is in compliance with the GLP regulations of
13 the EPA, Good Laboratory Practices.

14 MR. DUCHESNEAU: Yes. The NYSDEC clip
15 requirements are very stringent requirements.
16 The labs are screened and proved for being on
17 the list of a group of labs that can bid on
18 these types of programs. They have to have
19 performance evaluations work. They have to
20 follow strict protocols in terms of QA, which
21 is surrogate spikes, matrix spikes and
22 re-analysis of data when they are out. I
23 could get into the details. It is a very
24 stringent process. The most stringent
25 process that I am aware of.

information type process. We have a good
 idea what we are going to do and we go
 along that direction. But while we are doing
 the work it we are also continuing and
 information comes back to us that will help
 us support future work. We will go with that
 also. Again, we I said we want to increase
 cost and schedule is something that I am
 continually involved in. We have a system in
 Boston where I go back to do that.
 Mr. DURST: From that, another year, 1977
 is in compliance with the old regulations as
 the EPA Good Laboratory Practices.
 Mr. GUCHENBAUM: Yes, the NRCO file
 regulations are very stringent regulations.
 The labs are reviewed and approved for doing so
 the list of a group of labs that can do the
 these types of programs. They have to have
 performance evaluation work. They have to
 follow strict protocols in terms of QA, which
 is surrogate spikes, matrix spikes and
 re-analysis of data when they are out. I
 would use into the details. It is a very
 stringent process. The next step is
 process that I am aware of.

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MR. HEALY: The Army does evaluations of labs. In addition to meeting EPA and State requirement they also meet the Army's requirements as well. So I think what you are referring to, the GLP's probably much less rigorous than what we are operating under here as we perform.

MR. DUCHESNEAU: In terms of when to calibrate, it is all specified in the statement of work these laboratories follow to perform their analytical quantities.

In terms of the OB ground, which I will discuss first, we have agreed to perform a two phase system. Again getting back to the interactive nature of investigations, we go out and see what we have in the first cut and based on that first cut we will make some midcourse corrections and perform the second phase for this project. We performed the first phase. We are well underway into the second phase. The constituent to be evaluated -- we have identified in here -- we look for all of these particular constituents for the OB ground. The ones that have come back as the most significant would be the

1 explosives and heavy metals. We have not
2 found significant quantities of
3 semi-volatile, volatiles, no PCBs, low level
4 of nitrates in the ground water and pH is not
5 a problem. When we set the program up, we
6 decided to do several screening -- several
7 layers of screening. Here we have got heavy
8 metals. We identified lead. We are
9 performing what is called a Level Two
10 analysis -- getting back to the five levels
11 of data quality -- and that is a quick screen
12 with an instrument that is not as
13 sophisticated as the Level IV analysis. We
14 will screen for explosives in a similar
15 fashion. Volatile organics. And we have
16 also done an amount of geophysics. We are
17 trying to take a broad brush over the area.
18 Are there any areas that are high in these
19 constituents that would lead us to focus our
20 investigation in this particular area?
21 Because this was a facility that open burned
22 emissions or PEPS, projections, explosives
23 and pyrotechnics, we have to UXO so we are
24 safe in what we are doing. We have utilized
25 the subcontractor as I mentioned. We employ

...and heavy metals. It has been
 found significant quantities of
 semi-volatile, volatile, and heavy
 metals in the ground water and in the
 air. When we see the picture of the
 world for the several countries -- Europe,
 Japan, and America. There is a lot of
 pollution. We identified lead in the
 picture. What is called a leaded fuel
 engine -- putting back to the five levels
 of air quality -- and that is a single system
 with an investment cost of \$100 million.
 associated with the level of air quality. It
 will screen for sulphates in a similar
 fashion. Volatile organics. And we have
 also done an amount of geophysics. We are
 trying to take a broad brush over the area.
 Are there any areas that are high in their
 concentrations that would lead us to focus our
 investigation in this particular area?
 Because this was a facility that operated
 between 1950 and 1970, and we have
 and geophysics. We have in 1980 we are
 able to find out the data. We have outlined
 the information as I outlined. We are

1 remote control drilling to maintain another
2 safety. We perform a lot of electromagnetic
3 surveys to scan the area for any metal
4 objects and ground penetrating radar surveys.

5 MR. DURST: This is future? That Phase
6 II hasn't been done?

7 MR. DUCHESNEAU: Phase II hasn't been
8 done but Phase I has. All of these are
9 pretty much incorporated.

10 MR. KITTELL: Phase II is ongoing as we
11 speak.

12 MR. DURST: Oh, it is?

13 MR. DUCHESNEAU: Yes.

14 MR. KITTELL: Phase II is ongoing and
15 Phase II will include all the way to the end.

16 MR. DURST: I was just curious if any
17 unexploded ordnances were found?

18 MR. DUCHESNEAU: Yes, quite a bit. What
19 I mean is something that has been half
20 demolished. Those kind of things that
21 support people will identify -- identify and
22 make sure that we don't handle it.

23 MR. BATTAGLIA: Let me add, the open
24 burning ground is part of the same facility
25 as open detonation. It is a regulated unit.

control during the entire process
safety. We perform a lot of electro-magnetic

surveys to scan the area for any
objects and things generating radio waves.

MR. DUNSTON: This is correct, that these
if there's been done?

MR. DUCHESNEAU: These if there's been
done but these I am not of these are

of the work reported.

MR. KITTLE: Phase II is ongoing as we
speak.

MR. DUNSTON: Can it be
MR. DUCHESNEAU: Yes.

MR. KITTLE: Phase II is ongoing and
Phase II will include all the way to the end.

MR. DUNSTON: I was just curious if any
unpublished contacts were found?

MR. DUCHESNEAU: Yes, there's not. What
I mean is something that has been held

disclosed. Those kind of things that
support people will identify -- identify and

make sure that we don't handle it.

MR. KITTLE: For on all the time
during ground is part of the base facility
is open discussion. It is a regulated unit.

1 We are a permit application. We were
2 operating it as a facility where we dispose
3 of old ammunitions by opening burning or open
4 detonation. It was not always necessarily
5 managed in an appropriate manner. Back in
6 the 50's when it operated then they may not
7 have policed the area for an unexploded
8 ordnance that was detonated back then. That
9 is what we might find, parts not completely
10 destroyed. The way we operate now is we
11 operate in such a way the items are
12 completely destroyed. The difference between
13 open burning and open detonation is a
14 particular material which most completely
15 destroys it in the best way. That is why in
16 that area unexploded ordnances is a primary
17 concern. That is the other reason why we are
18 doing the studies; to determine if there is
19 any contamination in that area from past
20 operations.

21 MR. DUCHESNEAU: When we began to
22 prepare the work plan, the first thing we did
23 is identify the areas in the media that we
24 wanted to look at for the opening burning
25 ground. There are nine former burning pads

15

we are a private organization. We were
operating it as a facility until we changed
of old association by operating during the
detonation. It was not always necessarily
managed in an appropriate manner. It is
the 50's when it operated that they may not
have noticed the area for an unmarked
distance that was detached back then. That
is what we think that parts not completely
detached. The way we operate now is an
operator in such a way the time we
completely destroyed. The difference between
open burning and open detonation is a
particular feature which was completely
destroyed in the past part. That is why in
that area unmarked distance is a distance
concern that is the other reason why we are
going the attention to distance of their
any contamination in that area like that
operation

MR. DOUGHERTY: What we mean is
operate the work plan. The first thing we did
is identify the area. The subject that we
wanted to look at for the needed burning
ground. There are also other burning beds

1 that, as Randy was saying, PEPS were actually
2 burned on the ground there. There is burns
3 surrounding each of the pads. And apparently
4 the idea was when the burn was going on, they
5 wanted to have some kind of containment to
6 make sure the stuff didn't get out of
7 control. We are investigating those. The
8 low hill -- there is a low lying hill that is
9 approximately two thousand feet long. We are
10 looking at an area between each pad. We call
11 them grid bores. These are areas between
12 each pad during the operation of the facility
13 that material wasn't kicked out or somehow
14 dispersed in between the pad. Ground water,
15 we will be evaluating that with monitoring
16 wells. Surface soil, downwind soil samples.
17 During the burn it was a very energetic
18 process, as you might imagine. We are
19 looking at evaluating the soil at the surface
20 for particulants that may have been deposited
21 due to dispersion of the wind during the
22 burn. Surface water, Reeder Creek is very
23 close by. We are investigating Reeder Creek
24 and some on site water. We are looking in
25 sediment from Reeder Creek and the sediment

that Mr. Kandy was saying. They were actually
 located on the ground there. There is some
 surrounding each of the beds. And apparently
 the idea was when the first was going on, they
 wanted to have some kind of containment in
 case you the guys didn't get out of
 control. We are investigating those. The
 low hills -- there is a low lying hill that is
 approximately two thousand feet long. We are
 looking at an area between each bed. We call
 them void zones. There are areas between
 each bed during the operation of the facility
 that material can't filter out or seepage
 directed in between the beds. Ground water
 will be evaluated and with monitoring
 wells. Outside well, downwind soil samples.
 During the burn it was a very energetic
 process. As you might imagine, we are
 looking at verifying the soil at the surface
 for pollutants that may have been released.
 The re-dispersion of the wind during the
 burn, surface water, Rabbit Creek is very
 close by. We are investigating whether there
 are any on site water. We are looking at
 sediment from Rabbit Creek and the adjacent

1 from those standing water columns or water
2 areas on the site. As I mentioned, we are
3 looking also at background soils to help
4 establish what the background concentration
5 is, particularly in metals, soil and water.

6 We have done an examination of the
7 biota. In terms of accomplishment, what we
8 have accomplished from Phase I -- I will give
9 you a brief outline here. As far as soil
10 sampling goes, we have done 22 pad borings.
11 Of those borings we have completed 83 soil
12 samples and we have screened for TNT, which
13 is an explosion indicator for explosive lead
14 and total volatile organics. Based on that
15 we have selected 44 soil samples. For the
16 grid borings we have done 22 locations also.
17 Again 57 soil samples have been screened.
18 Thirty-nine have been selected for Level IV
19 protocols. The idea here is to broad brush,
20 as I mentioned, and come back and focus on
21 selected samples. Obviously, there are cost
22 savings between Level II and Level IV and we
23 are trying to focus what we analyze with the
24 more expensive analytical requirements. The
25 berm excavations, we have done 33 locations

from those scanning with colorless water
 areas on the side. As I mentioned, we are
 looking also at nitrogen with the help
 establish what the background concentration
 is, particularly in water, soil and water.
 We have done an examination of the
 place. In terms of background, what we
 have accomplished from Phase I -- I will give
 you a brief outline here. As far as soil
 sampling goes, we have done 12 soil samples.
 Of those samples we have completed 4 soil
 samples and we have returned for 7 soil samples
 in an expedition including the massive loss
 and total volatile nitrogen. Based on that
 -- I have selected 4 soil samples. For the
 soil samples we have done 12 locations also.
 Again 12 soil samples have been returned.
 Thirty-two have been selected for level 12
 protocols. The idea here is to provide
 as I mentioned, and come back and focus on
 selected samples. Eventually, there are cost
 savings between level 11 and level 14 and we
 are trying to focus what we analyze with the
 more expensive analytical instruments. The
 data evaluations we have done 12 locations

1 so we collected 33 soil samples. We have
2 screened all of them and we selected half of
3 those for Level IV analysis.

4 The follow up -- as we go on from Phase
5 I, we have sampled surface water and sediment
6 in six locations in Reeder Creek and 10 on
7 site surface water sediment spots. In terms
8 of ground water, we have a total of 28
9 monitoring wells scattered throughout the
10 area of the site. That helps define ground
11 water direction, velocity and constituents
12 dissolved in the ground water. We have
13 sampled biotic and bentic. We have done a
14 fish survey within Reeder Creek to determine
15 if the constituent -- if fish that are there
16 are consistent with what you would expect
17 with a healthy community. Is the opening
18 burning ground adversely affecting the fish?
19 We have done a terrestrial assessment. And
20 we have gone out and trapped mice and done a
21 survey as to how many mice are there to
22 compare whether we would be at the type of
23 level and dispersity of creatures we would
24 expect for a healthy environment.

25 In terms of Phase II, the follow up to

In terms of Phase II, the follow-up in
 regard for a healthy environment.
 level and dispersal of materials we would
 compare whether we would use the type of
 survey as to how many sites are there so
 we have gone out and looked side and side
 we have done a territorial assessment, and
 during ground surveys affecting the first
 with a healthy community. In the opening
 are consistent with what you would expect
 if the conditions -- if fish that are there
 fish survey which would allow us to determine
 sampled during the period. We have done a
 dissolved in the ground water. We have
 water direction velocity and concentration
 area of the site. That helps define ground
 monitoring wells scattered throughout the
 of ground water, we have a total of 28
 side surface water sediment areas. In cases
 in six locations in Ketchikan Creek and in
 we have sampled surface water and sediment.
 The follow-up -- as to do -- two years
 come for later TV analysis

1 the Phase I, we are going to continue sample
2 soils. We have got planted 22 pad borings,
3 another 14 grid borings, 28 more berm
4 excavations. We have not sampled the low
5 lying hill of Phase I. We will be doing a
6 substantial amount of sampling for the low
7 lying hill. Eleven downwind surface soil
8 samples. And we have established during
9 Phase I -- we identified an area called the
10 burn kettle. We collected four samples
11 around the perimeter of that burn kettle.
12 For surface we have an additional 10 more
13 locations on site and three locations on
14 Reeder Creek. Ground water, we will be
15 adding six more ground monitoring wells to
16 define ground water direction.

