

1

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

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.

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

16 As you no doubt know these are some very
17 exciting and frustrating times right now since
18 the announcement on the 2nd of July about the
19 massive cutbacks in Seneca. But in some of the
20 press that you have seen there have been
21 different interpretations of that and I want to
22 just hit two of those. The first one is you
23 have heard it written the base is closing. I
24 want to reassure you the base is not closing.
25 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/FSs. 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
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

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

* * * * *

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

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

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE

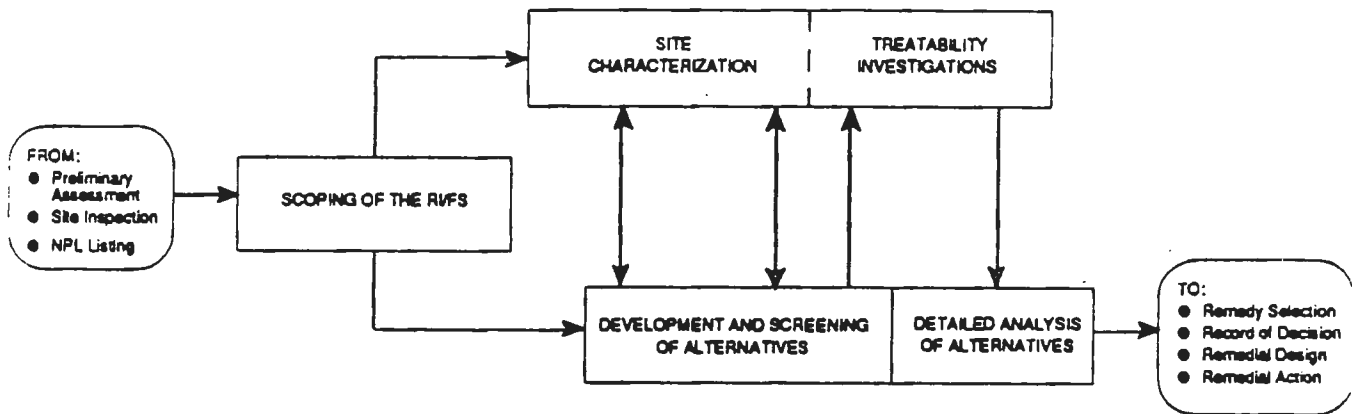
COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT (1980)

(CERCLA)

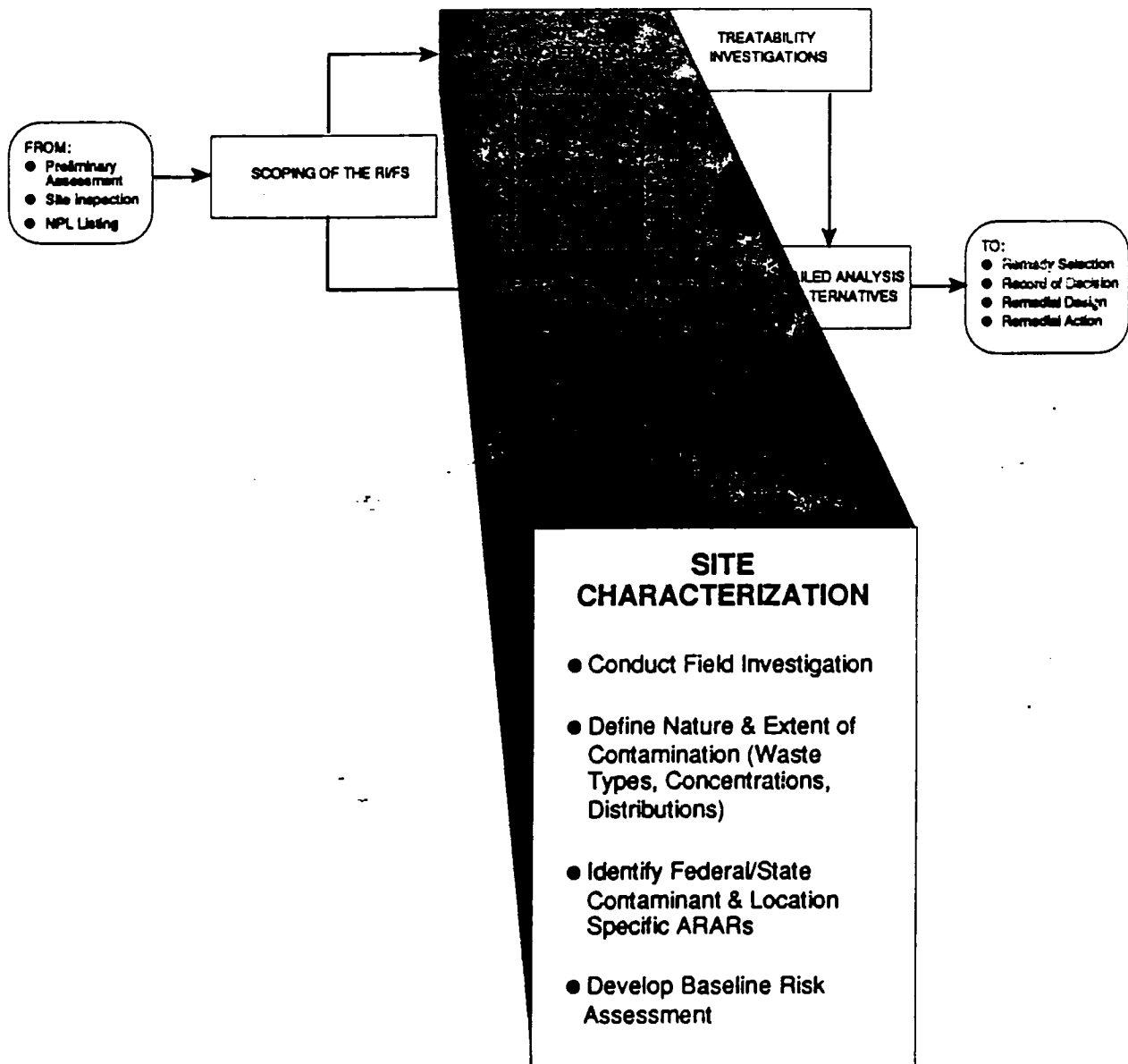
SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (1986)

(SARA)