17 I have included here a map that is part
18 of the Phase I PSCR. The PSCR is a
19 preliminary site contract summary report.
20 That is basically the culmination of the
21 Phase I work that we have done and I guess
22 what I would like to do here is just point
23 out some of the locations of what I have been
24 talking about. Here is Reeder Creek here and
25 Reeder Creek flows toward Lake Seneca. This

the Phase 1. We are doing the...
 soils. We have not planned to...
 located in...
 excavations. We have not...
 lying all of Phase 1. We will be doing...
 substantial amount of...
 lying hill. There are...
 rocks. And we have...
 these -- we identified...
 our... We...
 through the...
 for... we...
 locations on...
 feeder...
 during...
 during...
 I have included...
 of the Phase 1...
 primarily...
 that is...
 these I...
 what I...
 all...
 talking...
 feeder...

1 is the open detonation area. These are the
2 pads here. There are nine of them. And this
3 is areas here that we have identified which
4 are the on site low lying areas where surface
5 water collects and sediment collects. As I
6 have been mentioning, we sampled the grid
7 surrounding the pad. We have done borings on
8 the pads, pad borings. And we have done grid
9 borings within the areas in between here.
10 The low lying hill, I believe, is shown here.
11 And we came to find out that is somewhat
12 incorrect. The hill actually extends a
13 little further down this way and we will be
14 supplementing that on additional work in
15 Phase II. Ground water generally flows
16 toward Reeder Creek. We have established
17 that, which is this way.

18 In terms of what we have found overall,
19 generally we found elevated levels of heavy
20 metals and explosives in all of the berms
21 surrounding all of the pads. On the pad
22 borings we found approximately 70, maybe 50
23 or 60 percent of what we have sampled may
24 come up with what we considered to be
25 explosive and metals. As you get out further

in the open direction area. There are two
 beds here. There are nine of them. And this
 is again here that we have identified which
 are the low lying area which were
 water collected and sediment collected. It
 have been mentioned, we sampled the area
 surrounding the bed. We have some borings in
 the beds, and borings. And we have done this
 borings within the areas in between beds.
 The low lying area, I believe, is shown here.
 And we came to find out that in between
 borings. The bed actually extends a
 little further down than we will be
 supplementing that on additional work in
 Phase II. Ground water sampling lines
 toward South Creek. We have established
 that which is this way.

In terms of what we have found we will
 generally we found elevated levels of heavy
 metal and explosives in all of the beds
 surrounding all of the beds. On the bed
 borings we found approximately 10% more in
 or 20 percent of what we have sampled and
 come on with that we considered to be
 explosive and debris. As you get out further

1 in the grid borings, that percentage drops to
2 approximately 25, 30 percent or so. So as
3 you would expect, as you go away from the
4 more impacted areas, which would be the berms
5 and the pads themselves, the level and
6 quantity of materials that you find are less.

7 I think in terms of a conceptual model
8 at this date for how we see the site and what
9 the problems are, ground water is very
10 shallow here. There is not a lot of
11 thickness. The aquifer (phonetic) is very
12 thin; five to ten feet would be the maximum
13 thickness. Ground water velocity is not very
14 fast. We are not finding any materials
15 dissolved in the water that we would consider
16 to be a plume. Normally, you would expect
17 the plume to emanate at one spot and move out
18 with the ground water toward Reeder Creek.
19 We are not finding that. We are finding one
20 or two wells that have metals dissolved in
21 the water. But when we filter that the
22 levels are much less. We think it is a
23 function of the fact that these wells are
24 highly turbid. So what we are saying is, in
25 our mind what happens as the rainfall comes

1 in there is a potential for leaching or
2 mixing with materials on the berms, on the
3 pads, and there is a surface water run off
4 which collects in a lot of these areas that
5 we have talked about but not a lot of ground
6 water.

7 MR. MILLER: Could you just comment
8 briefly on what you found in the aquatic
9 assessment of Reeder Creek?

10 MR. DUCHESNEAU: Sure. I said that it
11 was a very healthy assessment. Mackerel and
12 I am not sure what other fish there was
13 there. There was a certain type of Mackerel
14 that was very sensitive to heavy metal
15 concentrations, which would lead us to
16 believe that Reeder Creek had not been
17 adversely affected. We found a healthy
18 diversion of fish, very small fish, but
19 nonetheless fish that would be for a stream
20 of that size. As far as I can tell, the
21 aquatic and terrestrial assessments that were
22 done indicates a thriving community.

23 MR. COOL: Did any of your tests include
24 the outlet where it enters the lake where the
25 sediment is?

in there is a potential for leaching or
 mixing with materials on the surface, on the
 other hand there is a surface water run off
 which collects in a lot of these areas that
 we have talked about but not a lot of ground
 water.

MR. MILLER: Could you just comment
 briefly on what you found in the aquatic
 assessment of the area?

MR. DEWITT: Sure. I said that it
 was a very healthy assessment. The water was
 I am not sure what other tests there were.

There was a certain type of bacteria
 that was very sensitive to heavy metal
 concentrations, which would lead us to
 believe that the water was not being
 adversely affected. We found a healthy
 diversity of fish, very small fish, but
 nonetheless that that would be for a stream
 of that size. As far as I can tell, the
 aquatic and terrestrial assessments that were
 done indicate a healthy community.

MR. COUL: Did any of your tests include
 the other areas it says the lake where the
 sediment is?

1 MR. DUCHESNEAU: I believe that would
2 be --

3 MR. HEALY: We are talking the lake?

4 MR. COOL: I am sorry. Where the stream
5 enters Seneca Lake.

6 MR. DUCHESNEAU: No. We are looking to
7 what was happening up here.

8 MR. SCOTT: Robert Scott with DEC. You
9 mentioned ground water flows to Reeder Creek.
10 Which way is bedrock? Is that just surface
11 ground water or is that ground waters?

12 MR. DUCHESNEAU: That is a good
13 question. The aquafer (phonetic) is here.
14 In terms of the question, a logical cross
15 section -- we have a horizon. The
16 agricultural layer of soil, which is a clay
17 and below that a gravel and below that is
18 weather shale and below that is more shale
19 which goes down approximately seven hundred
20 feet. Occasionally you run into some lime
21 stone even deeper than that. The overburden
22 aquafer (phonetic) is in the till and that
23 weather shale zone, which is maybe five feet
24 thick in terms of the thickness of the water
25 column. Below that is rock and we simply are

MR. COCHRAN: I believe that would

be —

MR. HEALY: We are asking the same

MR. COOL: I am sorry, where the stream

crosses between them.

MR. COCHRAN: No, we are looking to

what was happening up here.

MR. SCOTT: Robert Smith with you, you

mentioned ground water flows to Kader Creek,

which way is that? Is that just surface

ground water or is that ground water?

MR. COCHRAN: That is a good

question. The answer (probably) is that

in terms of the question a typical cross

section — we have a horizon. The

geological layer of soil which is a clay

and below that a gravel and below that is

weather shale and below that is more shale

which goes down approximately seven hundred

feet. Occasionally you can find some fine

stone even deeper than that. The weathered

weather (shale) is in the hills and has

weather shale runs which is maybe five feet

thick in terms of the thickness of the water

column. Below that is rock and we simply are

1 not -- we haven't found any bedrock wells
2 here to explain that.

3 MR. SCOTT: When you did the
4 investigation, did you encounter any drain
5 tiles prior to when the base was constructed?

6 MR. DUCHESNEAU: No.

7 MR. BATTAGLIA: There are a lot of
8 places like that on the Depot, in and around
9 the Depot.

10 MR. COOL: Does this bedrock slant
11 toward the creek or slant more toward the
12 lake?

13 MR. DUCHESNEAU: I don't know. I think
14 it is fairly flat here and I would tend to
15 think it slopes towards the creek because
16 that is the way the land slopes.

17 MR. COOL: I know we tend to think the
18 general fall is towards the lake. Maybe your
19 ground water is not going towards the creek?

20 MR. DUCHESNEAU: I can't discuss that.
21 I have to pull out the maps. I don't have it
22 on the top of my head. It is in the maps and
23 we can look at it.

24 MR. DURST: As far as the biota
25 sampling, did you do any vegetation sampling

not -- we haven't found any better wells

here to explain that.

MR. SCOTT: When you did the

investigation, did you encounter any other

time prior to when the hole was constructed

MR. DUCHESNEAU: No.

MR. SCOTT: There are a lot of

places like that on the coast, in and around

the coast.

MR. COOL: Does this bedrock also

cover the creek or does it cover the

land?

MR. DUCHESNEAU: I don't know. I think

it is fairly flat here and I would tend to

think it slopes towards the creek because

that is the way the land slopes.

MR. COOL: I know we tend to think the

general fall is towards the lake. Maybe your

ground water is not going towards the creek?

MR. DUCHESNEAU: I can't discuss that.

I have to pull out the logs. I don't have it

on the top of my head. It is in the logs and

we can look at it.

MR. SCOTT: As far as the hole

explains, has you any vegetation around

1 in terms of longer term bio-culmination in
2 trees as for more chronic types of plant
3 exposure?

4 MR. DUCHESNEAU: No.

5 MR. DURST: Are you planning do that?

6 MR. DUCHESNEAU: No.

7 MR. DURST: Why?

8 MR. DUCHESNEAU: I guess we didn't see
9 that as a problem at this stage of the game.
10 It is something we can talk about. We were
11 interested, I think, in looking at Phase I as
12 to evaluate, you know, if we have a gross
13 problem here, is it heavy contaminated to the
14 point where it is devoid of life and that
15 kind of thing. And what we are seeing is it
16 is not the case. We are finding some
17 elevated spots where there are some elevated
18 levels of heavy metals and to a lesser degree
19 explosives. But it is not wide spread and
20 the levels aren't high to the point -- they
21 are elevated but not high to the point where
22 we need to do an emergency action here. So I
23 guess the idea here was to go through and
24 look and see what we have and step back and
25 make an evaluation. You raised a good point.

in case of injury from mis-connection is
tried as the same chronic type of injury

exposed

MR. DICKINSON: No.

MR. DICKINSON: Are you familiar with that?

MR. DICKINSON: No.

MR. DICKINSON: Yes.

MR. DICKINSON: I guess we didn't see
that as a problem at this stage of the game.
It is something we can talk about. We were
interested. I think in looking at these I am

in evidence, you know, if we have a group
problem here, is it heavy concentrated on the
point where it is devoid of life and that
kind of thing. And now we are seeing in the
to not the case. We are finding some

isolated spots where there are some elevated
levels of heavy metals and some lesser degree
exposure, but it is not like a general
the levels that I think to the point -- that
are elevated but not high in the point where
we need to do an extensive testing here.

guess the idea here was to go through and
look and see what we have and what had and
take an evaluation. You raised a good point

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MR. DURST: Another thing I wanted to find out. When you go from your Level II screening to the Level IV and start reducing down the number of sites, do you do this with DEC or EPA oversight?

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MR. DUCHESNEAU: We have established in our work plan a decisionry (phonetic) that we follow. And basically we send those samples to the laboratory. The laboratory does the Level II screening. And based on our decisionry (phonetic), which we discuss with all the regulatory people, samples are selected from the column of soil that we submit to the lab and it is the highest -- for example, the highest for explosive or for TNT would get the Level IV analysis for explosive. The highest for lead would get the Level IV analysis for the metals. And the highest for the volatiles would get the volatile organic screening. There is a couple of different ways I could go. What if you don't find anything in the screen for the volatile? Which one do you pick? That is all described in the work plan. But there is a decisionry (phonetic) to establish that.

MR. JUSTICE: Another thing I wanted to
 find out. When you go from level II
 according to the level IV and start working
 down the number of sites, do you do this with
 the or EPA oversight?
 MR. DUCHESNEAU: We have established in
 our work plan a decision tree (hierarchy) that
 we follow. And basically we start phase
 analysis in the laboratory. The laboratory
 does the level II work. And based on
 our decision (hierarchy) which we discuss
 with all the regulatory people, samples are
 selected from the column of soil that we
 submit to the lab and at the highest
 for example, the highest for analysis or for
 the would get the level IV analysis for
 explosive. The highest for lead would get
 the level IV analysis for the metals. And
 the highest for the volatiles would get the
 analysis organic screening. There is a
 couple of different ways I could go. What if
 you don't find anything in the screen for the
 volatiles? Which one do you think that is
 all described in the work plan. But there is
 a decision tree (hierarchy) established for

1 What we came up with after we have done our
2 screening after every location is a Level IV
3 at the surface regardless of what the
4 screening results tell us. Our exposure
5 pathways that we have identified during our
6 conceptual model of this program was we
7 expected surface soil to be the most likely
8 exposure pathway for our risk assessment. So
9 the top sample at the surface gets the Level
10 IV no matter what. And then at the column --
11 the soil column as we go down we continue to
12 sample. The one that is selected on Level IV
13 is selected for screening. We end up with a
14 surface soil sample. This is something that
15 is based on the highest indications of the
16 screening results.

17 COMMITTEE MEMBER: That decision as to
18 which is the highest is made by you and your
19 lab people?

20 MR. DUCHESNEAU: Correct. We specify
21 what that number is. I believe it is for
22 volatiles a 100; PCBs and for metal -- for
23 TNT, I think it is, one, one PCB.