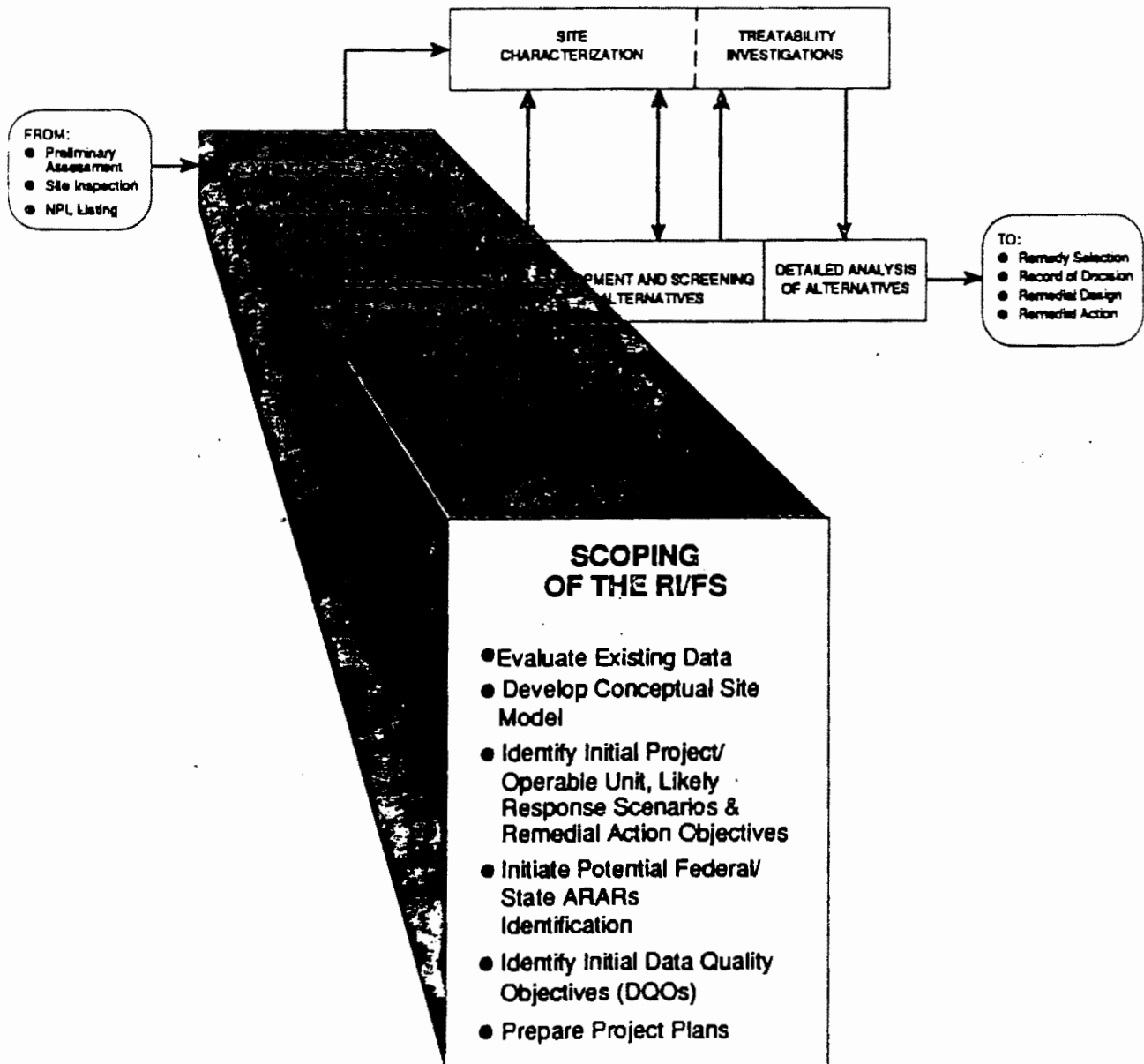
INTRODUCTION



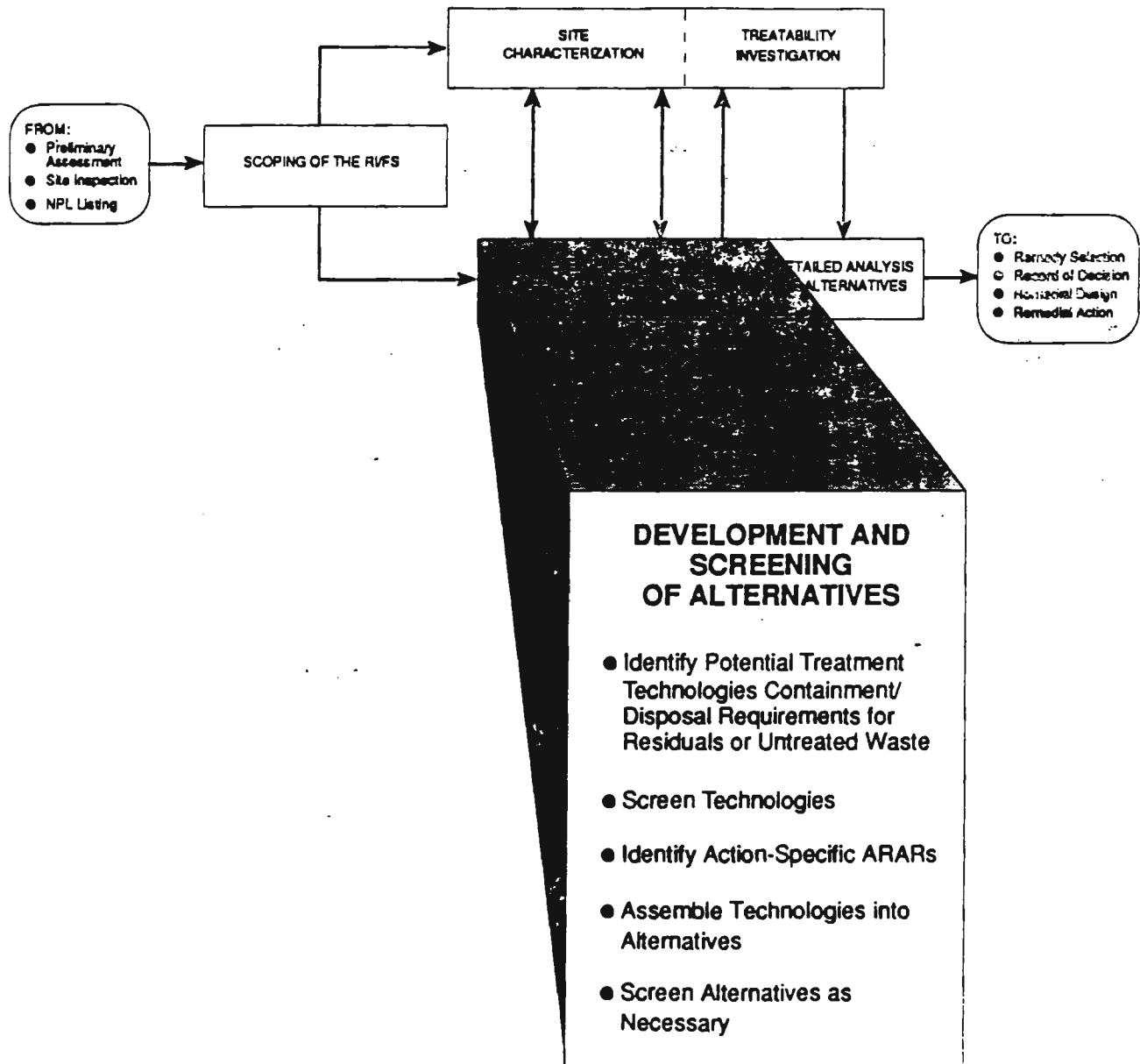
SITE CHARACTERIZATION



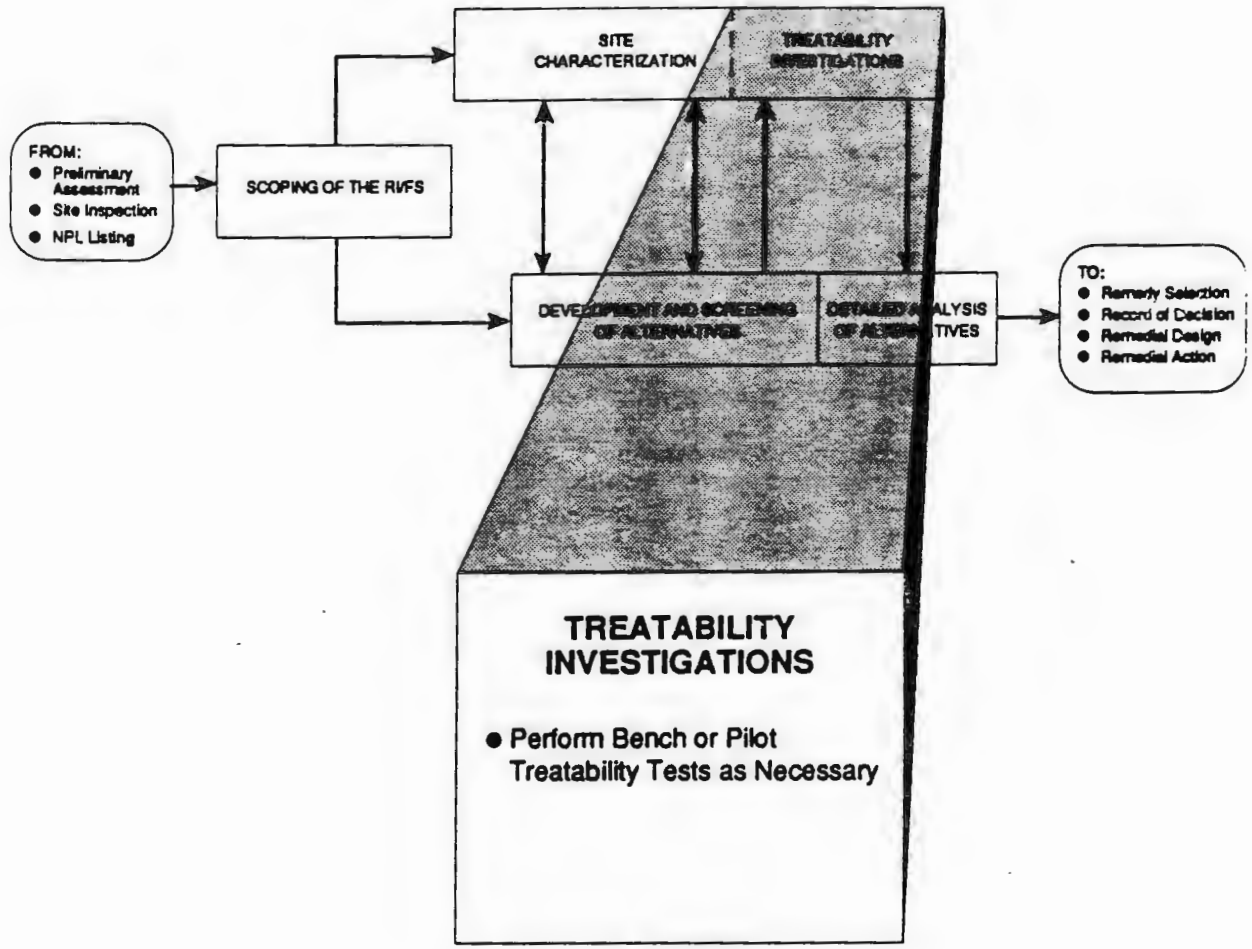
SCOPING OF THE RI/FS



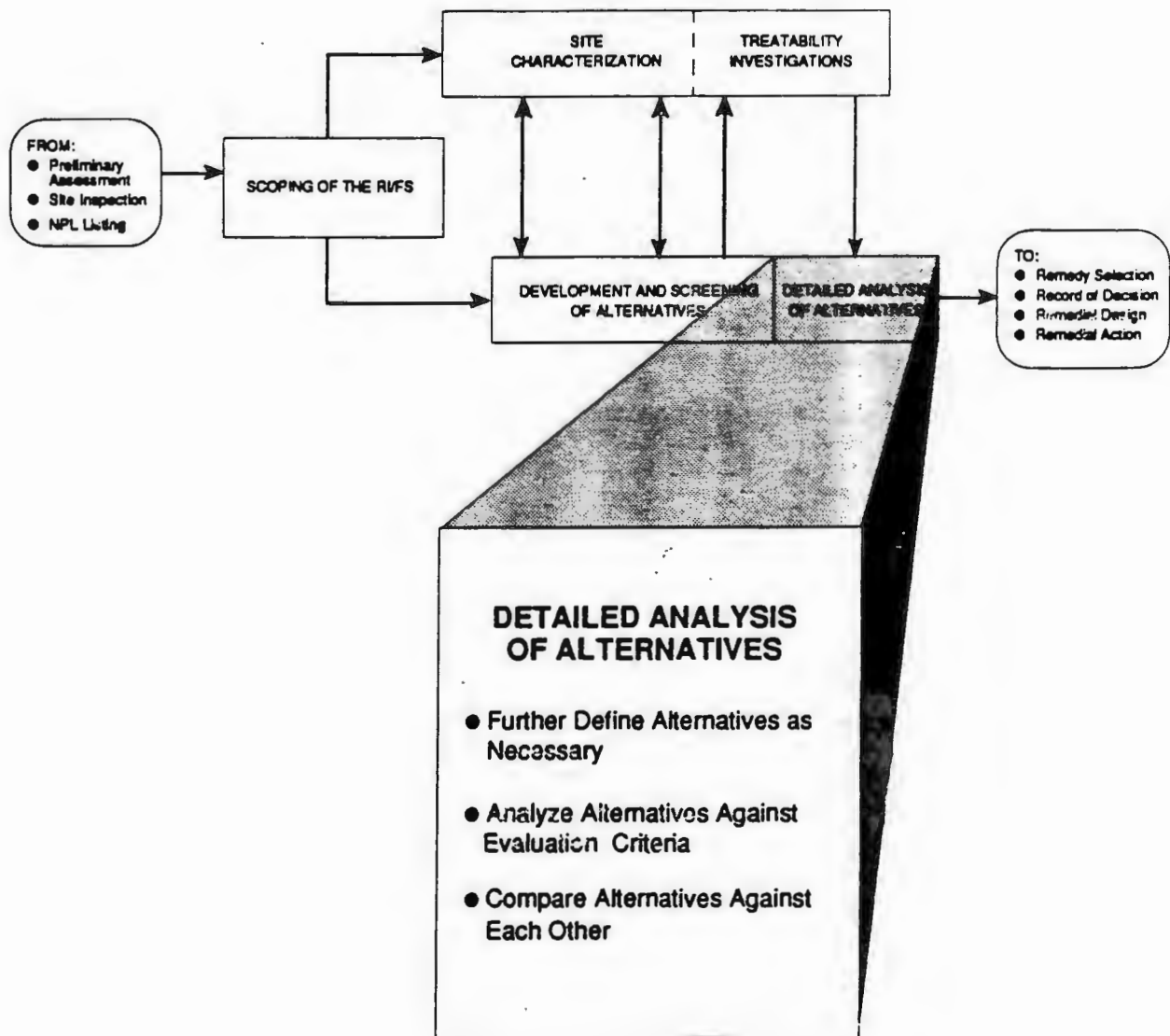
DEVELOPMENT AND SCREENING OF ALTERNATIVES



TREATABILITY INVESTIGATIONS



DETAILED ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES



1

1

The specific statutory requirements for remedial actions that must be addressed in the ROD and supported by the FS report are listed below. Remedial actions must:

- Be protective of human health and the environment
- Attain ARARs (or provide grounds for invoking a waiver)
- Be cost-effective
- Utilize permanent solutions and alternative treatment technologies or resource recovery technologies to the maximum extent practicable
- Satisfy the preference for treatment that reduces toxicity, mobility, or volume as a principal element or provide an explanation in the ROD as to why it does not

In addition, CERCLA places an emphasis on evaluating long-term effectiveness and related considerations for each of the alternative remedial actions (§121(b)(1)(A)). These statutory considerations include:

- A) the long-term uncertainties associated with land disposal;
- B) the goals, objectives, and requirements of the Solid Waste Disposal Act;
- C) the persistence, toxicity, and mobility of hazardous substances and their constituents, and their propensity to bioaccumulate;
- D) short- and long-term potential for adverse health effects from human exposure;
- E) long-term maintenance costs;
- F) the potential for future remedial action costs if the alternative remedial action in question were to fail; and
- G) the potential threat to human health and the environment associated with excavation, transportation, and redisposal, or containment.

Nine evaluation criteria have been developed to address the CERCLA requirements and considerations listed above, and to address the additional technical and policy considerations that have proven to be important for selecting among remedial alternatives. These evaluation criteria serve as the basis for conducting the detailed analyses during the FS and for subsequently selecting an appropriate remedial action. The evaluation criteria with the associated statutory considerations are:

- Overall protection of human health and the environment
 - Compliance with ARARs (B)
 - Long-term effectiveness and permanence (A,B,C,D,F,G)
 - Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume (B,C)
 - Short-term effectiveness (D,G)
 - Implementability
- Cost (E,F)
State acceptance (relates to Section 121(f))
Community acceptance (relates to Sections 113 and 117)

**OVERALL PROTECTION
OF HUMAN HEALTH
AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

- How Alternative Provides Human Health and Environmental Protection

COMPLIANCE WITH ARARs

- Compliance With Chemical-Specific ARARs
- Compliance With Action-Specific ARARs
- Compliance With Location-Specific ARARs
- Compliance With Other Criteria, Advisories, and Guidances

**LONG-TERM
EFFECTIVENESS
AND PERMANENCE**

- Magnitude of Residual Risk
- Adequacy and Reliability of Controls

**REDUCTION OF TOXICITY
MOBILITY, AND VOLUME
THROUGH TREATMENT**

- Treatment Process Used and Materials Treated
- Amount of Hazardous Materials Destroyed or Treated
- Degree of Expected Reductions in Toxicity, Mobility, and Volume
- Degree to Which Treatment is Irreversible
- Type and Quantity of Residuals Remaining After Treatment

**SHORT-TERM
EFFECTIVENESS**

- Protection of Community During Remedial Actions
- Protection of Workers During Remedial Actions
- Environmental Impacts
- Time Until Remedial Action Objectives Are Achieved

IMPLEMENTABILITY

- Ability to Construct and Operate the Technology
- Reliability of the Technology
- Ease of Undertaking Additional Remedial Actions, if Necessary
- Ability to Monitor Effectiveness of Remedy
- Ability to Obtain Approvals From Other Agencies
- Coordination With Other Agencies
- Availability of Offsite Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Services and Capacity
- Availability of Necessary Equipment and Specialists
- Availability of Prospective Technologies

COST

- Capital Costs
- Operating and Maintenance Costs
- Present Worth Cost

**STATE 1
ACCEPTANCE**

**COMMUNITY 1
ACCEPTANCE**

¹ These criteria are assessed following comment on the R/VFS report and the proposed plan.

Figure 8-2. Criteria for detailed analysis of alternatives.

Table 6-1. Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence

Analysis Factor	Specific Factor Considerations
Magnitude of residual risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● What is the magnitude of the remaining risks?● What remaining sources of risk can be identified? How much is due to treatment residuals, and how much is due to untreated residual contamination?● Will a 5-year review be required?
Adequacy and reliability of controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● What is the likelihood that the technologies will meet required process efficiencies or performance specifications?● What type and degree of long-term management is required?● What are the requirements for long-term monitoring?● What operation and maintenance functions must be performed?● What difficulties and uncertainties may be associated with long-term operation and maintenance?● What is the potential need for replacement of technical components?● What is the magnitude of the threats or risks should the remedial action need replacement?● What is the degree of confidence that controls can adequately handle potential problems?● What are the uncertainties associated with land disposal of residuals and untreated wastes?