24 MR. HEALY: They actually make the
25 decision but that decision is not a haphazard

... that we have to find out what the
... concerning that every location is a level in
... of the surface regardless of what the
... according to the results of the
... pathways that we have identified during the
... conceptual model of this process we've
... expected surface will be the soil likely
... exposure pathway for our risk assessment. In
... the top sample at the surface over the lower
... in no matter what. And then at the bottom -
... the soil column as we go down we continue to
... sample. The one that is selected on level 10
... is selected for testing. To end up with a
... surface will sample. This is something that
... is based on the higher resolution of the
... according to the results.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: That decision as to
... which is the highest is made by you and your
... lab people?

MR. DUCKENHORN: Correct. We generally
... what that number is. I believe it is for
... violation a 100-foot rule and for water - the
... that I think it is one foot.
... MR. BEATTY: They usually know the
... question but that question is not a necessary

1 one. It is based on a procedure that is set
2 out and has been approved by the regulators.

3 COMMITTEE MEMBER: As far as the
4 terrestrial assessment, which concerns an
5 analysis of the visual inspection, was
6 anything done of the plants around the site?

7 MR. DUCHESNEAU: There was really --
8 other than the burning pads and the roads,
9 there is no overt indication of stress
10 vegetation.

11 MR. DURST: That would be acute exposure
12 rather than many years to be accumulated in
13 the growing plants. It could be a good
14 indication of past exposure. Would you be
15 concerned about heavy metals taken up by the
16 plants and ingested by animals?

17 MR. DUCHESNEAU: That assessment of past
18 exposures rather than worrying about somebody
19 eating the plants, that didn't concern me.

20 MR. KITTELL: One thing I might add,
21 because of the activities involved here,
22 bulldozing and that kind of thing, there is
23 not a lot of vegetation out here. There are
24 some. As you pull bulldozers around there to
25 do the operations that are done by the Depot,

one. It is based in a procedure that is not
 and has been approved by the regulatory
 COMPTON'S REPORT. As the result
 statistical assessment, which contains an
 analysis of the visual inspection was
 anything done of the plants around the site?
 MR. DUCHENNEAU: There was really —
 other than the burning beds and the roads,
 there is no overt indication of stress
 vegetation.
 MR. DUCHENNEAU: That would be acute exposure
 rather than any type of an accumulation of
 the growing plants. It would be a good
 indication of acute exposure. Would you be
 concerned about heavy metals taken up by the
 plants and ingested by animals?
 MR. DUCHENNEAU: That assessment of acute
 exposure is more than worrying about secondary
 eating the plants. That doesn't concern me.
 MR. KITTLE: One claim I don't see
 because of the activities involved here
 bulldozing and that kind of thing, there is
 not a lot of vegetation out there. There are
 some. As the soil bulldozers knock trees to
 do the operations that are done by the forest.

1 a lot of those plants get chewed up. This is
2 a very active area in terms of moving earth.
3 The plants come and go as a result.

4 MR. BATTAGLIA: We bulldoze the area
5 around there for fire control. That is
6 probably why that berm on the south side, a
7 thousand foot long hill, was disturbed
8 because they bulldozed over it just to clear
9 the grass around there for fire control,
10 safety purposes.

11 MR. KITTELL: Back to the question about
12 the ground water and the bedrock layer. The
13 ground water flow and the elevation of
14 bedrock was determined during the Phase I. I
15 was just -- I was checking to make sure that
16 we had that on the charts back there. If you
17 would like to take a look at that later, the
18 information is available. But simply the
19 ground surface does mirror the bedrock layer.
20 That is pretty much why Reeder Creek runs in
21 that direction rather than north to the lake.
22 There is rock off to the left of that chart.
23 The rock goes up the land, goes up and the
24 water goes the other way.

25 MR. COOL: Okay. The other question, as

a lot of cross-veins and shaves up. This is
a very active area as far as moving water.

The mine comes and as a result.

MR. BASTIEN: We noticed the area

around here for the control. That is

probably why that part on the south side

through that long hill, was disturbed

because they followed over it just to clear

the track around there for the control.

Water courses.

MR. KITTRELL: Back to the question about

the ground water and the bedrock layer. The

ground water flow and the elevation at

points was determined during the phase 1.

Was that -- I was checking to make sure that

we had that on the back side there. If you

would like to take a look at that later, the

information is available. But simply the

ground surface does mirror the bedrock layer.

That is pretty much why Headed Creek runs in

that direction rather than north to the lake.

There is now all of the left of that that

the rock goes up the land, goes up and the

water goes the other way.

MR. TULLY: Okay. The other question is

1 far as you drop out from -- the prevailing
2 winds would be to the southeast and north;
3 you wouldn't be looking west any place?

4 MR. HEALY: No.

5 MR. COOL: But water would be carried
6 down towards the outlet?

7 MR. DUCHESNEAU: Maybe it is a good time
8 to show this slide. This is the proposed
9 Phase II surface water location sample
10 points. It is a bigger scale than the one we
11 just looked at. We can see Reeder Creek and
12 here is the site. We have proposed to sample
13 a lot more on site because we think that
14 makes sense in terms of what the -- what's
15 happening in the process at the site but we
16 have also added surface water sampling
17 locations further down Reeder Creek than we
18 had before to evaluate some of what your
19 concerns are.

20 MR. HEALY: It is surface water and
21 sediment.

22 MR. DUCHESNEAU: The base boundary is
23 downstream on this.

24 MR. COOL: Reeder Creek is on the north?

25 MR. BATTAGLIA: Base boundary is really

for as you have the type of the prevailing
winds would be to the southwest and north.
The section is looking west the bluffs

MR. HEALY: No.

MR. COOK: But water would be carried

down towards the valley.

MR. DUCHESNEAU: Maybe it is a good time

to show this slide. This is the proposal

there is surface water location sample

point. It is a higher scale than the one we
just looked at. We can see Redox Creek and
here is the site. We have proposed to sample

a lot more on this because we think that

water enters in rain or what you -- what is

happening in the process at the site but we

have also added surface water sampling

location further down Redox Creek than we

had before to evaluate some of what you

concerns are.

MR. HEALY: It is surface water at

agreement.

MR. DUCHESNEAU: The base boundary is

downstream on this.

MR. COOK: Would there be on the north?

MR. DUCHESNEAU: Base boundary is really

1 about three thousand feet due west.

2 COMMITTEE MEMBER: You can pick up the
3 base boundary on the second handout.

4 MR. DURST: That map right there would
5 show the boundary where Reeder Creek
6 discharges.

7 MR. COOL: That is near Route 96.

8 MR. HEALY: On the very top of that
9 chart right there you see a hashed in area.
10 That is the cross section of the patrol road,
11 probably two or 300 yards in from the base
12 boundary. You can see where sediment -- we
13 are sampling above that point where the
14 stream discharges. The stream certainly
15 discharges downstream where any contribution
16 from this site would be in at least two
17 locations, if not three.

18 MR. DUCHESNEAU: We have one here, one
19 here and one here.

20 COMMITTEE MEMBER: We have, in fact,
21 done downwind soil sampling.

22 MR. SCOTT: Is there a sampling point on
23 the delta where Reeder Creek enters Seneca
24 Lake?

25 MR. DUCHESNEAU: Are you asking me is it

about three thousand feet due west.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: You can pick up the

base boundary on the second plateau.

MR. SCOTT: That's not right. There would

show the boundary where the level

disappears.

MR. SCOTT: That is not quite so.

MR. HEALY: On the very top of that

cliff right there you see a notch in the

That is the cross section of the plateau level.

probably two or three miles in from the base

boundary. You can see there nothing -- no

at a distance above that point where the

either disappears. The stream certainly

disappears somewhere where any continuation

from this side would be in at least two

miles. It is not there.

MR. DOUGLASS: We have one page, two

pages and one more.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: We have, in fact,

done something with sampling.

MR. SCOTT: Is there a sampling point on

the delta where the level drops under the

level?

MR. DOUGLASS: Are you saying we do it

1 on this map or --

2 MR. SCOTT: No. Is there a sample
3 location where Reeder Creek appears?

4 MR. DUCHESNEAU: No. We have not done
5 that or included that. Again our thought
6 process here is let's find out what's going
7 on at the areas close to where we perceive
8 the source to be. If we find something
9 there, we will proceed further downstream.

10 MR. RICOTTA: Frank Ricotta. I have a
11 question about the monitoring wells you
12 referred to, some that were turbid.

13 MR. DUCHESNEAU: Yes.

14 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Did you have an
15 explanation why the wells were turbid? Was
16 there sand packed around the stream?

17 MR. DUCHESNEAU: Yes. The materials
18 that we are screening is high clay and I mean
19 there is no way of preventing all of the
20 clay -- the fine particles of the clay from
21 penetrating through the well stream.

22 MR. HEALY: The validity of data because
23 of that issue has been a complication for us
24 here since we very first started almost a
25 dozen years ago collecting ground water data

on this map of --

MR. SCOTT: He is there & people

location which is under (over)

MR. DUCHESNEAU: No, we have not done

that or included that. Again our thought

process here is just to find out what a point

is at the same time to make us positive

the source is not. If we find something

there, we will process further downtown.

MR. ALBERT: Frankly, I have a

question about the position while you

referred to some that were turned

MR. DUCHESNEAU: Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: Did you have an

explanation why the walls were turned has

there and worked around the street?

MR. DUCHESNEAU: Yes. The material

that we are working in this city and I mean

there is no way of preventing it at the

city -- the fine particles of the city from

penetrating through the wall system.

MR. MEMBER: The variety of data because

of that fact has been a complication for us

since since we very first started about a

year ago the collecting ground-water data

1 because of differences of opinion of filtered
2 or unsampled; that is the situation that has
3 evolved over the years.

4 COMMITTEE MEMBER: I see in the Phase II
5 there is additional ground water monitoring.
6 Are those two locations to be selected?

7 MR. DUCHESNEAU: The levels -- the areas
8 of the high metal are kind of sporadic, here
9 and there. There is no established plume.
10 Basically, we are putting those wells in to
11 better define the flow of ground water, the
12 direction of ground water. There is a
13 concern that there could be some radial flow
14 and that ground water might not be moving
15 directly here but may, in fact, flow in areas
16 to the left and right. We are putting those
17 wells in to better define those types of
18 potentials. The other reason we are looking
19 is to get more information on the permeable
20 and migration potential for the weathered
21 bedrock. During this program -- I haven't
22 mentioned this. During the program we
23 installed well clusters and we screen wells
24 in the till, in the clay till, and then below
25 that in the weather shale to determine

... of ...
...
... over the years.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: I see in the ...

... is additional ground water ...
... are these low locations as indicated?

MR. DOCKREWER: The ...

... of the high water level ...

... and there. There is no established ...
... basically, we are putting these wells in to
... better define the flow of ground water. The
... direction of ground water. There is a

... concern that there could be some radial flow
... and that ground water might not be moving

... directly here but may, in fact, flow in areas
... to the left and right. We are putting these

... wells in to better define these types of
... potential. The other reason we are looking

... is to get more information on the permeability
... and hydraulic potential for the watershed

... bedrock. During this program -- I haven't
... mentioned this. During the program we

... installed soil moisture and we know wells
... in the fill in the city fill and then below

... that in the weather shale to determine

1 whether or not there was a permeable pathway
2 of the weather till. When we did the
3 permeable calculation on those two wells
4 located near each other, which make up a
5 cluster, the permeables were basically the
6 same within the error of the measurement.

7 MR. COOL: Isn't it likely that with all
8 the earth shattering and explosions that
9 occurred that the ground is quite porous,
10 more so than usual, in a shale of that type
11 and water is proceeding straight down to
12 quite a deep depth where before it might
13 disperse?

14 MR. DUCHESNEAU: We have some previous
15 information that was done by another
16 consultant back in 1989, I believe, that did
17 rock coring at a five foot depth and found
18 the upper two or three feet were fairly
19 weathered as you got further down.

20 MR. COOL: So the explosives didn't have
21 any effect on it?

22 MR. DUCHESNEAU: It is hard to say what
23 caused the cracking. If you put a glacier
24 two miles thick of ice on top of this shale,
25 it would do a lot of damage. Most of the

whether or not they are a naturally occurring
 of the weather cell. When we did the
 permeable calculation on these two cells
 located near each other, which were in a
 cluster, the permeabilities were basically the
 same within the error of the measurement.
 Mr. Good: Isn't it likely that with all
 the earth shattering and explosive heat
 occurred that the ground in quite porous,
 some or then usual in a shale of that type
 and water is percolating through them to
 give a deep down water table at night.

Witness:

Mr. Good: I have some questions.
 Information that was given by another
 consultant early in 1982, I believe, that did
 rock coming at a little foot depth and found
 the upper end of these two cells. This
 weathered as you got further down.
 Mr. Good: On the explosion didn't have
 any effect on it.
 Mr. Good: If it had on any way that
 caused the cracking. If you got a plastic
 two miles thick of ice on top of this thing,
 it would do a lot of damage. Most of the

1 fracturing are due to glaciation.

2 MR. HEALY: We have been monitoring
3 noise and that. We have had action. We have
4 been using both noise and vibration to try
5 and establish if there is some sort of
6 geologic propagation from the detonations
7 that we are doing to the nearest receptor,
8 which is the yellow house outside the
9 boundary. The vibration we were able to
10 measure on that house was greater from when a
11 truck went by. The earth is just a huge
12 sink. It takes a lot of damping for that.

13 MR. COOL: I can tell you in days
14 past -- and I have lived here all my life --
15 the explosions used to be a great deal more
16 than they are now. I live about three miles
17 as the crow flies and I tell you that far
18 away it was shaking the house many times when
19 I was young.

20 MR. HEALY: I am not denying that.
21 Vibration does emanate out from the site.
22 What we found is shock waves going through
23 the air. It is not a shock wave going
24 through the ground. I think the other thing
25 is the OB ground is what we are talking about

fracturing was not in question.

MR. BELLY: We have been questioning

noise and load. We have had action. We have

been using both noise and vibration to try

and establish if there is some sort of

geologic propagation from the excavation

that we are doing to the nearest receptor.

Which is the yellow house outside the

boundary. The vibration we were able to

measure in that house was greater than when

it was empty. The result is that a huge

amount of energy is being put into

MR. COOL: I can tell you in days

past -- and I have lived here all my life --

the experience used to be a quiet deal now

than they are now. I live about three miles

as the crow flies and I tell you that

every time you working the house every time when

I was young.

MR. BELLY: I am not denying that.

Vibration does emanate out from the site.

What we found is about every four through

the air. It is not a knock wave going

through the ground. I think the other thing

is the air volume is what we are talking about.

1 now and it is mostly where they burn as
2 opposed to open detonation.

3 MR. BATTAGLIA: We detonate 150 pound
4 birr (phonetic) hole and it is buried under
5 the dirt for noise control.

6 MR. DUCHESNEAU: That is over here. Not
7 over here. I guess to follow-up and to
8 finish up on the OB ground I have another
9 slide here that highlights the locations of
10 the proposed Phase II sampling spots. Just
11 briefly show you that. Here is the low lying
12 hill. You can see we have got quite a bit of
13 samples slated for here. The big squares are
14 the proposed samples for Phase II and the --
15 I know you can't see this but the little
16 squares here are what we did during Phase I.
17 We are basically supplementing what we had
18 during the Phase I.

19 Moving on to the ash landfill. Again
20 our investigative approach was two phases. I
21 think you already have seen this one. But
22 the constituents of concern no longer include
23 explosives; rather we have added herbicides.
24 The areas to be investigated, basically, the
25 ash landfill and adjacent areas,

now and it is better than ever before

opened to open education

MR. BATTAGLIA: He has been the

best educated boy and it is better than

the best for some countries

MR. DOUGHERTY: That is very good

over here. I guess it is better than

living on the 20 around I have another

side here that highlights the importance of

the process that it requires. That

briefly show you that. But in the low

all. You can see we have got quite a bit of

people related to here. The big question is

the proposed changes for these 11 and for

I know you can't see this but the little

quoted here are what we did during these 11

We are actually experimenting with it

during the three 11

moving on to the next level. Again

our investment approach was the same. I

think you already have seen this one. But

the consistency of concern no longer includes

expensive; rather we have added benefits

The work to be investigated, basically, the

and 1971 and 1972

1 non-combustible landfill. Things that
2 weren't perceived as being combustible for
3 the incinerator were brought to the area
4 adjacent to the ash landfill. We are looking
5 at ground water and we have included a
6 bedrock investigation. We are doing soils
7 and surface water different from the OB
8 ground. We have added soil gas where we will
9 be measuring the vapor of the interspatial
10 spaces of the soil. We are measuring air, as
11 far as health and safety monitoring goes
12 during the program, sediment in the Canadeha
13 (phonetic) streams and some of the creeks and
14 some of the springs that are surrounding this
15 area and we are measuring background. Again
16 we have done another biota sampling;
17 screening techniques that are utilized as
18 opposed to the OB ground, which include TNT,
19 metals and volatiles. We are performing soil
20 gas survey to help define the areas where we
21 want to focus our soil borings. And we are
22 doing quite a bit of geophysics. We are
23 doing a electromagnetic survey followed by
24 ground penetrating radar survey, which could
25 indicate an area of buried drums or areas

The first thing that I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the humidity. It was a relief after the dry air of the desert. The humidity was not sticky, but just a pleasant surprise. I had heard that the humidity was bad, but in reality, it was perfect. I had been told that the humidity was bad, but in reality, it was perfect. I had been told that the humidity was bad, but in reality, it was perfect.

The humidity was not sticky, but just a pleasant surprise. I had heard that the humidity was bad, but in reality, it was perfect. I had been told that the humidity was bad, but in reality, it was perfect. I had been told that the humidity was bad, but in reality, it was perfect.

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1 which could constitute a source of volatiles.
2 We are doing a fracture trace analysis to
3 help better define and give us some
4 information where to place our bedrock
5 monitoring wells.

6 As far as the accomplishments go on the
7 Phase I, we have performed soil gas surveys.
8 We collected 76 samples throughout the area,
9 which were based on an initial geophysical
10 survey. We did a very broad brush. I think
11 it was 18 lines of at least a thousand feet
12 each sampling at 50 foot intervals or I think
13 it was -- was it 50 or 100? Fifty foot
14 intervals. The electromagnetic work.
15 Following that soil gas was performed and
16 every one of the geophysical anomalies that
17 was identified as having a signature that
18 would be representative of a drum or a buried
19 metal object that maybe an indicator of the
20 past disposal activities.

21 We are also adding surface water and
22 sediment. I am sorry. We have performed
23 surface water and sediment sampling at nine
24 locations; four of which are surface water.
25 We have been able to collect nine sediment

1 samples. When we went to a lot of these
2 locations, we weren't able to find water
3 because a lot of the streams had dried up.
4 We performed 31 soil borings and collected 94
5 surface and subsurface samples. We have 31
6 ground water wells. We collected 31 ground
7 water wipes. We did dust wipes. And we did
8 biotus sampling similar to the OB ground.

9
10 In terms of the Phase II, as a follow-up
11 to our Phase I, as I mentioned, we are
12 performing a photo-lineament and fracture
13 trace analysis. And this helps identify
14 trends and patterns of ground water fractures
15 within the rock. We are performing VLF
16 surveys, a low frequency survey, to help
17 identify the depth to the water and depth to
18 the rock. We are adding an additional 50
19 locations in soil gas to better define an
20 area where we think the majority of the
21 source of the volatile organics have
22 dissolved in the water. We have developed 10
23 test pits to determine the geophysical
24 anomalies. We have soil boring locations.
25 Installed eight additional monitoring wells.
These are overburden wells and we will be

samples. When we went to a lot of these locations we were able to find water because a lot of the streams had dried up. We returned to well boring and collected 24 samples and submitted samples. We have 24 ground water wells. We collected 24 ground water wells. We did not water. And we did

locate sampling points to the 24 in well. In terms of the Phase II as a follow-up

to our Phase I as I mentioned we are performing a geo-chemical and hydro-logic analysis. And data being collected and reports of ground water resources within the rock. We are performing the survey, a low frequency survey, to help identify the depth in the water and near to the rock. We are adding an additional 20 locations to our list to better define the area where we think the majority of the source of the volatile organic have dissolved in the water. We have developed 10 test site co-ordinates the groundwater analysis. We have soil boring locations. Located eight additional monitoring wells. These are overburden wells and we will be

1 performing -- we will be installing eight
2 bedrock wells. These will be in clusters.
3 Four wells will be double cased to 20 feet in
4 the rock; and four will be tripled cased
5 below the 20 foot zone down to a maximum of
6 100 feet. The reason we are double casing
7 and tripling casing these wells is to help
8 make sure that any of the material that is at
9 the surface that could be contaminated are
10 not drawn down to the lower depths.

11 As far as being consistent with what we
12 have in the OB, here is the ash landfill maps
13 that are in the PSCR and also in the plan
14 addendum we just admitted. And I will point
15 out a couple things of interest. We have the
16 non-combustible landfill indicated here. The
17 old municipal incinerator is right there.
18 And we have a former cooling pond in this
19 area. What you see here is the array of the
20 matrix of the monitoring wells and the ground
21 water plume that we think is emanating from
22 an area in here. The reasons these lines are
23 dashed is because as a result of our Phase I
24 work we have identified this area in here
25 based on soil gas and follow-up with soil

1 borings as an area of highly contaminated or
2 impacted soils with TCE. The highest pit we
3 had in terms of total volatiles were -- was
4 at an approximate location around here. That
5 was, I think -- was it 600 PPM, Mark?

6 COMMITTEE MEMBER: About in that area.

7 MR. DUCHESNEAU: The oil survey, which I
8 did a lot of work out in here. We are saying
9 in our opinion the ground water plume
10 probably does extend out in here as a result
11 of this area. That seems to be of a problem.
12 So we dashed the line because we think it
13 goes further this way. And we have added the
14 additional monitoring wells to help define
15 that. We have added an up gradient well
16 below detectable limits. We have added wells
17 to better define this extent here. We have
18 added bedrock wells, as I said, to
19 investigate potential for migration within
20 the bedrock.

21 COMMITTEE MEMBER: There must have been
22 some time that the TCE was dumped in that
23 area?

24 MR. DUCHESNEAU: Yes. We have a finding
25 of a lot of breakdown products of TCE which

... as an area of highly concentrated
 ... with TCE. The highest pic we
 ... of total volatility was -- we
 ... location around here. This
 ... was. I think -- was in 500 ppm. Next

COMMITTEE MEMBER: About in that area.
 MR. BUCHSBAUM: The oil survey, which I
 did a lot of work out in here. We saw a good

in our opinion the ground water plume
 probably does extend out to here as a result
 of this area. That seems to be of a gradient.

So we looked for the plume. We think it
 does extend this way. And we have added the
 additional monitoring wells to gain better

data. We have added an in gradient well
 before detection limits. We have added wells
 to better define this extent here. We have

added additional wells, as I said, to
 investigate potential for migration within
 the plume.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: There's just have been
 some time that the TCE was dumped in that
 area?

MR. BUCHSBAUM: Yes. We have a history
 of a lot of hazardous products of TCE which

1 is found in a lot of these wells. It is a
2 breakdown of Trichlorethylyne (phonetic) and
3 some of the lesser chlorethylyne (phonetic)
4 is another one we found. It is consistent
5 with what we would expect. TCE is very
6 persistent. And when it breaks, it breaks
7 down to one TCE and it is no bargain either.

8 Just to finish up here, I want to show
9 you where we were planning to go for
10 additional borings. It is the bend in the
11 road. Borings will be pretty much all in
12 this area here. I think what this shows is
13 that in some of the previous borings we had
14 it is hard to tell. Here, this is one that
15 we did and another one. So we are going to
16 be defining more in here. Again the idea is
17 to go back and perform soil gas, more or
18 less, across this area and define where it is
19 and follow up based on the soil gas with soil
20 borings to determine the nature and extent of
21 impacts in this area.

22 I guess if there are any other
23 questions, that is all pretty much I had to
24 say. I think that gives you a good overview
25 of what we have been doing and where we plan

is found in a lot of these wells - 50 to 75
breakdown of the following: 1000-1500
some of the largest - 1000-1500
it another one we found. It is possible

with what we would expect. The 1000-1500
particular. And when it breaks, it breaks
soon as the TBE and it is an organic matter.
That is typical of water, I want to show

you where we were planning to go for
additional borings. It is the best in the
area. Borings will be pretty much all in
this area here. I think what this shows is

that in some of the previous borings we had
it is hard to tell. Never this is not that
we did and another one. So we are going to
be defining more in here. Again the idea is

to go back and get more data on
level across this area and determine where it is
and define it based on the soil and what will
be done to determine the nature and extent of

borings in this area.

I guess it shows you the other
investigation that is all really what I had to
say. I think that gives you a good overview
of what we have been doing and where we plan

1 on going from here. Thank you.

2 MR. HEALY: Mr. Duchesneau and his firm
3 he's represented have been with us on this
4 project now for three years and they are on
5 retainer for up to another two. They have
6 accumulated quite a degree of institutional
7 knowledge of the site and we have heard they
8 think they will be with us through record
9 decision on quite a few more sites.

10 MR. DUCHESNEAU: Hopefully.

11 MR. BATTAGLIA: Let me first say again I
12 am Randy Battaglia. I am with Seneca. Let
13 me first summarize what we have talked about
14 today. We talked about all our solid waste
15 managements, SWMU's. We also talked about
16 the two sites we are doing extensive
17 investigation on; namely, the open burning
18 ground and the old landfill area. I want to
19 first remind everybody all these technical
20 documents will eventually be in our
21 administrative record in Willard. And if
22 anybody at any time has any questions, all
23 you have to do is call us and we can explain
24 how certain things are being done or in any
25 particular areas.

1 The process in general that we go
2 through is first a preliminary assessment,
3 which is also like a historical review of
4 information. We have -- as Gary said, we
5 interviewed a lot of people on the Depot that
6 used to work here in the old days and we
7 confirmed rumors and found sites that are
8 spread around the Depot. The second step is
9 if that historical information determines --
10 it looks like there maybe contamination at a
11 site, there is a site investigation. After
12 that site investigation if that shows that
13 there is contamination there, then you go
14 into the full remedial investigation
15 feasibility process, which is what we were
16 doing with the Phase I. And now we are in
17 the Phase II because we didn't have enough
18 information in the Phase I to complete the
19 study to remediate the site. And I am going
20 to talk about that after.

21 This is more tied in to what Kevin
22 talked about. And one of the questions we
23 had in the last TRC is, where are they on the
24 Depot? In the -- I don't think you made the
25 last meeting, did you? Did you ever get a

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fact sheet. We had a fact sheet we handed out.

MR. DURST: I got the transcript.

MR. BATTAGLIA: One off our handouts at the last TRC meeting, which we can give you, was a fact sheet on all the other sites on Seneca Army Depot. It had a brief background and a general consensus on the Seneca on the status of each particular site that we know about to date. Actually, it had all 72 on that fact sheet.