Table 6-2. Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume Through Treatment

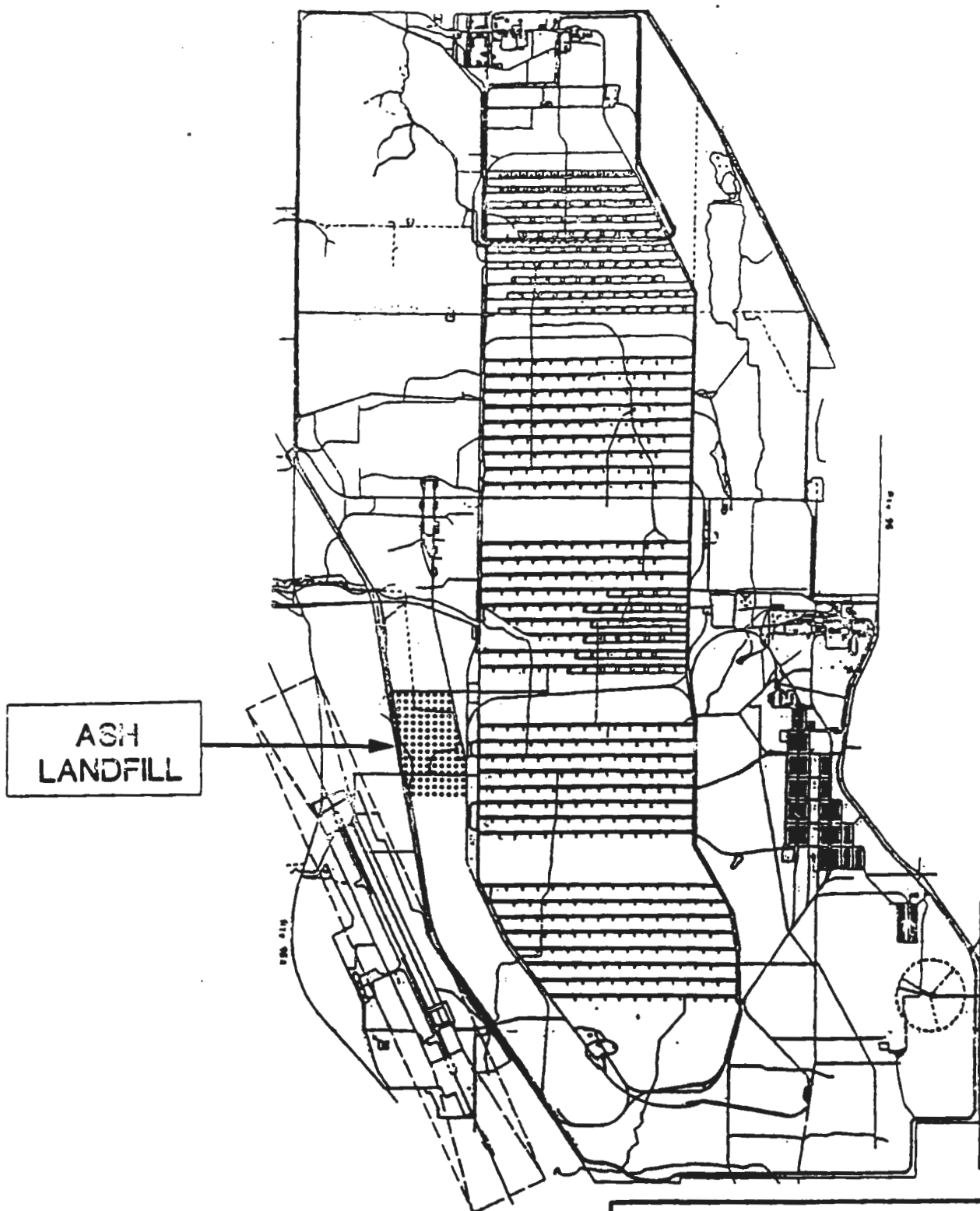
Analysis Factor	Specific Factor Considerations
Treatment process and remedy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the treatment process employed address the principal threats? Are there any special requirements for the treatment process?
Amount of hazardous material destroyed or treated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What portion (mass, volume) of contaminated material is destroyed? What portion (mass, volume) of contaminated material is treated?
Reduction in toxicity, mobility, or volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent is the total mass of toxic contaminants reduced? To what extent is the mobility of toxic contaminants reduced? To what extent is the volume of toxic contaminants reduced?
Irreversibility of the treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent are the effects of treatment irreversible?
Type and quantity of treatment residual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What residuals remain? What are their quantities and characteristics? What risks do treatment residuals pose?
Statutory preference for treatment as a principal element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are principal threats within the scope of the action? Is treatment used to reduce inherent hazards posed by principal threats at the site?

Table 6-3. Short-Term Effectiveness

Analysis Factor	Basis for Evaluation During Detailed Analysis
Protection of community during remedial actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the risks to the community during remedial actions that must be addressed? How will the risks to the community be addressed and mitigated? What risks remain to the community that cannot be readily controlled?
Protection of workers during remedial actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the risks to the workers that must be addressed? What risks remain to the workers that cannot be readily controlled? How will the risks to the workers be addressed and mitigated?
Environmental impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What environmental impacts are expected with the construction and implementation of the alternative? What are the available mitigation measures to be used and what is their reliability to minimize potential impacts? What are the impacts that cannot be avoided should the alternative be implemented?
Time until remedial response objectives are achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How long until protection against the threats being addressed by the specific action is achieved? How long until any remaining site threats will be addressed? How long until remedial response objectives are achieved?

Table 6-4. Implementability

Analysis Factor	Specific Factor Considerations
<i>Technical Feasibility</i>	
Ability to construct and operate technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What difficulties may be associated with construction? • What uncertainties are related to construction?
Reliability of technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the likelihood that technical problems will lead to schedule delays?
Ease of undertaking additional remedial action, if necessary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What likely future remedial actions may be anticipated? • How difficult would it be to implement the additional remedial actions, if required?
Monitoring considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do migration or exposure pathways exist that cannot be monitored adequately? • What risks of exposure exist should monitoring be insufficient to detect failure?
<i>Administrative Feasibility</i>	
Coordination with other agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What steps are required to coordinate with other agencies? • What steps are required to set up long-term or future coordination among agencies? • Can permits for offsite activities be obtained if required?
<i>Availability of Services and Materials</i>	
Availability of treatment, storage capacity, and disposal services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are adequate treatment, storage capacity, and disposal services available? • How much additional capacity is necessary? • Does the lack of capacity prevent implementation? • What additional provisions are required to ensure the needed additional capacity?
Availability of necessary equipment and specialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the necessary equipment and specialists available? • What additional equipment and specialists are required? • Does the lack of equipment and specialists prevent implementation? • What additional provisions are required to ensure the needed equipment and specialists?
Availability of prospective technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are technologies under consideration generally available and sufficiently demonstrated for the specific application? • Will technologies require further development before they can be applied full-scale to the type of waste at the site? • When should the technology be available for full-scale use? • Will more than one vendor be available to provide a competitive bid?



ASH
LANDFILL

SENECA ARMY DEPOT
PRELIMINARY SITE
CHARACTERIZATION REPORT

SITE PLAN

APRIL 1992

MAIN
1893

ASH LANDFILL PROFILE

HISTORICAL REPORTS

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT STAGE

- o USATHAMA INITIAL INSTALLATION ASSESSMENT
 - RECORDS REVIEW AND PERSONNEL INTERVIEWS
 - FORMER INCINERATOR AND LANDFILL AREA INITIALLY RECOGNIZED AS HAVING A POTENTIAL FOR GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION.
- o USATHAMA INITIAL INSTALLATION ASSESSMENT UPDATE (1988)
 - RECOMMENDED A SITE INVESTIGATION BE CONDUCTED

SITE INVESTIGATIONS

- o USAEHA GEOHYDROLOGIC STUDY NO. 38-26-0313-88 (1987)
 - COMPILATION OF MONITORING RESULTS FROM 15 WELLS INSTALLED BETWEEN 1980 AND 1987
 - DEFINITE CONTAMINATION PLUME EXISTS (VOLATILE ORGANICS)
- o USATHAMA SITE INVESTIGATION
 - PERFORMED BY ICF, SEPTEMBER 1988 TO FEBRUARY 1989
 - RESULTS SHOWED CONTAMINATION IN FILL MATERIALS AND NUMEROUS BURIED OBJECTS
 - a. VOLATILE ORGANICS IN SOILS
 - b. LOW METALS CONCENTRATIONS IN SOILS

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LISTING IN MARCH 1989

IAG NEGOTIATIONS - APRIL THRU SEPTEMBER 1990

STATUS UPDATE - ASH LANDFILL SITE

PHASE I REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION

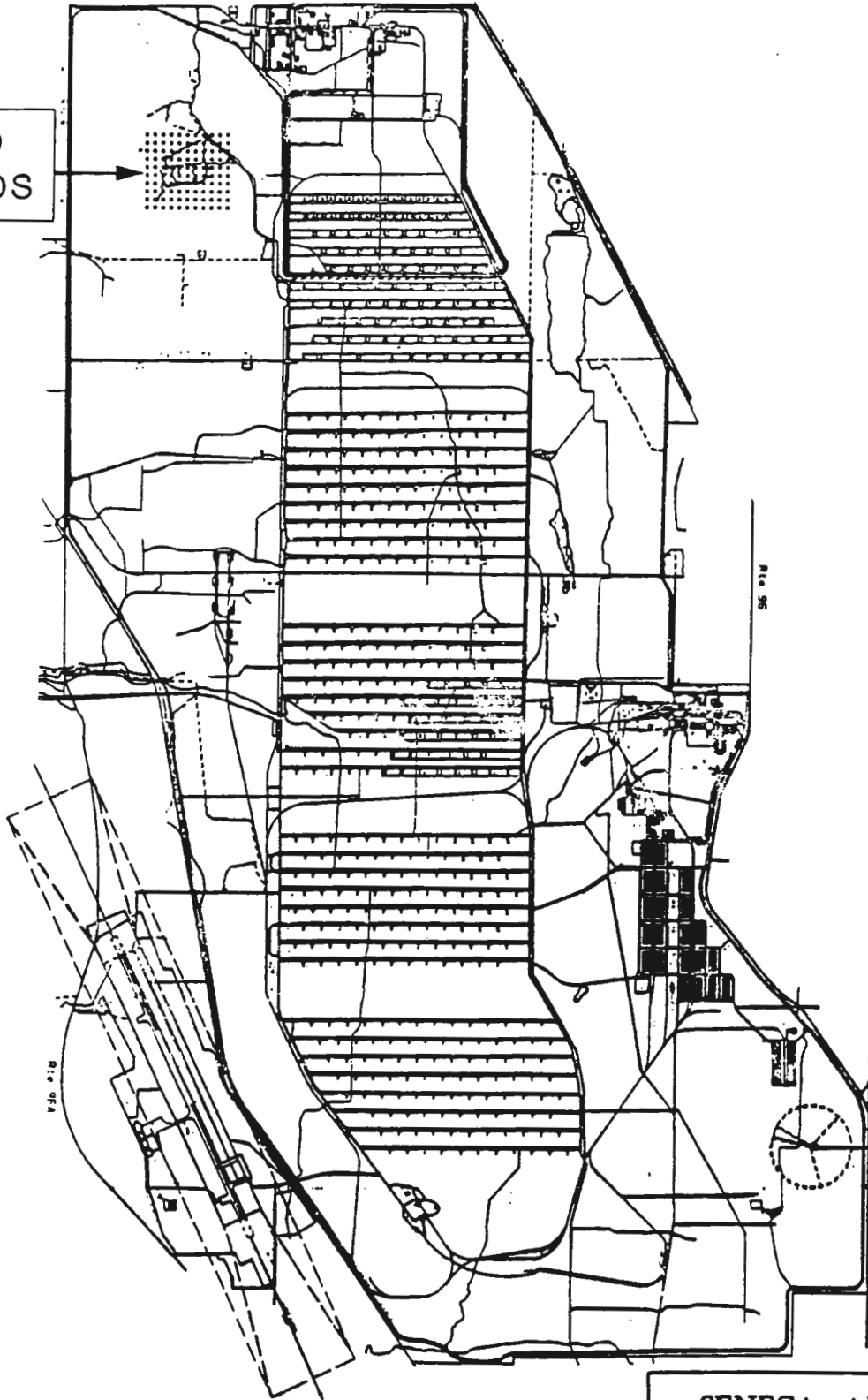
STATUS MILESTONES

- o WORK PLANS APPROVED - OCTOBER 1991
- o FIELD WORK COMMENCED - OCTOBER 1991
COMPLETED - DECEMBER 1991
- o RESULTS PRESENTED IN PRELIMINARY SITE
CHARACTERIZATION SUMMARY REPORT - APRIL 1992
- o REGULATORY REVIEW - APRIL THRU MAY 1992 WITH SOME
COMMENTS REMAINING TO BE RECEIVED