First I want to orient everybody on Seneca Army Depot in general. I heard a few comments today about where things really are. Over on this side of the Depot is the Town of Romulus; on the east side, this is Route 96, right along here; over here on the west side is Route 96-A; this is Canadeha (phonetic) Creek; and this is the land that the Depot owns down on the lake. The open burning ground is over in this corner. This again over here is the gate on 96-A of Seneca Army Depot. And over here is the gate on Route 96 on Seneca Army Depot. And again this leads north. Okay. That gives everybody -- this

1 is the lower quadrant tower down on the
2 southeast corner of the Depot. This is the
3 airfield area and 96-A runs along here.

4 MR. DURST: That is not right. Here,
5 the airstrip is on the other side of 96-A.

6 MR. HEALY: That is the railroad.

7 MR. BATTAGLIA: I am following the
8 railroad. Reeder Creek along the open
9 burning area runs along this way and actually
10 discharges into Seneca Lake over in here, far
11 off the Depot. And the area that we were
12 looking at is right in here, the burning
13 area. All these numbers on this particular
14 map is our areas of concerns that we are
15 going to look at. We have prepared a work
16 plan for the first 10 areas of concerns.
17 These maps are in our handout. I am going to
18 show my list up here and you can look at our
19 handouts for the maps and that is at the very
20 back of the handout.

21 We are going to look at map one. These
22 are the names of the first 10 areas of
23 concern that we are going to look at. We
24 have two work plans right now that summarize
25 the work that is going to be done for site

is the level of the water table in the
 southeast corner of the report. This is the
 highest area and 90-4 runs along here.
 MR. CHERRY: That is not right. There
 the stratum is on the other side of 90-4.
 MR. REAY: That is the intention.
 MR. BATTAGLIA: I am following the
 railroad. Federal Creek along the open
 portion runs along this way and actually
 discharged into Seneca Lake over in here. Far
 off the report. And the area that we were
 looking at is right in here. The boundary
 area. All these numbers on this particular
 map is our areas of concern that we are
 going to look at. We have designated a work
 plan for the first 10 areas of concern.
 These areas are in our handbook. I am going to
 show you that up here and you can look at our
 handbook for the map and that is at the very
 back of the handbook.
 We are going to look at our map. These
 are the names of the first 10 areas of
 concern that we are going to look at. We
 have two more plans right now that we would
 like to put in there for the

1 investigations of these other solid waste
2 management units and where they are on the
3 Depot. Okay. I am probably going to have to
4 go back and forth here. SEAD-45 is an open
5 detonation area and that is, as you saw in
6 Mike's presentation, right next to the open
7 burning area which is right here. That is
8 because there is some potential for some
9 explosion that is going to be done.

10 Our second site investigation, if we
11 find significant contamination, we are going
12 to go into a full investigation as we are for
13 the opening burning area. SEAD-57 is the EOD
14 area. That maybe some of the loud noise we
15 hear especially on weekends. Our civilian
16 employees run the opening burning and open
17 detonations ground. The military have used
18 their range in the past. It is the solid
19 waste management because in the past they
20 have disposed of items that they have
21 discovered. In the EOD area they do above
22 ground detonations. That is a significantly
23 larger noise. I presume that is why I have
24 heard it on the weekends in Waterloo.

25 SEADS-25 and 26 are over on the east

Investigations of these other solid waste management units and their role in the report. Gary, I am probably going to have to go back and forth here. ESD-45 is an open detonation area and that is, as you see in Miss's presentation, right next to the other detonation area which is right there. That is because there is some potential for some explosion that is going to be done.

Our second site investigation, if we find significant contamination, we are going to go into a full investigation as we did for the other detonation area. ESD-27 is the ESD area. That area is one of the land between that area and the other area. Our civilian employees run the detonation permit and open detonation permit. The military have used their range in the past. It is the solid waste management because in the past they

have disposed of these that they have discovered. In the ESD area Gary is above ground detonation. That is a significant larger noise. I presume that is why I have heard it on the weekends in Waterloo. ESD-27 and 28 are over on the east

1 side of the Depot. Twenty-five is over near
2 this. This is where we are right now. Again
3 Route 96 is here. SEAD-25, just you go out
4 there and look at it. It looks like a little
5 gravel pad. And SEAD-26 is a raised gravel
6 pit with a bentonite (phonetic) pit. In Both
7 of these areas, currently at SEAD 26, the
8 Depot performs fire training in that area.
9 And previously they used SEAD-25 for fire
10 training. Fire training area is a good case
11 where it sounds relatively benign for a site.
12 The Army fire training areas are notorious in
13 contaminants.

14 MR. KITTELL: Not just the Army. It has
15 been a problem all over the country. It is a
16 convenient way to help out the firemen and
17 dispose of their wastes.

18 MR. BATTAGLIA: SEAD-24 -- let me also
19 mention incidentally here that the old
20 landfill area is down in this area here. And
21 there is some drainage that ends up in
22 Canadeha (phonetic) Creek from the old
23 landfill area. And again the farm house that
24 we have been testing is just over -- just
25 over here, down Smith Vineyard Road.

side of the Depot. Twenty-five to thirty feet
 this. This is where we are right now. Again
 about 25 feet. SEAD-25. Just you go out
 there and look at it. It looks like a little
 gravel road. And SEAD-25 is a raised gravel
 pit with a concrete (paved) pit. In both
 of these areas, currently at SEAD 25, the
 depot contains the remains in that area.
 And previously they used SEAD-25 for the
 training. The training area is a good size.
 there is a small relatively small but a size.
 The size of the training area are mentioned in
 the documents.

MR. NITZBERG: Was that the way. It was
 part of the problem all over the country. It is a
 common way to help out the situation and
 dispose of their wastes.

MR. NITZBERG: SEAD-25 -- was the
 reason incidentally that the 400
 landfill area is down in that area here. And
 there is some drainage that runs up to
 Caspers (phonetic) from the old
 landfill area. And again the fact that
 we have been talking is that over -- that
 over here. Along with the other work.

1 SEAD-24 is a powder burning pit. That
2 is about all we know about it, other than
3 location. It kind of presumes they used to
4 burn TNT powder from the munitions wash out
5 facility, which is over in this facility,
6 down south on the Depot. One of the
7 operations they performed in the past and
8 currently at some other facilities is they
9 wash out projectiles or bombs or artillery
10 bombs with steam and water to get the chunks
11 out and they open burn the chunks. In those
12 days they didn't treat any waste water that
13 came off of there and the stuff is water
14 soluble. We expect there is some
15 contamination out there. How much, we don't
16 know. We have been doing a lot of research
17 to find out what actually went on out there.
18 The building doesn't even exist anymore.
19 Some people worked out there and they showed
20 me this is where the building used to be.
21 There is no leach base. The water just came
22 out and that was it. We are going to look
23 there first. There is a pond that had always
24 been associated with the wash out from that
25 plant and it is called a leach field because

2000-11 is a power building. It is
 is about all we know about it. Other than
 location. It kind of pressure they need to
 been let checked from the conditions were the
 facility, which is over in this facility.
 down south on the depot. One of the
 operations they performed in the past and
 currently at some other facilities in the
 vast our professional as before at all they
 ponds with steam and water to get the drums
 out and they open from the trucks. In these
 days they didn't treat any waste water that
 came out of there and the stuff is very
 solid. We expect there is some
 contamination out there. How much, we don't
 know. We have been doing a lot of research
 to find out what actually went on out there.
 The building doesn't even exist anymore.
 Some people worked out there and they stayed
 as this is where the building used to be.
 There is no leach tank. The water left tank
 out and that was it. We are going to look
 there first. There is a pond that had always
 been associated with the work out there that
 plant and it is called a leach field.

1 that is what the early report said, "the
2 leach field." I put a little more faith in
3 the guy that used to work there who said that
4 it came out in a pipe into the ditch. That
5 pond might not be contaminated from that
6 facility. Whether it ran off down in a ditch
7 or soaked in there and how much they used it,
8 we don't know. And from what we have been
9 able to find out from the operation, this
10 powder burning pit is about the same time
11 frame that this was operable.

12 One other thing that we do when we are
13 looking at these sites, first we look for
14 potential contaminants of concern. With
15 munitions operations you can have heavy
16 metals, propellants and explosives, which are
17 basically the same compound. We look for
18 those as indicators first. If we find that
19 and you go into a full remedial feasibility
20 study, you will look for anything that might
21 be there and do extensive -- you get into an
22 ecological assessment and seeing what kind of
23 impact you have on the environment. You
24 don't go that far in an initial site
25 investigation.

1950-1951

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the political and social conditions. The author's observations are based on a long and varied experience in the field. The report is a valuable contribution to the understanding of the country and its people.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation.

It is a very interesting and well-written account of the economic conditions. The author's observations are based on a long and varied experience in the field. The report is a valuable contribution to the understanding of the country and its people.

1 One of the ones that we had found in our
2 travels around the Depot was included in our
3 high priority areas of concern is SEAD-11.
4 We have a lot of areas on the Depot called
5 old construction debris landfills or
6 construction debris or just fill areas. It
7 is common practice when you build buildings
8 you have a lot of excavated materials to
9 landfill on the post. A lot of these could
10 be construction debris or fill material. You
11 just don't know if anybody way back when they
12 used that area, if they put any drums in
13 there or not. We are investigating anything
14 like a fill area that we have. This
15 particular one we have no information about
16 the dates that was used there. So the good
17 site -- this particular one is not that deep
18 as far as what the general grade of that area
19 is. Some of our initial studies are some of
20 the geophysical work and you go out there and
21 get what you can with ground penetrating
22 radar. You can get something like a printout
23 that is like a chart, basically, and you get
24 signatures and anomalies that tell you there
25 maybe something like a drum buried in a

one of the ways that we can think of the
 travel around the world is to think of the
 high probability areas of interest in the
 We have a lot of areas on the map which
 and construction before building or
 construction before we just will never. It
 is better practice when you build buildings
 you have a lot of advanced materials in
 building in the past. A lot of them could
 be constructed before or after the fact. You
 just don't know if anybody was back when they
 used that time. It may not be there in
 there or not. We are interested in getting
 like a little area that we have. This
 particular one we have no information about
 the dates that was used there. So the good
 side -- this particular one is not that deep
 as far as what the general trends of that area
 are. Some of our initial studies are some of
 the geographical work and you are there and
 but what you can with ground penetrating
 radar. You can get something like a physical
 that is like a chart, basically, and you get
 signatures and anomalies that tell you there
 is something like a deep buried in a

1 particular spot. And you could go out and do
2 a test and see what it is.

3 The last two on our -- last three on our
4 high priority list is the IRFNA, which is
5 SEAD-13. This is Romulus over here. This is
6 what we call the duck pond area, which we
7 created in the late 70's, early 80's. This
8 is a flooded road over here. There is
9 evidence that this -- that is what existed on
10 both sides of this pond. That is a
11 particular site that we used to have on this
12 side of the Depot. And from talking to the
13 Depot people that were involved in the
14 investigations we found where it really was.

15 One of the recent things we found in the
16 opening burning ground is this burn kettle.
17 Just last week I was talking about that.
18 They said they used to burn it in a furnace
19 there. I said, "well, where is the
20 foundation?" And there wasn't any
21 foundation. It was like a small furnace. So
22 that might be what they are calling a burn
23 kettle. I don't know if that is an actual
24 piece of equipment.

25 COMMITTEE MEMBER: We got that term from

1 our USO term contractor, who had seen similar
2 types of furnaces there and identified them
3 as a burn kettle. Whether or not it is or
4 isn't --

5 MR. BATTAGLIA: As a burn area or dirt
6 area?

7 COMMITTEE MEMBER: It is a small
8 furnace. They just use the term burn kettle.

9 MR. BATTAGLIA: That would be likely it
10 could be out there because with ammunitions
11 operations if you have any equipment that has
12 handled explosives, they always burn it
13 before they dispose of it. They would have
14 taken something like that and may have taken
15 it out to the demo grounds to flash it or
16 burn it, to render it safe and dumped it over
17 on the side there. Whether or not that is
18 actually what they used back then we don't
19 know. We still might be able to confirm
20 that. I will take the guy out there and we
21 will see if that is what it was.

22 We have been really discovering things
23 right along. Some of these areas we just
24 didn't realize it was an area until we were
25 out there and found it. Other ones -- like

1 the paint disposal area was always a rumor.
2 Until you at least have a spot and have
3 something firm or someone saying that is
4 where it was, you are really chasing a ghost
5 or a rumor. A lot of these were rumors at
6 one time and we confirmed them as a site and
7 tried to find out more about what actually
8 went on at the time.

9 On our second list of site maps we are
10 currently preparing a work plan for doing
11 site investigations at these sites. Again
12 some of these maybe better or worse than the
13 other lists. After we investigate the sites
14 they may prove not to be a problem. Other
15 ones that may not seem like a problem may
16 turn out to be worse. Anything that shows
17 any kind of contamination in a site
18 investigation that has elevated levels will
19 require going into the full detailed
20 investigations.

21 Taking it from the top. SEAD-58 we
22 found when Lisa and Ray were up here last
23 week.

24 COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yes.

25 MR. BATTAGLIA: An employee here found

the other...
 that you at least have a spot and have
 something like an account saying that is
 where it was you are really showing a guest
 as a result. A lot of times were reported as
 one time and we considered them as a site and
 tried to find out more about what actually
 went on at the time.

On our record list at this time we are
 currently preparing a work plan for doing
 site investigations at these sites. Again
 some of these maybe better or worse than the
 other later. After we investigate the sites
 they may prove not to be a problem. There
 ones that may seem like a problem may
 turn out to be none. Anything that shows
 any kind of contamination in a site.

Investigation that was reviewed earlier will
 regular going into the full detailed
 investigation.

There is from the top. 1980-81 we
 found when the end Ray was up here last

yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yes.

MR. SATTAR: An employee here found

1 it early. We have a booster station here
2 that is near here. That booster station is
3 for our drinking water supply. This area
4 here is out in the middle of the woods. And
5 we went out there and there is some debris.
6 Looks like there was some farm houses. There
7 is some -- it looks like about 20 gallon
8 drums. I have to bring one of the ammo guys
9 out there to see if they are old propellant
10 drums. This area had been rumored to have
11 DDT drums. That is what the story was. We
12 went out there and looked around and finally
13 found an area where there was a few drums
14 lying around. DDT was one of our primary
15 things. They might be propellants from the
16 old days. We might have other propellants
17 out there, too.

18 Similarly SEAD-67, which is over on the
19 east side -- we have a sewage treatment plant
20 here that takes sewage from Romulus, the
21 south end of the Depot. And there is some
22 funny looking hills on a little dirt road out
23 behind there. When -- Gary gathered a lot of
24 people together and asked about any potential
25 areas and they said dump sites were out here.

to walk. We have a wooden station here
that is over here. That wooden station is
for our drinking water supply. This also
here is not in the middle of the woods, but
we want not there and there is some reason.
Looks like there was some rain here. There

is some -- it looks like about 20 miles
from. I have to bring me to the same way
out there to see if they are old people
from. This area has been turned to farm
and there. That is what the story was. We
went out there and looked around and didn't
found an area where there was a few farms
lying around. But was one of our primary
things. They might be people from the
old days. We might have other people
out there too.

similarity between which is over on the
east side -- we have a sewage treatment plant
here that takes sewage from houses. The
south end of the lake. And there is some
funny looking hills on a little bit east of
the lake. When -- Gary gathered a lot of
people together and they had some water
there and they said they also had some water.

1 It could be dirt or other things back in
2 there.

3 SEAD-68, which is a building over in
4 here, used to be an old pesticide shop. Just
5 because it was used many years ago we don't
6 know what their practices were back then and
7 we don't know how they would have got ridden
8 of rinse water. That is on there as an area
9 of concern.

10 SEADS-50 and 54, over here, along Route
11 96-A by the warehouses, used to be a tank
12 farm. We currently do store rutile
13 (phonetic), which is ore, and asbestos in
14 this tank farm. This tank used to have a
15 number of tanks, anywhere from 50 to 90. We
16 don't really know the exact number. You can
17 go out there and see areas.

18 MR. KITTELL: We are talking above
19 ground, dry storage tanks.

20 MR. DURST: What is rutile (phonetic)?

21 MR. BATTAGLIA: Titanium ore. SEAD-46
22 is called a small arms range. That is over
23 here on the east side of the Depot. What
24 they used to do then is -- they have a berm
25 there, which is a hill. They used to fire

It could be that or other things that in
there.

2240-22, which is a building used in
fact, used to be an old parking garage. Just
because it was used many years ago as a
garage that's why the parking was built there and
we don't know how they would have got rid of
it from there. That is the reason as an area
of interest.

2240-22 and 24, over here, 2240-22
is a by the entrance, used to be a bank
area. We currently do some utility
work. Which is one of the reasons in
this bank area. This bank used to have a
number of floors, anywhere from 20 to 30. We
don't really know the exact number. You can
go out there and see where.

MR. TARRANT: We are looking above
ground, are we looking below

MR. TARRANT: What is really underneath
MR. TARRANT: I think one, 2240-22
is called a small area code. That is over
here on the east side of the bank. What
they used to do there is -- they have a bank
there, which is a bill. They used to live

1 rockets at this hill. And I have found
2 circular berms along some brush there. They
3 used to call it an EOD area. There used to
4 be a firing range there. Anywhere there is
5 an association with munitions and disposal of
6 munitions we always have an investigation for
7 the ordnance. When we get to that one, we
8 are also going to do a site investigation and
9 have -- people know what stress vegetation
10 looks like, too. You can go out there and
11 see what really is out there.

12 SEAD-44 is a QA lab. We recently got
13 some good information about this as of last
14 week. There is two locations to this. Over
15 in this area there is kind of like a pad and
16 there is a bermed area and there is another
17 place here that used to have a building. And
18 they used to test mines. They used to
19 detonate mines above ground at one of these
20 areas. The other area they used to test time
21 fuses but we don't know if they used to
22 actually detonate the fuses or test the
23 timers on them. So these are areas that all
24 we really knew about them before is that they
25 were there. They might have been in those

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1 two places. We have very little historical
2 information about these.

3 SEAD-5 is sewage sludge piles. We have
4 stock piled sewage sludge in SEAD-5 for a
5 number of years. This is, by definition, a
6 solid waste management unit and became an
7 area of concern. This may -- we have tested
8 sewage sludge and actually the DEC has also
9 tested our sewage sludge. This is one of the
10 areas because the sewage sludge is stored
11 there for so many years some of them are old
12 piles and we don't know what is in them.

13 SEAD-59 was a rumor at one time. We
14 went out there and investigated. It is a
15 funny looking hill. It looks like they put
16 stuff in there. The story was they
17 landfilled sludge out in this area.

18 SEAD-62, we have a number of areas
19 around this. This is building 606.
20 Currently it is our pesticide shop. Look at
21 62, 69, 43 and 56. In and around 606 there
22 is a disposal area; 606 used to be a missile
23 test facility. We currently store herbicides
24 and pesticides there. This whole area is
25 going to be investigated for any contaminants

1 or for any SWMU's that we think to be there.
2 It could contain sulfate, which was a
3 pesticide many years ago. There is rumored
4 that it was buried on the Depot. I was told
5 there might be a couple people that know. I
6 am still trying to find out. It would save
7 us a lot of money looking for them.

8 The old missile test facility; during
9 our walk around last week I talked to someone
10 who said that they used to have a chemist
11 there and they used to test IRFNA, which made
12 sense. The IRFNA that was bad from there was
13 disposed of here. That made a lot of sense
14 because of the time frames involved. I
15 really don't know if they used to fire
16 missiles or what they used to do there. But
17 they used to. There was an area that they
18 had that was a storage facility. Actually,
19 it is currently building 135. They moved the
20 building over in here. There is a concrete
21 pad there. It looks like a building that
22 used to stand there. They used IRFNA there.
23 And the chemist that used to work there used
24 to sample the IRFNA. And when it was
25 expired, they disposed of it. In the general

of for any other's that we think is to be done
 it could contain nothing which was a
 possible way to go. There is no way
 that it was buried on the spot. I was told
 there might be a couple people that have
 an idea of going to find out. It would have
 us a lot of money looking for them.
 The old village east facility: better
 out walk around last year I talked to someone
 who said that they used to have a building
 there and they used to test things which were
 done. The TRWA that was had from there was
 disposed of here. That was a lot of money
 because of the time frame involved. I
 really don't know if they used in the
 matter or not they used to do there. But
 they used to. There was an area that they
 had that was a storage facility. Actually
 it is currently building it. They moved the
 building over in here. There is a concrete
 pad there. It looks like a building that
 used to stand there. They used TRWA there.
 And the speaker that used to work there used
 to handle the TRWA. And when it was
 expired, that disposed of it. In the general

1 practices of ammo people when they dispose of
2 something, they want to render it harmless so
3 usually they detonate it or burn it. The use
4 of IRFNA -- we have an old study of 1959 of
5 soil disposability of IRFNA for any potential
6 damage back in those days. Because it is
7 acid and they want to render it harmless they
8 would either burn it, which purportedly they
9 did, or they poured it into pits poured with
10 lime stones. I believe we are going to find
11 lime pits out there. But they probably did
12 put lime stone in those pits and we can
13 probably find them, either pits or trenches.

14 SEAD-63 is -- I have in this area. This
15 line here is a high security fence line; that
16 is the one that has the lights around it.
17 SEAD-63, that used to -- they had pits where
18 they buried miscellaneous components and just
19 because we are not sure what they might have
20 buried there we are going to investigate that
21 site.

22 SEAD-12 has two locations; one out here
23 in a field and the other one over next to
24 some buildings. And SEAD-12 is radioactive
25 waste burial areas. I think we mentioned in

1 the previous TRC meeting in 1986 we dug up
2 these sites and they found some laboratory
3 waste at one of them but we did not have
4 enough documentation and information from
5 what was done then and what was found then to
6 satisfy what you have to have for Super Fund
7 Sites. We are going to go back and relook at
8 these with a full site investigation.

9 SEAD-9 is called the old scrap wood site
10 and it is actually an old landfill and it is
11 a landfill area and it is over here. Again
12 the Depot's gate is here and an electrical
13 substation over here. And it could have been
14 all construction debris or could have been
15 just dirt or stone or it could have been a
16 regular landfill with garbage. But from our
17 reports we have not been told or found
18 anybody that said that they used to dispose
19 of garbage in there.

20 We have other areas, SEAD-64, which
21 reportedly were where garbage was disposed of
22 when the incinerator was not operating
23 properly and/or before just that period of
24 time between 1974 and 1979 when the
25 incinerator was operating. So SEAD-64 has

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1 four locations. This one here is about a
2 mile square. We really don't know where it
3 is but that is where they said it was, which
4 is due south of the landfill area and due
5 west of our airfield. It has an area down
6 here on the south end. When we drive up in
7 here, it looks like a fill area. There is an
8 area over here which is a fill area and --
9 let's see, the other one is out in here. We
10 had a proposed permit application for
11 operating a landfill. It was reported that
12 there was debris area out there. I couldn't
13 find it when I went out there looking for it.
14 We do have some walls here that we tested
15 when we first put them in just for
16 perimeters. We never completed the permit
17 application for that. After the incinerator
18 burned down we just shifted it off post. And
19 just because there are garbage disposal
20 areas, just like any landfill, we know the
21 garbage was a primary material we put in
22 there. We are going to be investigating
23 that.

24 SEAD-60, this is building 609, down in
25 this area, over on the southeast corner of

1 the Depot. We found they had a pipe that
2 discharged out of the building and looked
3 like oil had been blowing on the ground and
4 there is an oil spot there. That might be a
5 case of a small removal project. If there is
6 only a small amount of contamination, it
7 might be a quick removal process to clean up
8 that area.

9 SEAD-70 is building 2110, fill area.
10 This is one I just found one day I was out
11 there for other things. They have a training
12 area out there. I was checking up on the
13 soldiers and I walked over there and this is
14 a landfill and we didn't have it on our SWMU
15 list and that is when we added it.

16 And SEAD-71 is an alleged paint
17 disposal, which when we finally confirmed
18 it -- it is over in this area near SEAD-59.
19 And that is basically -- it was right there.
20 And we don't really know how big it was. The
21 whole general area had been developed. There
22 is a row that runs through there and a couple
23 buildings that run through there. We have to
24 find out about that.

25 We have another list and map three,

the Depot. We found that had a nice little
 discharged out of the building and looked
 like oil had been poured on the ground and
 there is an oil spot there. That night on a
 case of a small removal project. It there is
 only a small amount of contamination. It
 about as a quick removal process to clean up
 that area.

2500-70 is building 2110 till after
 This is one I just found out that I was not
 there for other things. They have a staining
 area out there. I was checking up on the
 soldiers and I walked over there and there is
 a landfill and we didn't have it on our
 list and that is when we added it.
 And 2500-71 is an aligned canal.

It's a canal when we finally contacted
 it -- it is over in that area near 2110.
 And that is basically -- it was right there.
 And we don't really know how big it was. The
 whole general area had been developed. There
 is a row that runs through there and a couple
 buildings that run through there. We have to
 find out more about
 We have another list and map there.

1 which is solid waste management units or
2 SWMU's, that require additional information.
3 Gary mentioned the list of no action SWMU's
4 and SWMU's requiring additional information.
5 We have a couple categories for SWMU's
6 requiring additional information. This basic
7 list of SWMU's are things that there is
8 enough question with the historical
9 information that we had about these sites
10 that the State wanted a little more
11 information and some they wanted limited
12 sampling and some they wanted previous
13 documentation, either test results or studies
14 that we had.

15 Starting with the ones that they want
16 additional test information and/or studies is
17 SWMU Number 27, which is over in this area.
18 This, incidentally, is where the industrial
19 plant equipment division is located on
20 Seneca. They have four or five buildings
21 over here that they use and these are all
22 warehouses. These are all administrative
23 buildings. SEAD-27 is the steam cleaning
24 waste water tank. It is a trench pit and a
25 concrete floor and we had always disposed of

1 that steam cleaning waste water as a
2 hazardous waste. Its penetrated from steam
3 cleaning industrial plant equipment. It was
4 a pit in a floor and could not be permitted
5 as a hazardous waste tank because you cannot
6 inspect it for leaks. We are undergoing
7 closure of that pit. That will be included
8 in the SWMU classification report that
9 summarizes all of these. If that shows that
10 it has contamination of ground water, we are
11 out of the scope of what we can remediate
12 inhouse and that will be go in the RFI
13 process because we are talking about two
14 different scopes of two different funding
15 processes.

16 SEAD-28 is an underground waste oil
17 tank, two of them. SEAD-29, which is
18 building 732, is up in the north end of the
19 Depot. SEAD-30, which is building 118,
20 underground waste oil tank, which is over in
21 here. Thirty-one is building 117; that is
22 another underground waste oil tank.
23 Twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty and
24 thirty-one are all underground waste oil
25 tanks that we are going to provide a

17

that some things were done as a
particular matter. The particular time shown
clearing industrial plant equipment. It was
a pit in a floor and could not be described
as a drainage water tank because you cannot

inspect it for leaks. We are undergoing
orders of that sort. That will be included

in the BNU classification report that
concerns all of these. It does show that
it has classification of ground water. We are
out of the scope of that we are working

because that will be in the BNU
process because we are talking about the
different scope of the different building
processes.