FINAL DRAFT



OB/OD
G ROUNDS



SENECA ARMY DEPOT

SITE PLAN

FIGURE 2 AUGUST 1991

MAIN
1893

CHAS. T. MAIN, INC., Engineers
BOSTON . NEW YORK . CHARLOTTE . PORTLAND

SOURCE: Seneca Army Depot

OPEN BURNING GROUNDS PROFILE

HISTORICAL REPORTS

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT STAGE

- USATHAMA INITIAL INSTALLATION ASSESSMENT
 - RECORDS REVIEW AND PERSONNEL INTERVIEWS
 - CONCLUDED THAT THE OB GROUNDS WAS POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED WITH HEAVY METALS AND EXPLOSIVES
 - RECOMMENDED FURTHER INVESTIGATION

SITE INVESTIGATIONS

- USAEHA GEOHYDROLOGIC STUDY NO. 38-26-0868-83 (1987)
 - COMPILATION OF MONITORING RESULTS FROM 7 WELLS INSTALLED BETWEEN 1980 AND 1987
- USAEHA INVESTIGATION OF OB/OD GROUND AREAS AT VARIOUS INSTALLATIONS
 - SOIL SAMPLING OF NINE BURNING PADS. TWO WERE FOUND TO BE CONTAMINATED WITH RESPECT TO THEIR POTENTIAL TO LEACH CONTAMINANTS
- O'BRIEN & GERE STUDY (1984)
 - PROVIDED A SUMMATION OF INFORMATION TO DATE
 - RECOMMENDED CLOSURE FOR PADS B AND E

o PHASE IV OF USAEHA INVESTIGATION

- CONCURRENT WITH FINALIZATION OF THE O'BRIEN AND GERE STUDY
- CONFIRMED PRESENCE OF HEAVY METALS AND EXPLOSIVES AND DELINEATED THE EXTENT OF THAT PRESENCE IN PADS B, H AND F
- PRIOR SAMPLING HAD NOT PRODUCED RESULTS AT THE REMAINING PADS SO NO ADDITIONAL SAMPLING WAS DONE

o METCALF & EDDY STUDY (1989)

- STUDY REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH PART B PERMIT REQUIREMENTS. IN-DEPTH INVESTIGATION INTO ALL PADS WAS REQUIRED WITH CLOSURE TO BE CONSIDERED FOR ALL.
- CONCLUDED WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CLOSURE.
- IMPLEMENTATION DISCONTINUED FOLLOWING NPL LISTING. DECISION WAS MADE TO PURSUE A CERCLA STRATEGY FOR THE INSTALLATION AS A WHOLE.

a. MORE COORDINATED STRATEGY

STATUS UPDATE - OPEN BURNING GROUNDS SITE

PHASE I REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION

STATUS MILESTONES

- WORK PLANS APPROVED - OCTOBER 1991
- FIELD WORK COMMENCED - OCTOBER 1991
COMPLETED - DECEMBER 1991
- RESULTS PRESENTED IN PRELIMINARY SITE
CHARACTERIZATION SUMMARY REPORT - APRIL 1992
- REGULATORY REVIEW - APRIL THRU MAY 1992 WITH SOME
COMMENTS REMAINING TO BE RECEIVED

DISCUSSION OF PRELIMINARY RESULTS

o SOIL RESULTS

- VOLATILE ORGANICS FOUND IN 24 SAMPLES. TWENTY SAMPLES HAD CONCENTRATIONS BELOW THE DETECTION LIMIT. FOUR SAMPLES HAD DETECTABLE CONCENTRATIONS BUT AT LEVELS OF LITTLE CONCERN.
- IN GENERAL, SAMPLES FROM THE OB GROUNDS WERE FOUND TO CONTAIN NUMEROUS SAMPLES OF METALS CONTAMINATION WITH CONCENTRATIONS ABOVE BACKGROUND
- SAMPLES INDICATED A SIGNIFICANT DISTRIBUTION OF EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS

o GROUNDWATER RESULTS

- VOLATILE ORGANICS IN A MODICUM OF SAMPLES, SUGGESTING THAT VERY LITTLE CONCERN IS WARRANTED
- METALS FOUND IN VARYING CONCENTRATIONS. DIFFICULT TO DRAW A SPECIFIC CONCLUSION.
- EXPLOSIVES FOUND IN A LIMITED NUMBER OF SAMPLES. ACTUAL CONCENTRATIONS WERE MINIMAL

o SURFACE WATER RESULTS

- MINIMAL INSTANCES OF VOC CONTAMINATION FOUND. WHAT WAS FOUND IS TYPICALLY EXPECTED AS LABORATORY ARTIFACTS
- NOT MUCH EVIDENCE OF METALS CONTAMINATION
- MINIMAL EVIDENCE OF EXPLOSIVES

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS

DEFINITION: A SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT IS DEFINED AS ANY DISCERNABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT AT A RCRA FACILITY FROM WHICH HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS MIGHT MIGRATE IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER THE UNIT WAS INTENDED FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SOLID AND/OR HAZARDOUS WASTE.

CERCLA APPROACH

- o NYSDEC AND EPA REQUIRE PREPARATION OF SWMU CLASSIFICATION STUDY
 - TO IDENTIFY ALL SWMU'S AT SENECA ARMY DEPOT
 - TO FULFILL PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS
 - a. INFORMATION GATHERING
 - b. DETERMINATION AS TO THE POTENTIAL FOR CONTAMINATION
 - AREAS OF CONCERN IDENTIFIED. THOSE SWMU'S WHERE IT IS FELT THAT A HIGH LIKELIHOOD OF PAST CONTAMINATION EXISTS WOULD UNDERGO SITE INVESTIGATIONS AND A RI/FS IF ONE IS FOUND TO BE NECESSARY.
 - DECISION NOT TO PURSUE ANY ACTION AT THE REMAINING SWMU'S WOULD BE GIVEN OVER FOR PUBLIC COMMENT AND INCORPORATED INTO A RECORD OF DECISION.

FUTURE PLANS

ASH LANDFILL AND OB GROUNDS RI/FS

- AWARD BOTH THIS FY. PHASE II FIELD WORK INITIATED HOPEFULLY BY OCTOBER AND COMPLETED BY DECEMBER, 1992
- RI/FS REPORT PREPARED
 - COMPLETE BY FEBRUARY, 1993
 - REGULATORY REVIEW IN MARCH, 1993
 - PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN AND PUBLIC COMMENT IN MAY, 1993
 - RECORD OF DECISION BY JULY, 1993
 - REMEDIAL ACTION INITIATED BY SEPTEMBER, 1993

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS

- FIRST SI'S INITIATED IN OCTOBER, 1992
- FIELD WORK COMPLETE AND REPORTS APPROVED BY MAY, 1993
- RI'S, IF REQUIRED, INITIATED IN AUGUST, 1993
- REMAINING AOC'S IDENTIFIED AND SI'S INITIATED BY MARCH, 1993

FUTURE CONCERNS

GENERAL

- FUNDING AVAILABILITY
- SHIFT IN MANAGEMENT
 - HUNTSVILLE DIVISION PROJECT MANAGEMENT
 - USACE DECENTRALIZATION TO BALTIMORE DISTRICT
- SHIFT IN PROGRAMS
 - AMC IR OR BRAC?
- SENECA STAFFING LEVELS

Seneca Army Depot

Public Participation



Seneca Army Depot 7/28/92-1

The Army's Goals

Army's Environmental Goals

Although the primary mission of the United States Army is national defense, we are committed to protecting our environment and conserving our natural resource heritage both for ourselves and future generations. To assure fulfillment of our commitment, the Army has adopted the following environmental quality goals:

- *Demonstrate leadership in environmental protection and improvement.*
- *Minimize adverse environmental and health impacts while maximizing readiness and strategic preparedness.*
- *Assure that consideration of the environment is an integral part of Army decision making.*
- *Initiate aggressive action to comply with all Federal, State, and local environmental quality laws.*
- *Restore lands and waters damaged through our past waste disposal activities.*
- *Support Army programs for the recycle and reuse of materials to conserve natural resources, prevent pollution, and minimize generation of wastes.*
- *Pursue an active role in addressing environmental quality issues in our relations with neighboring communities.*

To these environmental goals, the United States Army remains irrevocably committed.

A Three-Step Process

- I Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI)**
- II Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)
& Record of Decision (ROD)**
- III Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA)**

I Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI)

- ✓ PA -- A records search to identify sites with potential hazardous waste contamination.
- ✓ SI -- Less extensive than Remedial Investigation, involves detailed field work, data collection, and analysis.

II Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) & Record of Decision (ROD)

✓ A field investigation to determine the extent and nature of contamination and an evaluation of remedial alternatives, leading to selection of an alternative in the ROD.

III Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA)

✓ These two activities address the remediation of the Army's hazardous waste sites. They can include removing wastes from the site for off-post treatment or disposal, containing the waste onsite, or treating the waste onsite.

Why do we need public participation?

- **It's the law**
- **It's the right thing to do**

Who participates?

- Seneca Army Depot
- Community reps thru Tech Review Committee and written comments
- Regulators
 - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - N.Y. State Dept. of Environmental Conservation (DEC)
 - N.Y. State Dept. of Health
 - Seneca County Dept. of Health
- Others
 - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE)
 - U.S. Army Toxic & Hazardous Materials Agency (USATHAMA)
 - U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (AEHA)

What do they do?

- Develop Community Relations Plan
- Establish Technical Review Committee
 - ✓ Participate in decision-making process
- Establish Administrative Record File
- Establish Information Repository
- Ensure compliance with the laws
- Review and comment
- Influence remediation

When can the public participate?

- Any time with written comments
- At public information meetings

When? (General)

- 1980: USATHAMA conducts installation assessment to determine potentially contaminated sites
- 1980-86: Army Environmental Hygiene Agency conducts Army-wide evaluation of Open Burning/Open Detonation (OB/OD) Grounds
- 1980: Seneca initiates an annual ground-water program at the Ash Landfill and OB/OD Grounds
- July 1989: Seneca named to National Priorities List (NPL)
- Dec. 1990: Community interviews conducted by Army contractor — Community Relations Plan nearing completion
- March 1992: Established public files on Ash Landfill site
- July 1992: Established public files on OB site
- July 1992: Established Technical Review Committee

When? (Ash Landfill)

- Feb. 1985: NYS DEC requests 1984 groundwater monitoring data
- March 1986: DEC requests Seneca's expanded parameters list including total organic halogens (TOX) and indicator scan
- Jan. 1987: Due to elevated TOX results for 1986, Seneca informed DEC that a qualitative analysis will be performed to TOX chemicals
- 1987: Seneca initiates quarterly analysis of the farmhouse wells
- 1988: USATHAMA conducts & complete update of the 1980 Installation Assessment
- 1989: AEHA conducts a site investigation & delineates a narrow plume of volatile organics -- mainly TCE — at the installation boundary from Ash Landfill
- 1989: Interagency Agreements (IAG) negotiations are initiated

When? (Ash Landfill)

- **July 1989: Seneca included on NPL**
- **1990: Seneca receives funding and initiates remedial investigation contracting**
- **1991: Seneca's contractor prepares a workplan for the remedial investigation**
- **April 1991: Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) combined with other sites in the SWMU Classification Report as part of the IAG negotiations**
- **Oct. 1991: Workplan is approved and the contractor initiates field investigations**
- **Jan. 1992: Phase I of Remedial Investigation fieldwork completed**
- **May 1992: Preliminary site characterization Report is under review by DEC/EPA**
- **Future: Phase II field investigations will be conducted contingent upon funding**

When? (Open Burning Grounds)

- **1980-1986: AEHA Studies**
- **1980: Groundwater monitoring initiated**
- **1983: Phase II — AEHA OB/OD evaluation**
- **1984: Phase III — AEHA OB/OD evaluation**
- **1985: Phase IV — AEHA OB/OD evaluation**
- **1985: O'Brien & Gere Engineers complete studies for
burning pads B & H closure as a hazardous waste facility**
- **1986: Phase V — AEHA OB/OD evaluation**
- **1987: AEHA SWMU Report**
- **1988: Installation Restoration Plan relook**
- **July 1989: NPL Listing and IAG negotiations**

When? (Open Burning Grounds)

- **Oct. 1989: Metcalf & Eddy Engineers complete a Criteria Development Report for the closure of all nine burning pads**
- **1989: Seneca, EPA, and DEC agree to combine all sites under the IAG because of the depot's inclusion on the NPL**
- **1989: Seneca initiates preparation of the Site Characterization Report to summarize & combine SWMUs, RCRA, and CERCLA cleanup programs**
- **1990 - Present: Contracting, workplan, and field investigations conducted concurrently with the landfill site**

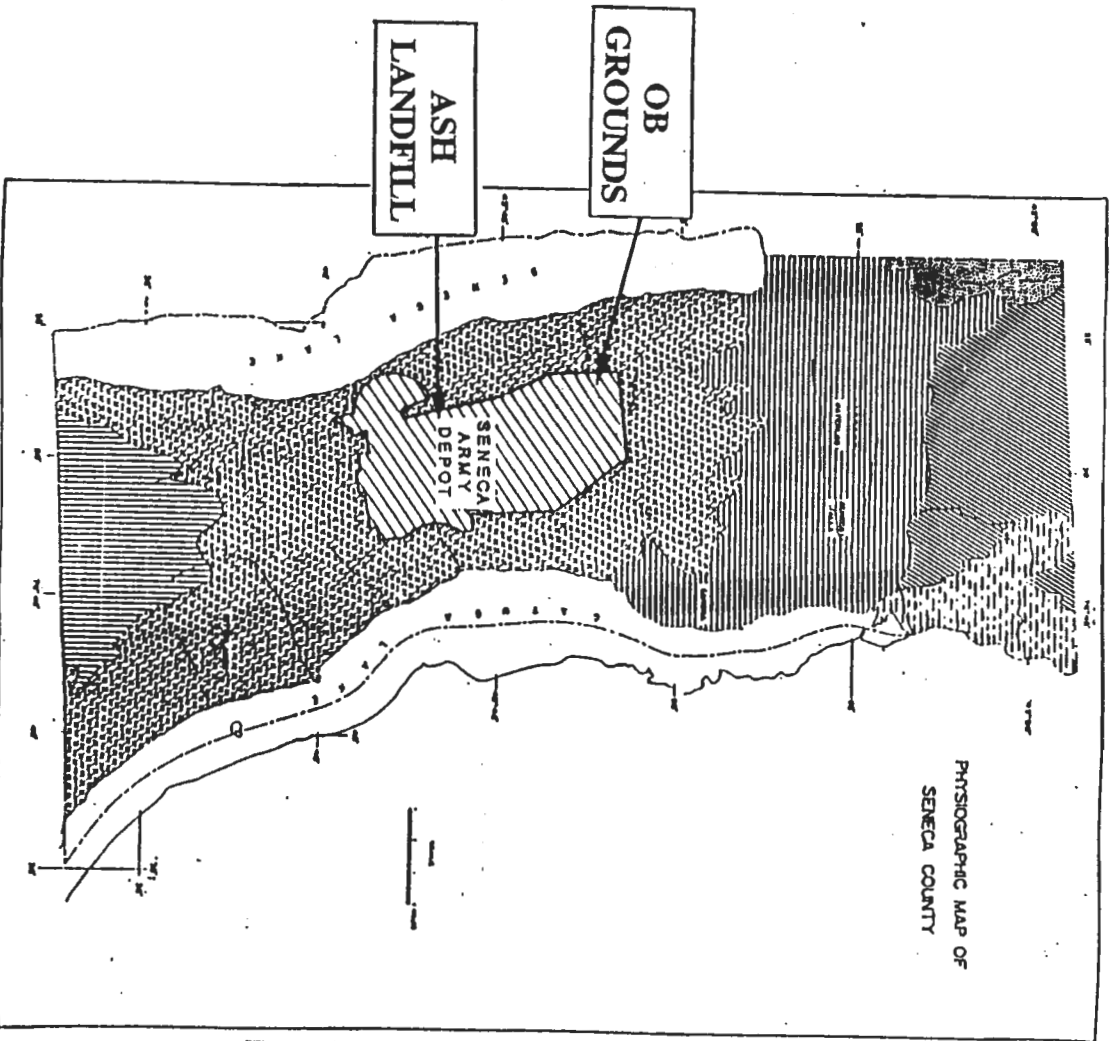
How do we achieve public participation?

- Community Relations Plan
 - Community Interviews
- Technical Review Committee
- Public Meetings
- Legal Notices
- Information Repository
- Administrative Record
- News Releases/Fact Sheets
- Written Comments

Where can the public get information to participate?

- At public information meetings
- Administrative Record/Information Repository
Romulus Town Hall
1435 Prospect Street
Willard, New York 14588
(607) 869-9326

Where



SENECA ARMY DEPOT
TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE



H A N D O U T S

JULY 1992



TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE HANDOUT
INDEX

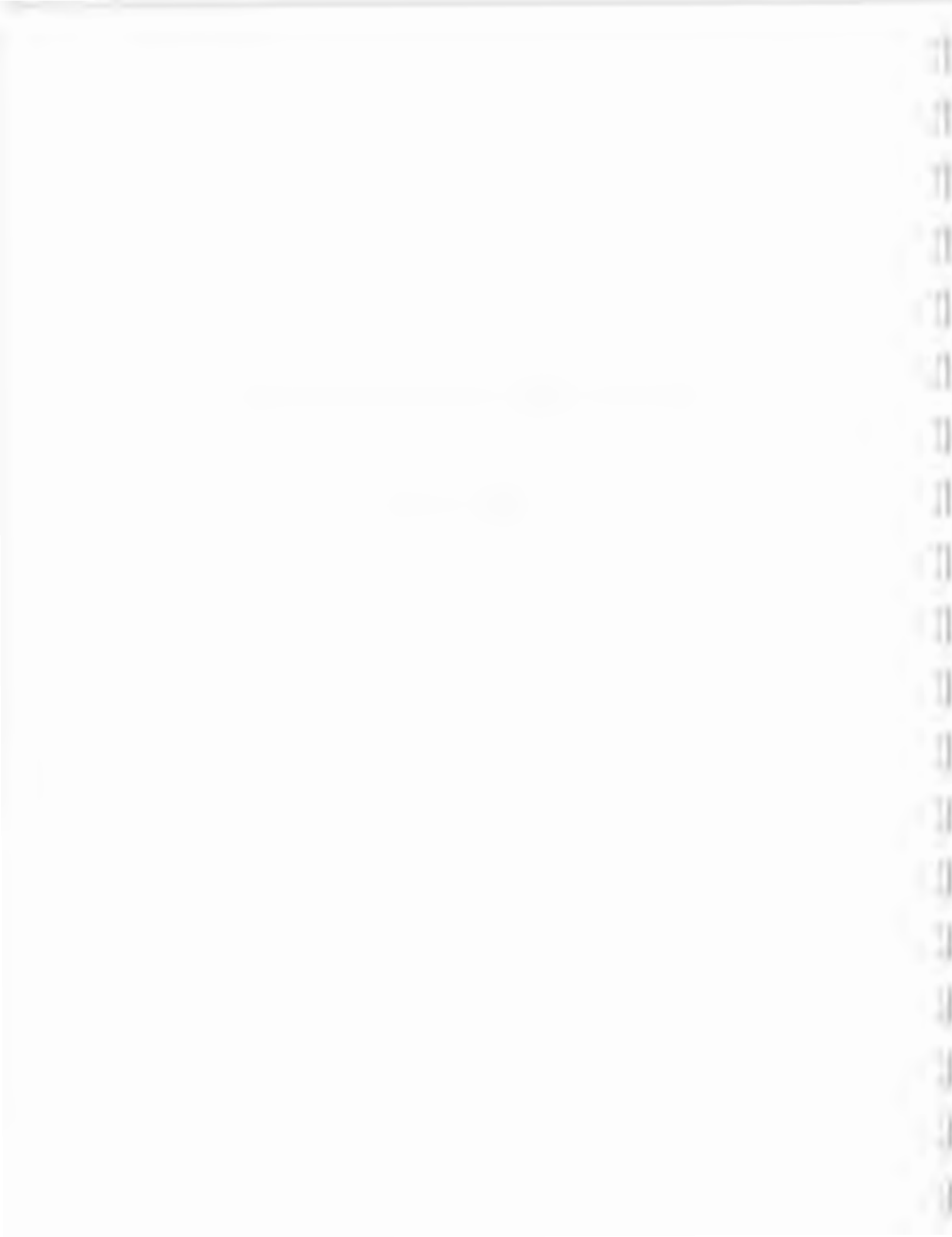
SECTION	TITLE
I	LIST OF TRC MEMBERS
II	SITE INFORMATION
III	PAST NEWSPAPER ARTICLES
IV	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS (TAGs) INFORMATION
V	TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (TRC) FACT SHEET
VI	NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST FACT SHEET
VII	CERCLA PROCESS FACT SHEET
VIII	SENECA ARMY DEPOT AND THE CERCLA PROCESS FACT SHEET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



Date	Description	Amount

Technical Review Committee (TRC)

Members



TRC MEMBERSHIP
JULY 28, 1992

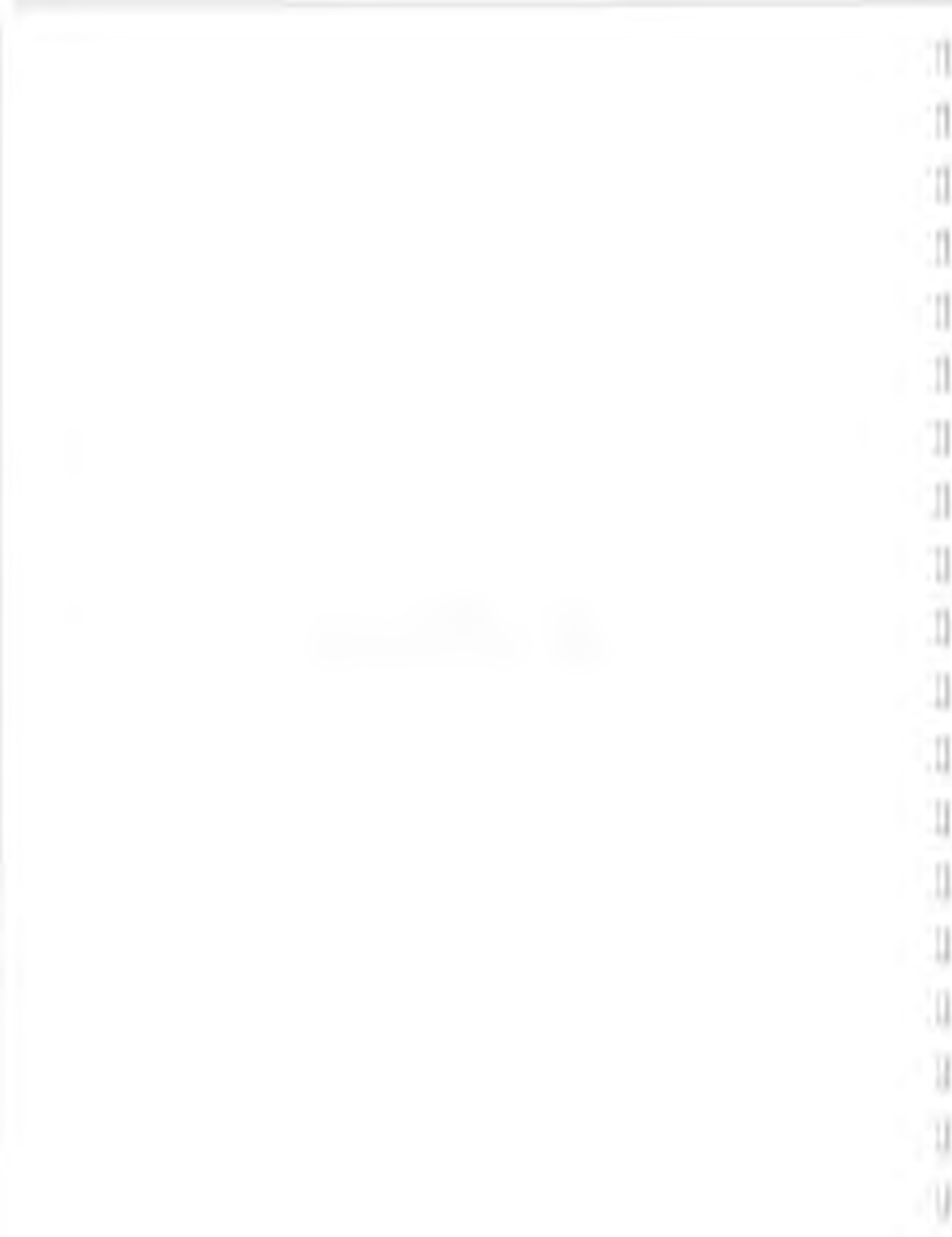
MEMBER	MEMBERS AGENCY or GROUP
Colonel James B. Cross, Chairman	U.S. Army- Seneca Army Depot
Gary W. Kittell, Executive Secretary	U.S. Army- Seneca Army Depot
Stephen M. Absolom	U.S. Army- Seneca Army Depot
Jeremiah Whitaker	U.S. Army- Seneca Army Depot
Randall Battaglia	U.S. Army- Seneca Army Depot
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.

Blank header area at the top of the page.

Table with multiple rows and columns, containing faint text and possibly data. The content is illegible due to low contrast and blurriness.