22AD-18 is an underground water pit
that, two of them, 22AD-22, which is

building 22, is up in the north end of the
ground. 22AD-20, which is building 19.

underground water all tank with is over in
here. Thirty-one is building 17; that is

another underground water pit tank.
Twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty and

thirty-one are all underground water pits
tanks that we are going to provide

1 statement with tank tightness test results or
2 the information from the removal that we did
3 for building 118. And that is where they
4 just didn't have any information about these
5 underground waste tanks. And so we had other
6 information that they had not seen yet so we
7 are going to provide that. They are going to
8 make a judgment based on that.

9 SEAD-48 is a pitch blend ore storage
10 area. That is a row of igloos. Some people
11 call them bunkers. They are concrete covered
12 buildings. That is this entire row. This
13 entire row was remediated in '86, Gary, '85
14 or '86?

15 MR. KITTELL: Right there in that time
16 frame.

17 MR. BATTAGLIA: '85 or '86. Pitch blend
18 ore is uranium ore. It had been stored in
19 these igloos as part of the Manhattan
20 Project. Back in those days they were not
21 too careful how they stored it. There is
22 radioactive contamination in those igloos and
23 in the drains that exit those igloos. The
24 area was surveyed and it was remediated.
25 They abraded the concrete to remove some of

statement with this information that results in
the information from the source that he did
for building 121, and that is what they
they wish to have any information about
indeterminate ways tanks. And so we are
information that they had not seen yet in
we going to provide that. They are going to
make a judgment based on that.

SEARCH is a piece of information
area. That is a row of figures. Some people
call them markers. They are located around
building. That is this entire row. This
entire row was removed in 1952. Gary '82
or 1971

RE: ITEM: Right place in that area
area.

MR. ESTABROOK: 1952 or '53. Right place
one in this area. It had been marked in
these lines as part of the renovation
project. Back in those days they were not
for careful now they are 121. There is
proactive construction in these lines and
in the design that call these lines. The
area was surveyed and it was removed
they marked the corners in those areas of

1 the contamination in those igloo areas. For
2 further information all we have is the close
3 out report by the NRC. And the State wanted
4 more information. We had some previous
5 information about just where the
6 contamination was and how it was to be
7 removed. We are going to be providing those
8 reports to that and it would be included in
9 the SWMU class report.

10 SEAD-72, DEC had some comments on our
11 mixed waste storage facility, which is up
12 here near the north end of the Depot. This
13 is a facility that we are undergoing a permit
14 process for as a hazardous waste storage
15 facility. They had some questions on the
16 radioactive part of that.

17 The rest of the ones on this list are
18 down for what we had talked about earlier,
19 for limited sampling. And again how much
20 limited sampling we are still talking about
21 with the State and EPA for the following
22 ones. A number of these are associated with
23 boiler plants on Seneca Army Depot. Building
24 718 and 321 we have boiler plants and blow
25 down leach pits and on the ground waste oil

The contamination is under review. For
further information all we have is the clean-
out report by the HRC. And the State wants
more information. We had some preliminary
information about your report the
contamination was and how it was
removed. We are going to be providing those
reports to them and it would be included in
the SWMO clean report.
ASD-11 DEC had some concerns on our
fixed waste storage facility, which is up
here near the north end of the Depot. This
is a facility that we are undergoing a permit
process for as a hazardous waste storage
facility. They had some questions on the
radioactive part of that.
The rest of the work on this just
down for what we had talked about earlier.
We started applying. And again the work
listed earlier we are still talking about
with the State and EPA for the following
ones. A number of these are associated with
other plants on the Army Depot. Including
the and 107 we have other plants and how
that work fits and on the ground water all

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tanks. These areas are located -- 718 is up here and around that we have SWMU's 41 and 32. Building 319, another boiler plant, is over in here. And we have SEAD-34 and 38, solid waste ground oil tank and a leach pit. And 121, which is over here, which has the same two items and two associated SWMU's. Because there are leach pits there we agreed we were going to do some limited sampling around there. It is whatever water would be in boiler blow down. Now, that is the actual furnace that is blowing down, is it; or is it cooling the cycle water?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: In a steam boiler you add certain chemicals to condition the water and protect the metallic components of the system. Periodically during the day, normally three times a day, they use the steam pressure in the boiler to blow liquid off the boiler. It comes off very hot and it has got some very --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Tannic acid.

MR. MILLER: Caustic acid.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: That went into the leach pit. They are either leached out into

1 the soil or went down a drain. Sometime, I
2 think it was in '79 or '80, '81 that was
3 pointed out as a problem to us and we since
4 connected those to sanitary sewers and they
5 go to a facility to be cleaned.

6 MR. BATTAGLIA: Moving on, SEAD-10 is
7 our present scrap wood site. We also use
8 this for fire training when there is a big
9 pile of wood there. We agreed to do limited
10 sampling. We did sample the ash from the
11 burning. It got to be a big pile of ash and
12 we had to dispose of it. These days it has
13 to be tested before we can send it to Seneca
14 Metals. We tested it and it was not
15 hazardous. We disposed of most of it already
16 as far as the ash pile. That is another one
17 that is down for limited sampling.

18 Building 357 is ore storage, which is
19 SEAD-49. This ore is naturally radioactive.
20 The State had some concerns about potential
21 radioactivity from spills and so forth. One
22 of the things we discussed is having someone
23 from their radiation department in the
24 Department of Health come out and do surveys
25 of some of these areas like that. That is

The staff or went down 7 days. In addition, I
 think it was in 1971 or 1972, I don't know
 whether it was as a problem to us and we didn't
 connected them to any other agency and they
 go into facility to be cleaned.

MR. WATKINS: Moving on, REAR-10 is
 our present empty wood pile. We also use
 this for fire training when there is a big
 pile of wood there. We agreed to do limited
 sampling. We did sample the ash from the
 burning. It got to be a big pile of ash and
 we had to dispose of it. There have to be
 to be tested before we can send it to
 back. We tested it and it was not
 hazardous. We disposed of part of it
 as far as the ash pile. That is another one
 that we don't for limited sampling.

Building that is the ash pile which is
 REAR-10. This one is naturally radioactive.
 The State had some concerns about potential
 radioactivity from ash pile and to look. One
 of the things we discussed is having someone
 from their radiation department in the
 Department of Health come out and do surveys
 of what it means these like that. That is

1 still up in the air. We haven't really
2 firmed up what we are going to do for limited
3 sampling there.

4 SEAD-51 is herbicide usage perimeter,
5 high security area. This is this area -- it
6 is a triple fence and it is a total kill area
7 for maintenance around this fence line. Its
8 been maintained like that for a number of
9 years. The State had enough concerns about
10 herbicide use around there that we agreed to
11 do some sampling. It is often common with
12 herbicide use that there will be residual
13 herbicide from permitted uses of herbicide;
14 especially in a total kill area where you
15 need a residual in there to maintain the
16 sterile soil. There is also enough question
17 historically about what was done in there and
18 what herbicides they used in that fence line
19 in the past. We also have a previous study
20 with some results on there that they are
21 going to take a look at and we are going to
22 go on from there about how much limited
23 sampling and after that whether or not we are
24 going to go into a site investigation.

25 Building 608 and 612, ammunition

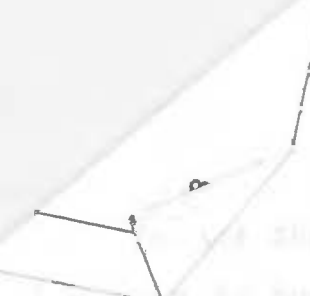
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breakdown area, SEAD-52, that is out in this area here, down in the southeast end of the Depot. They used to have a pneumatic conveyer from building 612 to 608. The more they caught it in 608 -- they had a wet system. You just dump it out on the ground when they got the propellant out. There maybe some propellant that had been dissolved into the water and then just discharged out on the ground. We are going to do some sampling in 608 for propellants.

And the last one on limited sampling is pesticide storage near building five and six. Purportedly over in this area there is two buildings, five and six -- it was reported they used to store pesticides on a couple pads there. We are going to do some limited sampling for pesticides in the event some had been disposed of or just simply spilled.

My last list does not have a map with it. We have all these SWMU's on a overall map of the Depot, every SWMU that we have designated. All 72 are on a map. I do not have one prepared. No action SWMU list. First there are a number of SWMU's, six of



... 1000-00, that is the ...
... down in the ...
... They used to ...
... conveyor from ...
... they caught it in ...
... You just had it out on the ground ...
... when they got the propellant ...
... maybe some propellant that had been ...
... into the water and then just ...
... on the ground. We are going to do some ...
... handling in the ...
... and the ...
... outside ...
... particularly ...
... buildings. ...
... they used to store ...
... pads there. We are going to do some ...
... handling for ...
... when disposed of or just ...
... My last ...
... We have all these ...
... end of the ...
... designated. All ...
... have one ...
... first there ...

1 them, that are already included in the
2 investigation feasibility studies at the ash
3 landfill and opening burn ground. There are
4 a number of SWMU's for the remedial
5 investigation sites. Just by definition we
6 had to designate these as separate SWMU's.
7 All these no action solid waste management
8 units have been agreed to be not of a concern
9 by the regulators of Seneca. They are all on
10 the SWMU list and will be included in a
11 record or decision in all public documents.
12 There is a background on all these in the
13 fact sheets that we handed out. I am going
14 to briefly go over them.

15 Building 307 and 301, hazardous waste
16 conforming facility. Where we store
17 hazardous waste for off post. Building 301,
18 when we did transformers here. These are
19 specially constructed facilities for storing
20 liquid hazardous waste.

21 SWMU Number 7 is a shale pit. There is
22 a couple areas on the Depot that I believe
23 when the Depot was built they used to mine
24 shale for base for the roads. This is a big
25 area. This is located over by the gate on

that that are already included in the
 investigation on hazardous materials in the
 facility and certain other cases. There are
 a number of things for the Inspector
 investigation sites. Just by definition we
 had to designate them as separate SWU's.
 All these on action will waste management
 units have been added to the list of a certain
 by the regulator of Sweden. That are SWU on
 the new list and will be included in a
 report on hazardous materials in Sweden.
 There is a comparison on all cases in the
 last years that we handed out. I am going
 to briefly go over them.
 SWU 107 and 101, hazardous waste
 containing facility. Where we have
 hazardous waste for oil post, SWU 101,
 when we did some investigations, there are
 especially constructed facilities for storage
 liquid hazardous waste.
 SWU number 7 is a small site. There is
 a couple years on the book that I believe
 when the Dept was built they used to use
 shale for base for the roads. This is a big
 site. This is located over by the year on

1 96-A. Right now we are filling that with
2 clean fill. We have the guards that inspect
3 that as a -- they control the gate to that
4 area. We monitor that and inspect that
5 before we fill in the area.

6 MR. KITTELL: We started that while this
7 current generation of management is right
8 here. We got hands on personal knowledge
9 that its been controlled. Whereas with other
10 fill areas you have to discover one who knows
11 what has gone in there. This area is fenced,
12 controlled and signed. We operate it as a
13 clean fill area.

14 MR. BATTAGLIA: I call it Gary's
15 landfill. But it is clean. By definition we
16 have two incinerators where we incinerate
17 paper, classified documents. And because it
18 is a waste and you are disposing of it there,
19 these by definitions are solid waste
20 management. Three sewage treatment plants
21 and this is now a pump station. It is no
22 longer a sewage treatment plant but it used
23 to be.

24 Building 718, 121 and 319 are oil
25 burning boilers. After discussing this with

1 regulators they felt the actual burners were
2 not a concern. The waste oil tanks at those
3 burners, incidentally, are number six fuel
4 oil, which we used to mix our waste oil with.
5 We used to mix it in that tank and then burn
6 it. We stopped doing that mostly
7 operationally.

8 MR. KITTELL: It didn't work very well.

9 MR. BATTAGLIA: It was kind of like tar.
10 And also because the number six is so thick
11 that we feel -- Seneca feels there is not
12 much of a chance of contamination from those
13 tanks since it looked like it is pretty much
14 self-sealing. So there is no tank tightness
15 test for those. They are really because of
16 number six. We had also agreed to do the
17 leach pits in and around those buildings. We
18 will include those tanks around that area
19 because it is geographically near it.

20 Building 106 was a medicine lab years
21 ago. From what we discussed about the
22 history of that everybody agreed it was not a
23 concern as far as any ground water
24 contamination.

25 Building 321 and 806 stored radiation;

1 it was radiation calibration source storage
2 areas. A calibration -- radiation
3 calibration source is a small source of
4 radiation. It is NRC regulated. It is a
5 specific source for calibrating geiger
6 counters and other detection equipment like
7 that. This is on here as a site. It was a
8 material storage area. Their labs were
9 there. There is never waste at those
10 buildings but they are on a previous document
11 as a site. After we explained what they were
12 and how the operations were conducted we felt
13 it was not a concern.

14 The munitions storage igloos again was
15 not -- they were not waste so our position
16 was they should not be solid waste management
17 units. Gary had said this list is not a
18 permanent list. Things can move on it. This
19 is one that we kind of tabled because the
20 State had concerns about potential spills of
21 munitions or anything in those igloos. We
22 felt they are munition storage and they are
23 Army materials and things like that. We
24 didn't feel it was a concern. Right now this
25 is a no action. If the State comes back and

It was radiation calibration source error
error. A calibration -- radiation
calibration source is a small source of
radiation. It is used to calibrate
radiation source for calibration of
counters and other detection equipment. It is
that. This is on page 4 of the report. It was a
radiation source error. That is the
error. There is other error in the
document but they are in a different document
as a site. A report was explained and they
and how the operation was conducted as a
it was not a problem.