II
SITE INFORMATION

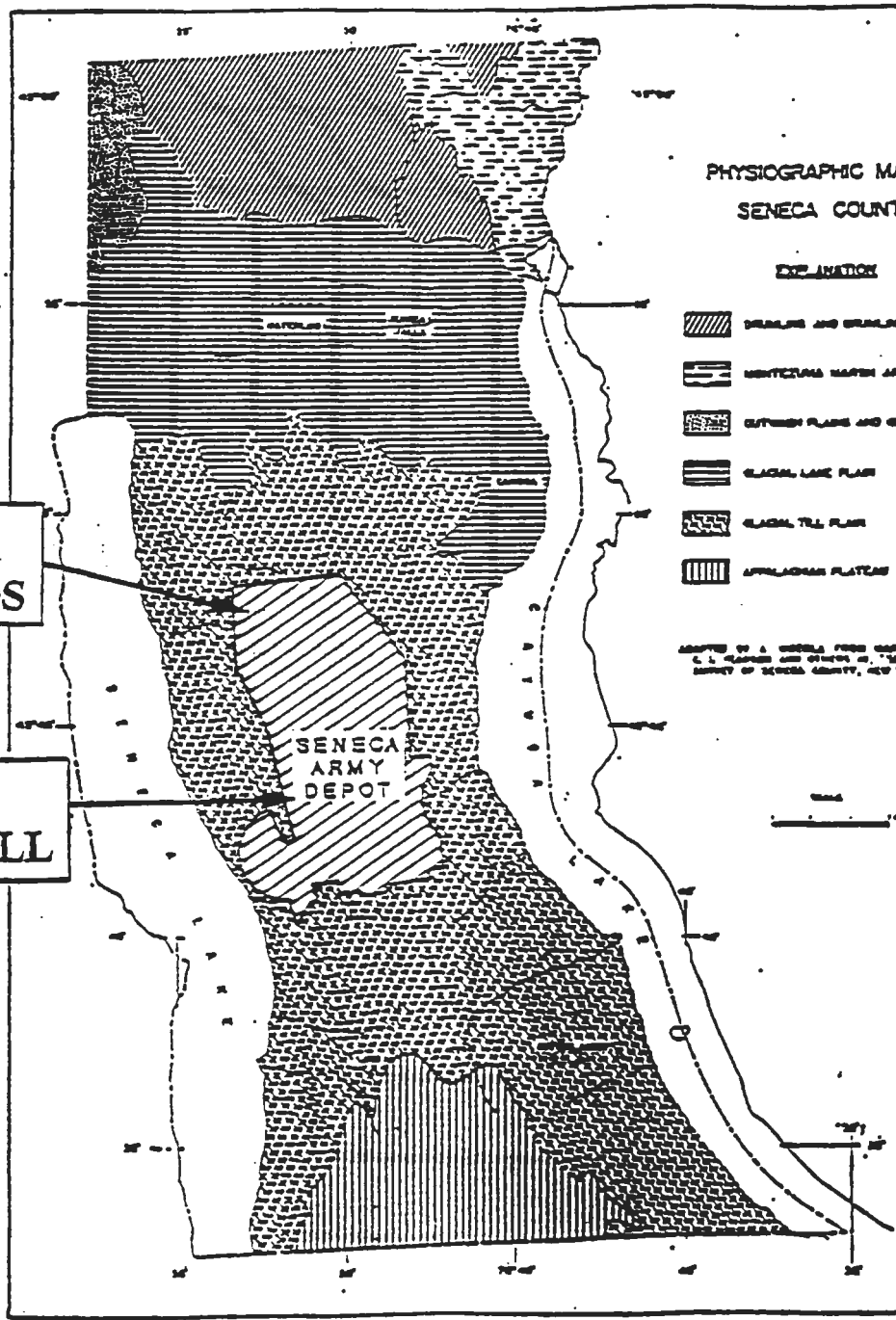


PHYSIOGRAPHIC MAP OF
SENECA COUNTY

EXPLANATION

-  DRUMMOND AND DRUMMOND HILLS
-  MONTICLOM MARCH AREA
-  CATTARAUGUS PLAINS AND GRAVEL HILLS
-  GLACIAL LAKE PLAIN
-  GLACIAL TILL PLAIN
-  APPALACHIAN PLATEAU

ADAPTED BY A. WHEELER FROM MAP OF
C. L. HARRIS AND OTHERS IN "GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY OF SENECA COUNTY, NEW YORK"



OB
GROUNDS

ASH
LANDFILL

SENeca
ARMY
DEPOT



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



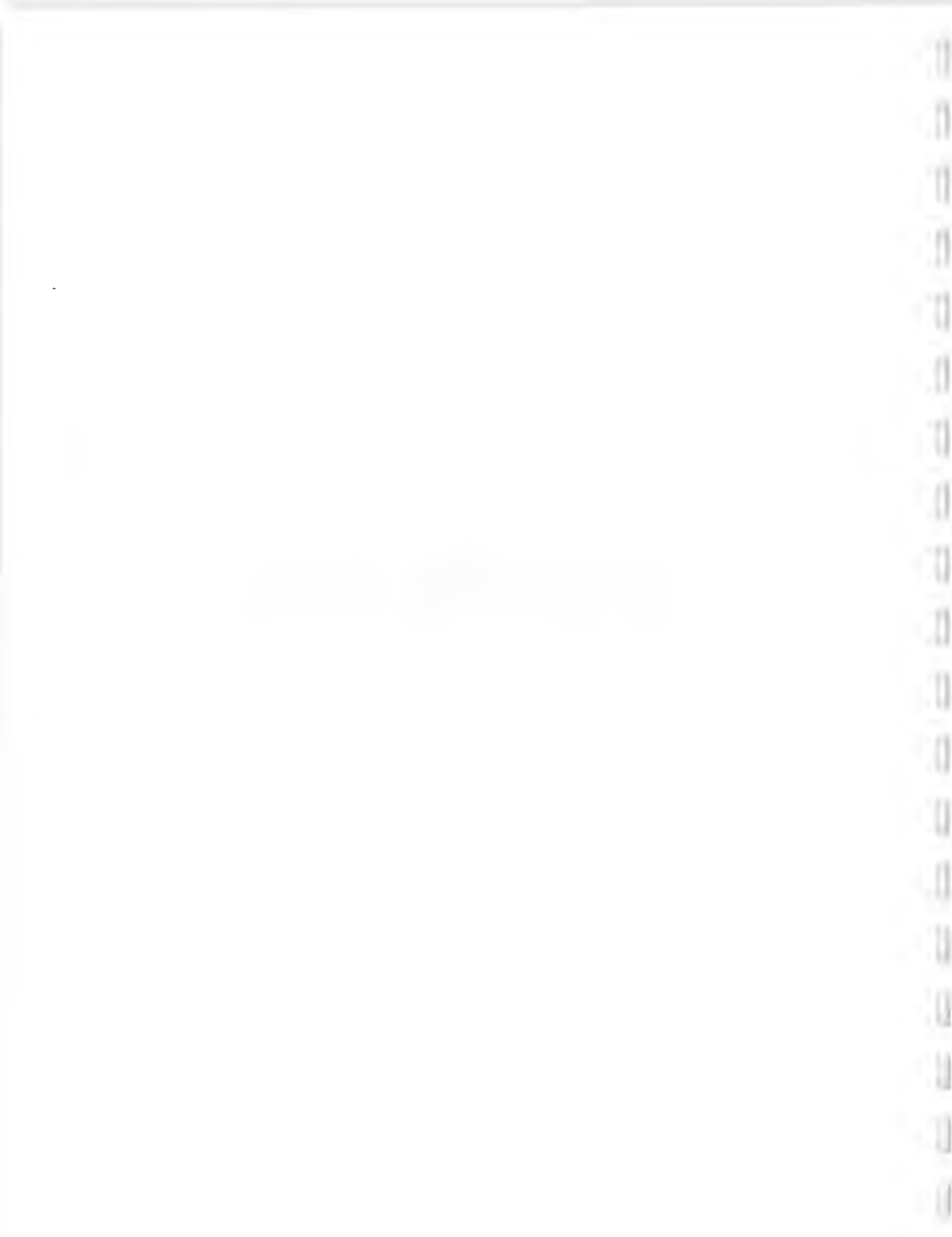
OPEN BURNING (OB) GROUNDS SITE

- ◆ 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

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

III
PAST NEWSPAPER ARTICLES



...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 for 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



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 Mineatine)

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.

medical department for 35 years, lost her job because of political reasons," said Geller 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.

to start from scratch, with four-year-old daughter Marina in tow.

While Geller 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 Geller 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 hospitals

worked with," he said. "I was their friend, not their boss."

After years of meeting challenges in both the Soviet Union and the United States, Geller 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 western portion of the depot, where

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 Baitinger 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," Baitinger 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 Malton, 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 MINEATINE
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 here yet, they are concerned with

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 Wegmans 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, Wegmans 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.

Модерне, електричне и магнетно оптичко уређење

У овом раду се описује конструкција и принцип рада магнетно оптичког уређења које се користи за мерење магнетног поља. Уређење се састоји од магнетног филма, магнетног кристала и магнетно оптичког уређења. Принцип рада је да се магнетно поље мерено магнетним филмом преноси на магнетни кристал, који се користи за мерење магнетног поља. Магнетно оптичко уређење се користи за мерење магнетног поља. Уређење се састоји од магнетног филма, магнетног кристала и магнетно оптичког уређења. Принцип рада је да се магнетно поље мерено магнетним филмом преноси на магнетни кристал, који се користи за мерење магнетног поља. Магнетно оптичко уређење се користи за мерење магнетног поља.



Слика 1. Магнетно оптичко уређење.

Добри магнетно оптички уређење

У овом раду се описује конструкција и принцип рада магнетно оптичког уређења које се користи за мерење магнетног поља. Уређење се састоји од магнетног филма, магнетног кристала и магнетно оптичког уређења. Принцип рада је да се магнетно поље мерено магнетним филмом преноси на магнетни кристал, који се користи за мерење магнетног поља. Магнетно оптичко уређење се користи за мерење магнетног поља.



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.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5780 SOUTH CAMPUS DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

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.

Cayuga

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1991

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

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring the integrity of the financial data and for facilitating the audit process. The document also notes that proper record-keeping is essential for identifying trends and anomalies in the data.

CHAPTER 1

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1

Site test at depot environmental study look at two sites

By Orr
and Chronicle

Seneca Army Depot, the secret, abandoned where nuclear weapons were kept, is to undergo intensive environmental study beginning this

study will focus mainly on toxic metals and metal wastes in two specific areas of the depot, an 11,000-acre reserve near central Seneca County.

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

It is not clear whether either site is related to nuclear weapons and, in keeping with Army policy, depot spokesmen said they would not discuss nuclear weapons questions.

Whitaker yesterday could not discuss the primary matters for environmental and health concern at the depot and 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 drinking wells. No chemicals have

Seneca Depot to undergo toxic study

FROM PAGE 1A

been found in the wells, however, Whitaker 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 residues will begin this summer, and to check the two areas that previously were investigated for radiological contamination.

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 Whitaker, speaking both about radioactive and other bits 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 Whitaker 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 essentially decontaminated several bunkers that had contained picnicking, the one from which uranium is refined, Whitaker 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, cooling grease and waste chemical solvents were dumped. Several solvents have been found in ground water there that flow 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 Whitaker 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.

Whitaker said other areas of the depot



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 2804 of the Education Law, the City School District is divided into three (3) School Election Districts as follows:

School Election District No. I 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. II 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. III 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.

Public Notices 105

basis for the selection of a remedial action at this site. Documents now in the record file include a Remedial Investigator/Feasibility Study (RT/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, RVFS 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

Public Notices 105

14541-5001 183

MINORITY AND WOMEN'S BUSI-

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 RT/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

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

116

Page No. _____
Date _____

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It is essential for the business to have a clear and concise record of all income and expenses. This will help in determining the profit or loss of the business and in preparing the financial statements.

The second part of the document discusses the various methods of accounting. The most common method is the double-entry system, which involves recording each transaction in two accounts. This system is more accurate and helps in detecting errors. Other methods include the single-entry system and the cost of sales method.

The third part of the document discusses the various types of accounts. There are three main types of accounts: assets, liabilities, and equity. Assets are resources owned by the business, liabilities are obligations, and equity is the owner's investment in the business.

The fourth part of the document discusses the various types of journals. There are three main types of journals: the general journal, the sales journal, and the purchases journal. Each journal is used to record a specific type of transaction.

The fifth part of the document discusses the various types of ledgers. There are three main types of ledgers: the general ledger, the sales ledger, and the purchases ledger. Each ledger is used to record a specific type of transaction.

The sixth part of the document discusses the various types of financial statements. There are three main types of financial statements: the balance sheet, the income statement, and the cash flow statement. Each statement provides a different view of the financial performance of the business.

The seventh part of the document discusses the various types of taxes. There are three main types of taxes: income tax, sales tax, and property tax. Each tax is levied on a different aspect of the business's operations.

The eighth part of the document discusses the various types of audits. There are three main types of audits: the internal audit, the external audit, and the tax audit. Each audit is conducted by a different type of auditor.

The ninth part of the document discusses the various types of financial ratios. There are three main types of financial ratios: the liquidity ratio, the profitability ratio, and the solvency ratio. Each ratio provides a different measure of the business's financial health.

The tenth part of the document discusses the various types of financial forecasts. There are three main types of financial forecasts: the sales forecast, the expense forecast, and the profit forecast. Each forecast is used to predict the future financial performance of the business.

By _____
Date _____

Page No. _____

The Citizen.

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 Whitnacer 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, Whitnacer 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.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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 federal-

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. Mohr 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 radionuclide 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 these environmental projects. Arrangements have been made for the results of studies and other documents to be placed at the Seneca Town Hall in Watkins where they will be available for public inspection.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This includes not only sales and purchases but also any other financial activities that may occur over the course of the business.

2. It is essential to ensure that all records are kept in a secure and accessible location. This can be achieved through the use of a reliable accounting system or software, which can help to streamline the recording process and reduce the risk of errors.

3. Regularly reviewing and reconciling the records is also crucial. This allows the business owner to identify any discrepancies or errors early on, before they become more significant and difficult to resolve.

4. Finally, it is important to ensure that all records are properly backed up and protected against loss or theft. This can be done through the use of secure storage solutions and regular backups.

5. In addition to maintaining accurate records, it is also important to ensure that all transactions are properly documented. This includes obtaining receipts for all purchases and sales, and keeping copies of all invoices and contracts.

6. The second part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This includes not only sales and purchases but also any other financial activities that may occur over the course of the business.

7. It is essential to ensure that all records are kept in a secure and accessible location. This can be achieved through the use of a reliable accounting system or software, which can help to streamline the recording process and reduce the risk of errors.

8. Regularly reviewing and reconciling the records is also crucial. This allows the business owner to identify any discrepancies or errors early on, before they become more significant and difficult to resolve.

9. Finally, it is important to ensure that all records are properly backed up and protected against loss or theft. This can be done through the use of secure storage solutions and regular backups.

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

Faint, illegible text in the left column, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Faint, illegible text in the right column, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.



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.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text also notes that records should be kept for a sufficient period to allow for a thorough audit.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific requirements for record-keeping. It states that all transactions must be recorded in a clear and concise manner, and that the records must be accessible to all authorized personnel. The text also mentions that records should be stored in a secure and protected environment to prevent loss or damage.

3. The third part of the document discusses the role of the auditor in verifying the accuracy of the records. It notes that the auditor should perform a thorough review of the records to ensure that they are complete and accurate. The text also mentions that the auditor should report any discrepancies or irregularities to the appropriate authorities.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the consequences of failing to maintain accurate records. It notes that failure to do so can result in severe penalties, including fines and imprisonment. The text also mentions that failure to maintain accurate records can damage the reputation of the organization and lead to a loss of trust from stakeholders.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of training and education in ensuring that all personnel are aware of the requirements for record-keeping. It notes that training should be provided to all personnel who are involved in the financial system, and that the training should be updated regularly to reflect changes in the requirements.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of regular audits in ensuring the accuracy of the records. It notes that audits should be performed on a regular basis, and that the results of the audits should be used to identify and correct any errors or irregularities.

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

Faint, illegible text in the left column, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Faint, illegible text in the right column, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.



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) 383-3424

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

EPA Region 2
28 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278
(212) 264-2315

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
220 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) 653-2200

Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico,
Oklahoma, Texas

EPA Region 7
726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 238-2803

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) 974-3083

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

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is illegible due to blurriness and low contrast.

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is illegible due to blurriness and low contrast.



V
TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (TRC) FACT
SHEET

11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

SDSSE-HE (200-1a)

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.

1912

Dear Mr. [Name]

I have received your letter of the 15th and am glad to hear from you.

I am sorry that I cannot give you the information you desire at present.

I will be glad to see you at any time and will try to answer your questions.

I am sure you will find my answers satisfactory.

I am very truly yours,

[Name]

I am sure you will find my answers satisfactory.

I am very truly yours,

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

o 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.

o 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

Blank page with faint text

Faint, illegible text covering the upper half of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.



TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

PURPOSE

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

COMPOSITION

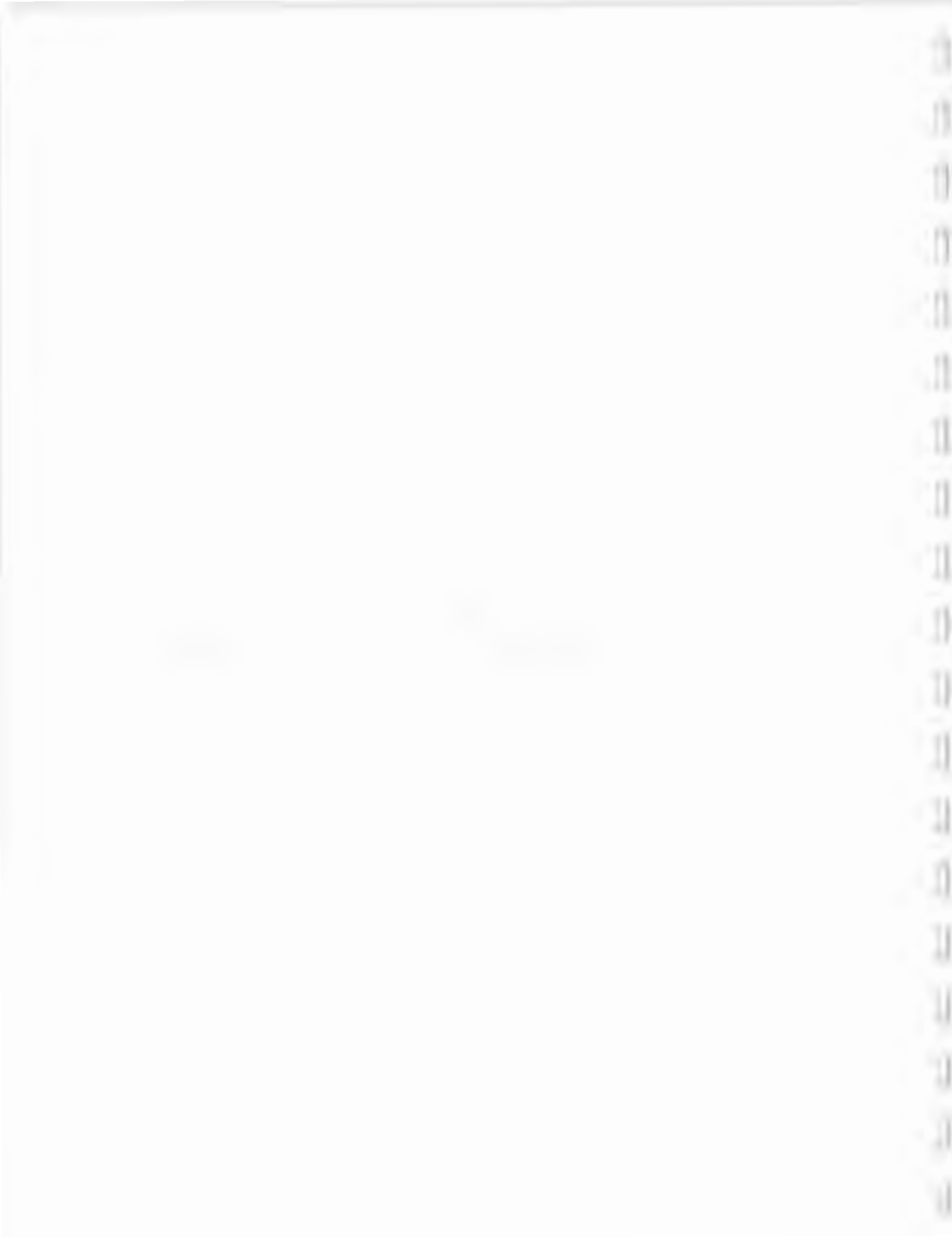
- INSTALLATION
- EPA
- STATE
- LOCAL GOVERNMENT
- PUBLIC

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

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

VI
NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST FACT SHEET



FACT SHEET

SUBJECT: National Priority List (NPL)

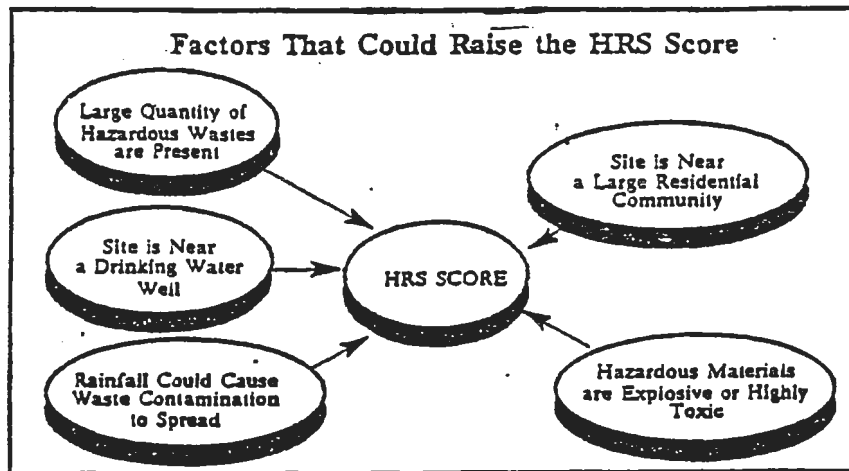
PURPOSE: Brief TRC

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.

Handwritten text at the top of the page, including a date and possibly a title or subject line.

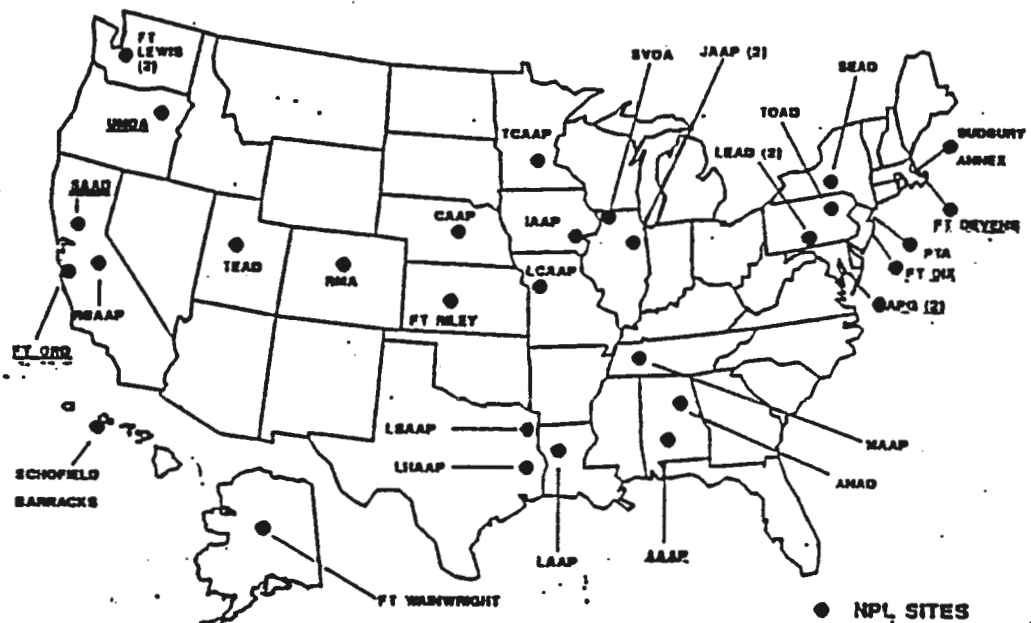


Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, likely a signature or a concluding note.

○ 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



○ 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.

○ 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

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header.

Handwritten text in the upper middle section of the page.

A large block of handwritten text, possibly a list or a detailed note, occupying the central portion of the page.

Handwritten text in the lower middle section of the page.

Handwritten text in the lower middle section of the page.

Handwritten text in the lower middle section of the page.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or footer.

**INTER AGENCY 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

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY
540 EAST 57TH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

DATE
BY

ACQUISITION

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

CHICAGO, ILL.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY



VII
CERCLA PROCESS FACT SHEET



FACT SHEET

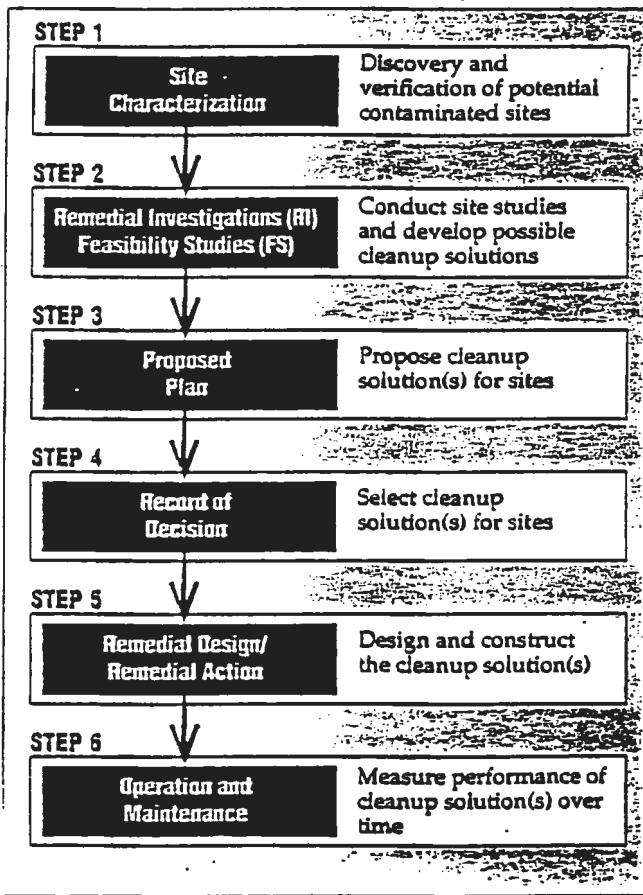
SUBJECT: CERCLA

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.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Balance
1970	100	120	-20
1971	110	130	-20
1972	120	140	-20
1973	130	150	-20
1974	140	160	-20
1975	150	170	-20
1976	160	180	-20
1977	170	190	-20
1978	180	200	-20
1979	190	210	-20
1980	200	220	-20

1. The revenue of the Government of India has increased steadily over the years. This is due to various reasons such as the growth of the economy, the increase in the tax base, and the improvement in the tax collection system.