The operation error is also in the
report -- they were not aware of the position
and they should not be able to manage
units. They had said that it was a
networked list. Things can go wrong in
is one that we kind of realize because the
state had concerns about potential safety of
analysis of anything in these areas. We
felt they were missing steps and they are
very detailed and things like that. We
didn't feel it was a concern. Right now this
is a problem. It is the same case for the

1 says such and such happened in another place
2 and we would like to at least look at these,
3 it may turn up, it may go into limited
4 sampling or something like that as another
5 step.

6 Building 357 is tannin storage. This
7 tannin is tannic acid. We stored it in a dry
8 powder form in bags in this building and
9 tannin is not a -- it is not a hazardous
10 substance under the Super Fund. It is used
11 for tanning leather and as a food additive.
12 It is not hazardous. Why should this be a
13 site? The regulators had agreed with us and
14 this is another case similar to the
15 ammunitions storage igloos and the
16 calibration sources. They were on a previous
17 document as a potential site and it is
18 really -- it was not a concern.

19 Building 718 has a separate underground
20 waste oil tank. This is a double wall
21 fiberglass tank that we had installed in
22 compliance with new tank regulations which
23 were new back in '86. This had passed
24 test -- tank tightness tests and it was not a
25 concern because of its construction.

1 The last one, SEAD-65, there is a couple
2 pad areas out in the ammunition area near
3 where most of the SWMU's were that reportedly
4 stored acid on them. We went out there with
5 the regulators and there were a couple pad
6 areas that supposedly somebody stored acid.
7 We took a look and agreed they were not a
8 concern.

9 I would like to re-emphasize we gave out
10 fact sheets for all these sheets and I gave a
11 general overview, just whereabouts they are
12 on the Depot. If anybody has any questions
13 about specific sites either now or at any
14 time, all you got to do is ask.

15 MR. DURST: It is sort of conspicuous in
16 its absence. There is no sites around the
17 air strip. Is that being considered as far
18 as oil spills and fuel spills over the years
19 and dumping of oil after its been drained
20 from engines and so on?

21 MR. HEALY: The airstrip was never used
22 to service aircraft. Aircraft that came here
23 were transient and they would come in and
24 either off load or reload and leave. There
25 were certainly some fueling that went on out

1 I've certainly seen nothing like this on our
2 Alphabet City tour or around and I never heard
3 any complaints and they would have the
4 to service elsewhere. Although that was
5 the reason: the streets were never busy
6 than anywhere and we do

7 and coming of all after the tour
8 we got skills and our skills over the
9 the streets. In that period we
10 the streets. There is no
11 the streets.

12 NY 10001: It is a
13 area. It is not
14 about the streets
15 on the street. It is
16 general observation. Just
17 fact sheets for all
18 I would like to
19 contact:

20 He took a job and
21 area that supposedly
22 the residents and
23 moved out of the
24 and street out
25 the street out
26 the street out
27 the street out

28 THE NEW YORK

1 there. It was not until just recently that
2 we were in any position to provide boat fuel
3 to the aircraft. As far as de-icing goes, I
4 believe the de-icing that we did has been
5 only -- been a rare occasion with water with
6 a fire truck. We don't have any de-icing
7 equipment. We didn't have enough indication
8 that that sort of activity had gone on out on
9 the tarmac where we had to worry about it.
10 Obviously, the helicopters, they are -- they
11 are furnished in the maintenance bay in what
12 used to be the green building -- the brown
13 building. If you have driven up in that
14 area, it used to be an old fire department.
15 And they have been serviced in there on
16 concrete and I don't believe there was any
17 floor drains associated with that. We
18 haven't had any smoking guns and we haven't
19 had any hints that there is something bad
20 that is going on out in the airfield.

21 MR. BATTAGLIA: If no one has any
22 questions about any of the other sites right
23 now, I guess I am done.

24 MR. KITTELL: The interagency agreement
25 adds a cooperative umbrella to the legal

there. It was not until just recently that
 he was in any position to provide more detail
 on the aircraft. As far as the engine goes, I
 believe the de-icing heat we did have been
 only used on a few occasions with respect to
 a fire truck. We don't have any de-icing
 equipment. We didn't have enough insulation
 that that sort of activity had gone on out on
 the tarmac where we had to worry about it.
 Obviously, the pilots, they are -- they
 are familiar to the maintenance crew in that
 used to be the green building -- the brown
 building. If you have driven up to that
 area, it used to be an old fire department
 and they have been moved in there for
 control and I don't believe there are any
 other details associated with that. We
 haven't had any engine tests and we haven't
 had any tests that were in operation and
 that is going on out in the kitchen.
 MR. BATTAGLIA: It no one has any
 question about any of the other side-light
 test, I guess I am done.
 MR. STINEBAUGH: The language regarding
 side a cooperative activity in the legal

1 partnership that the State and Army and EPA
2 has, that is signed by the State. And as I
3 said at the last meeting, we don't expect the
4 EPA is going to spend more than just a few
5 minutes on that. They have been a component
6 on it right along and very helpful to getting
7 it to this stage. And the interagency
8 agreement is also something that further ties
9 us to continue to report, monitor and be
10 responsible for those things.

11 If there is no or questions or answers
12 on this thing, the next agenda topic would
13 really be to pick a time and date for the
14 next Technical Review Committee. We once
15 again suggest it be held at the NCO Club,
16 Seneca Army Depot. Thursdays would be good
17 for everybody? March would be the month.

18 MR. COOL: April.

19 COMMITTEE MEMBER: April.

20 MR. KITTELL: The bidding right now for
21 the next Technical Review Committee is
22 sometime during the month of May because
23 Randy is going to be out or tight with April.
24 And it is suggested by Carla and Kevin we
25 could have a significant amount to report on

1 construction accomplishments come May.
2 Thursdays -- the bidding right now is
3 Thursday the 13th of May, 12:30 in the
4 afternoon at the Seneca Army Depot, NCO Club.

5 MR. DURST: Could I just add? I would
6 like to commend the Army and the contractors
7 for which looks like a very thorough job. I
8 am still very much disturbed by the fact the
9 historical records are so bad. I continually
10 worry that there are sites out there that we
11 know nothing about and that is my only real
12 concern.

13 MR. KITTELL: We talked about that
14 somewhat at the last meeting, you know, and I
15 guess the comment that I made is the things
16 that you see in the news with -- what's the
17 place out on Long Island? I mean, the
18 concern was we have been running some
19 hazardous nuclear waste dump out here. That
20 is not the case. We still honestly believe
21 the biggest sleeping giant that we have
22 disturbed is the ash landfill. The potential
23 is certainly there for the fire training pit.
24 How the geology there is different. It is
25 perched up on a little bluff and it is a

question is whether the...
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1 lot -- quite a ways away from the
2 installation boundary. There are railroad
3 cuts on both sides of that. I am not saying
4 we are not going to find other things out
5 there but I think that the big ones have been
6 corralled. As far as operating records go,
7 those things that were done as part of the
8 operation seems to have been done. We are
9 drawing things. Oh, by the way, this looks
10 like it could have been a landfill. But when
11 we found it, it is a level spot that looks
12 unnatural next to a building. I think any
13 student of recent history would consider how
14 we consider the use of automobiles and the
15 safety of automobiles. And what was
16 considered standard practice 20 years ago is
17 certainly criminal at this point. You are
18 right about loose operating records. I think
19 it is not just the Army. I think you will
20 find the industry in general in the last 30
21 or 40 years since the chemical revolution has
22 started has got some pretty loose and sloppy
23 practices.

24 MR. COOL: You could go back to when the
25 Depot was constructed and find where the

1 contractors dumped their waste paints and
2 plumbing goods when they cleared out. They
3 must have had a landfill here at someplace
4 but who knows where.

5 MR. KITTELL: I would like to add a
6 little point. Everything that was done with
7 this stuff at the time they were dumped is
8 pretty much standard practice. They probably
9 did it as a matter of course without keeping
10 records. So that is one of the reasons why
11 it would be difficult to find records as to
12 where this stuff was buried.

13 MR. COOL: Have you gone back and looked
14 at any of the aerial photos of the
15 construction days?

16 MR. KITTELL: We have somewhat of a
17 photo archive, I think.

18 MR. BATTAGLIA: We found a lot of old
19 photos.

20 MR. KITTELL: We found a lot of old
21 photos of level spots.

22 MR. COOL: The conservation service and
23 Cornell has quite a few.

24 AUDIENCE MEMBER: We are doing that as
25 we develop work plans.

1 MR. KITTELL: I think the original SWMU
2 came off an EPA. We still haven't found out
3 where those guys got theirs.

4 MR. BATTAGLIA: Research Center in Las
5 Vegas.

6 MR. KITTELL: They were dated, what, in
7 the 50's?

8 MR. BATTAGLIA: Some are 50's and 60's
9 and some are later. They showed certain
10 areas on the Depot and potential source
11 areas.

12 MR. KITTELL: If I were correct, every
13 single one of those is on the list or it is a
14 problem. You could be up there by the ball
15 field and from that area it would look like,
16 "what's going on down there?" It is a valid
17 concern and who knows what we're going to
18 find here or anywhere else. We have really
19 been doing it with the resources available to
20 us as far as the historic records and
21 photographs and antidotal records are level
22 best. The areas of concern list shows that
23 we have been doing, at least in my opinion, a
24 100 percent confession, so to speak, of
25 everything and anything that could have been

MR. KITTREDGE: I think the original work
came out of NSA. We still haven't found out
where those guys got their
MR. BATTAGLIA: Research center in Las

Vegas.

MR. KITTREDGE: They were dated, wasn't it
the 60's?

MR. BATTAGLIA: When was '62 and '63
and some are later. They showed details
times on the top and potential number
times.

MR. KITTREDGE: If I were to say, every
single one of those is on the list of 22
people. You could be up there on the list
and you could be on the list and you
could be going on down there. It is a valid
concern and who knows what we're going to

find here or anywhere else. We have really
been doing it with the resources available to
us as far as the historic records and
photographs and published records are level
best. The areas of concern that show that
we have been doing at least in my opinion a
100 percent investigation, so to speak, of
everything and anything that could have been

1 a concern. We have not been saying on the
2 side, "let's keep it quiet and see if they
3 find it."

4 MR. DURST: Somewhere in one of the past
5 documents I read about a radio-chemical
6 laboratory. On the report we just heard,
7 apparently, there were two sites; pitch blend
8 and the special weapons area. Was there any
9 potential contamination near where this
10 laboratory was?

11 MR. KITTELL: Randy talked about that.
12 In the special weapons area he talked about
13 the two places. One of them was a concrete
14 vault or pit near the woods. We uncovered
15 that. There wasn't anything in that. And
16 the other one was there was this laboratory
17 that we were talking about and apparently
18 there was a tank and they would wash their
19 coveralls and whatnot. And it was theorized
20 that contaminated water might have gotten
21 down in that tank. That was a tank that was
22 dug out and sampled the water. We didn't
23 find anything. But we don't have -- we don't
24 have records of the quality that is required
25 now under anything, correct?

1 MR. BATTAGLIA: That's correct.

2 MR. KITTELL: And then the last one,
3 which we didn't touch on today but we did
4 talk about at the last meeting, was this
5 classified components area and that burial
6 area that caused a concern. I characterized
7 that as you have the equivalent with the old
8 style watches with the old glowing numbers
9 and having accumulated two or three barrels
10 of that. I keep forgetting. Who are the
11 guys out of Long Island?

12 MR. BATTAGLIA: I don't know. Kevin is
13 from Long Island.

14 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Brookhaven.

15 MR. COOL: Power plant.

16 MR. KITTELL: That is actually better
17 because it has a concrete box around it and
18 limited history.

19 Are we ready to adjourn? Does anybody
20 have anything that they want to add or
21 discuss or ask? Okay. We are adjourned.
22 The next meeting is May 13th at twelve thirty
23 in the afternoon right here.

24 * * *

25

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

MR. [Name] 1200 East 58th Street

Chicago, Illinois 60637

Dear Mr. [Name]:

I am writing to you regarding the [Topic]

that you have discussed with me in the

past few weeks. I am pleased to

hear that you are interested in

the [Topic] and would like to

discuss it further with me.

I would be happy to meet with you

at your convenience. Please let me

know what time works best for you.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Title]

[Department]

[Address]

[City]

[State]

[Zip]

[Phone]

[Fax]

[E-mail]

[Web]

[Other]

[Closing]


[Footnote]

[Page]

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

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2
3 I, Patricia Ann Nelk, hereby certify that I reported
4 in stenotype shorthand the proceedings had on the 21st day
5 of January, 1993, in the matter of the Technical Review
6 Committee.

7 And that the foregoing transcript, herewith numbered
8 pages 2 through 98, is a true, accurate and correct record
9 of those stenotype shorthand notes.

10
11 
12 Patricia Ann Nelk

13 DATED AT: Rochester, New York
14 this 15th day of February, 1993.
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CERTIFICATE

I, Patricia Ann White, hereby certify that I compared the original with the photostatic copy of the letter of January, 1971, in the matter of the Technical Review Committee.

and that the foregoing transcript bears with numbered pages a through 11, is a true, accurate and correct record of those statements and answers.

Patricia Ann White
Patricia Ann White

DATED this 1st day of February, 1971.
THIS IS THE 1st day of February, 1971.