2. The expenditure of the Government of India has also increased over the years. This is due to the increasing demand for public services, the growth of the welfare state, and the increasing cost of infrastructure development.

3. The balance of the Government of India has remained negative over the years. This is due to the fact that the expenditure has consistently exceeded the revenue.

The above table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Government of India from 1970 to 1980. The revenue has increased from 100 in 1970 to 200 in 1980. The expenditure has increased from 120 in 1970 to 220 in 1980. The balance has remained negative throughout the period, with a deficit of 20 in each year.

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.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text also mentions the need for regular audits and the role of internal controls in ensuring the reliability of the data.

In addition, the document highlights the significance of transparency and accountability in financial reporting. It states that stakeholders, including investors and regulators, have a right to know the true financial position of the organization. This requires the implementation of robust reporting standards and the use of independent auditors to verify the information provided.

The document further explores the challenges associated with financial reporting, such as the complexity of accounting standards and the potential for manipulation. It suggests that organizations should invest in training and education for their accounting staff to ensure they are up-to-date with the latest regulations and best practices. Additionally, it advocates for the use of technology to streamline reporting processes and reduce the risk of human error.

Finally, the document concludes by reiterating the importance of a strong ethical culture within the organization. It notes that a commitment to ethical behavior is the foundation of trust and is essential for the long-term success of any business. By fostering a culture of integrity and ethical conduct, organizations can ensure that their financial reporting is not only accurate but also reflects the values that guide their operations.

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

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text also mentions the need for regular audits and the role of independent auditors in ensuring the reliability of financial statements.

In addition, the document highlights the significance of transparency and accountability in financial reporting. It states that stakeholders, including investors and the public, have a right to know how their money is being managed. This requires the implementation of robust internal controls and the disclosure of relevant information in a clear and concise manner. The text also touches upon the legal and regulatory framework that governs financial reporting and the consequences of non-compliance.

Finally, the document concludes by reiterating the commitment to high standards of financial reporting and the ongoing effort to improve the quality and reliability of financial information. It expresses confidence in the ability of the financial system to continue to serve the needs of the economy and society.

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

FIGURE 5-1
SCHEDULE FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES AT SEAD

1	100	100
2	100	100
3	100	100
4	100	100
5	100	100
6	100	100
7	100	100
8	100	100
9	100	100
10	100	100

100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100

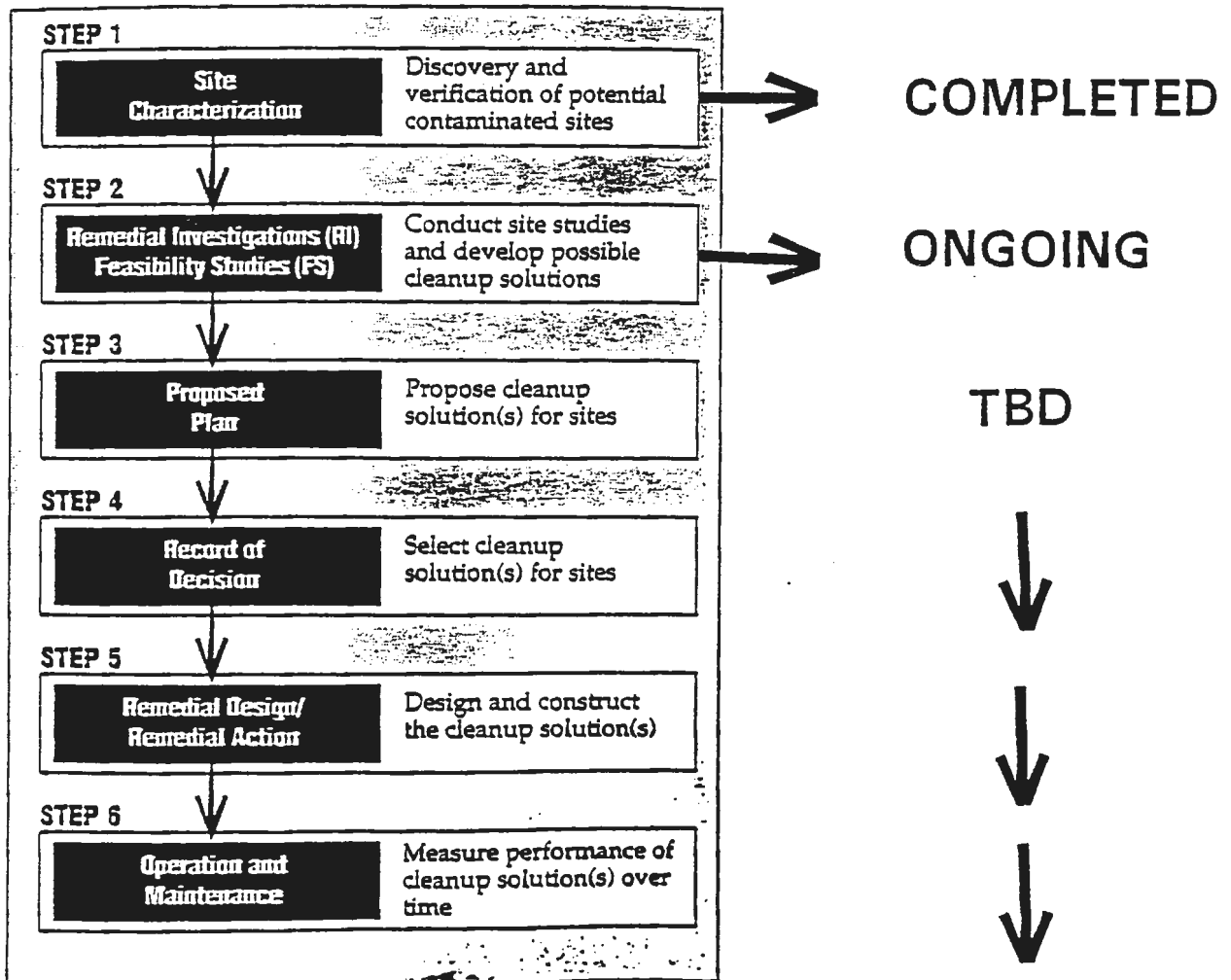
VIII
SENECA ARMY DEPOT AND THE CERCLA PROCESS
FACT SHEET



THE CERCLA PROCESS AT SENECA ARMY DEPOT

THE CERCLA PROCESS

ASH LANDFILL STATUS



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

3. [Illegible]

4. [Illegible]

5. [Illegible]

6. [Illegible]

7. [Illegible]

8. [Illegible]

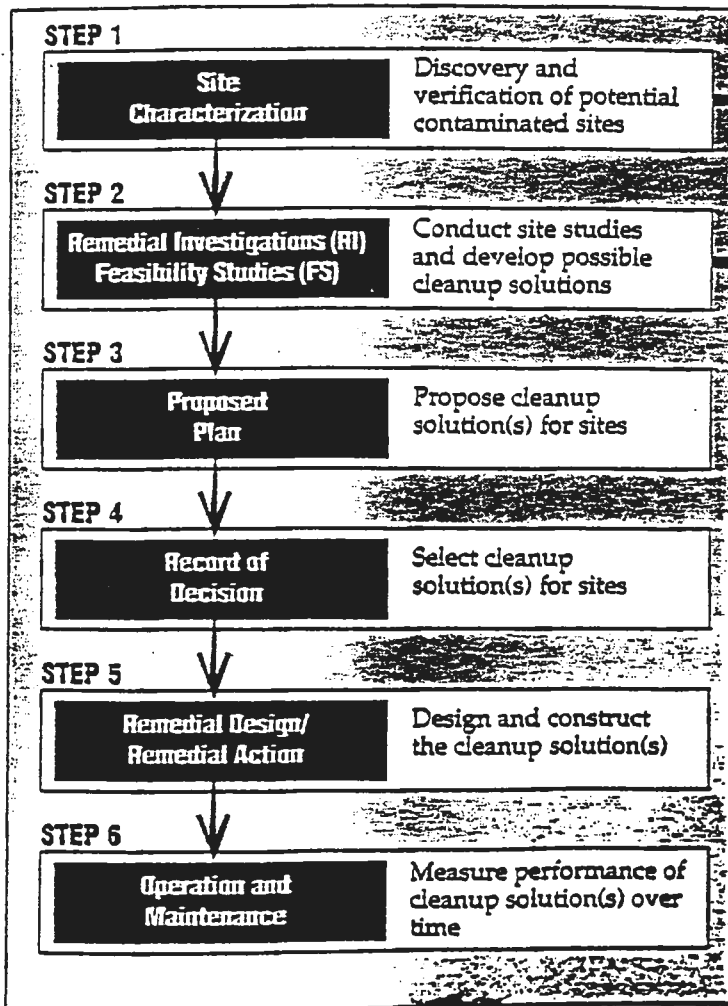
9. [Illegible]

10. [Illegible]

THE CERCLA PROCESS AT SENECA ARMY DEPOT

THE CERCLA PROCESS

OB GROUNDS STATUS



COMPLETED

ONGOING

TBD





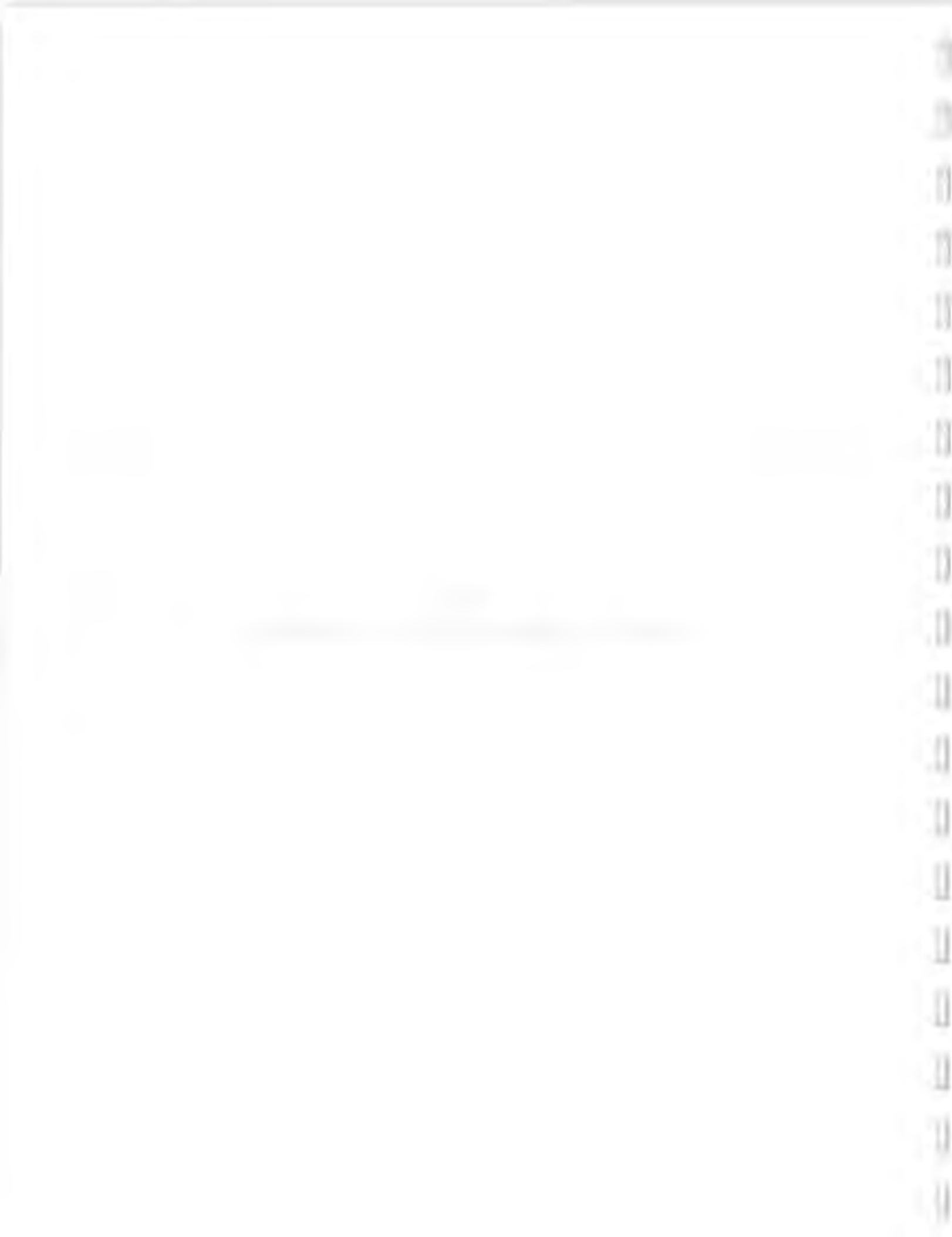
THE GEORGIA PROCESS

A WISCONSIN ARMY DEPOT

CHUCK WILSON



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**

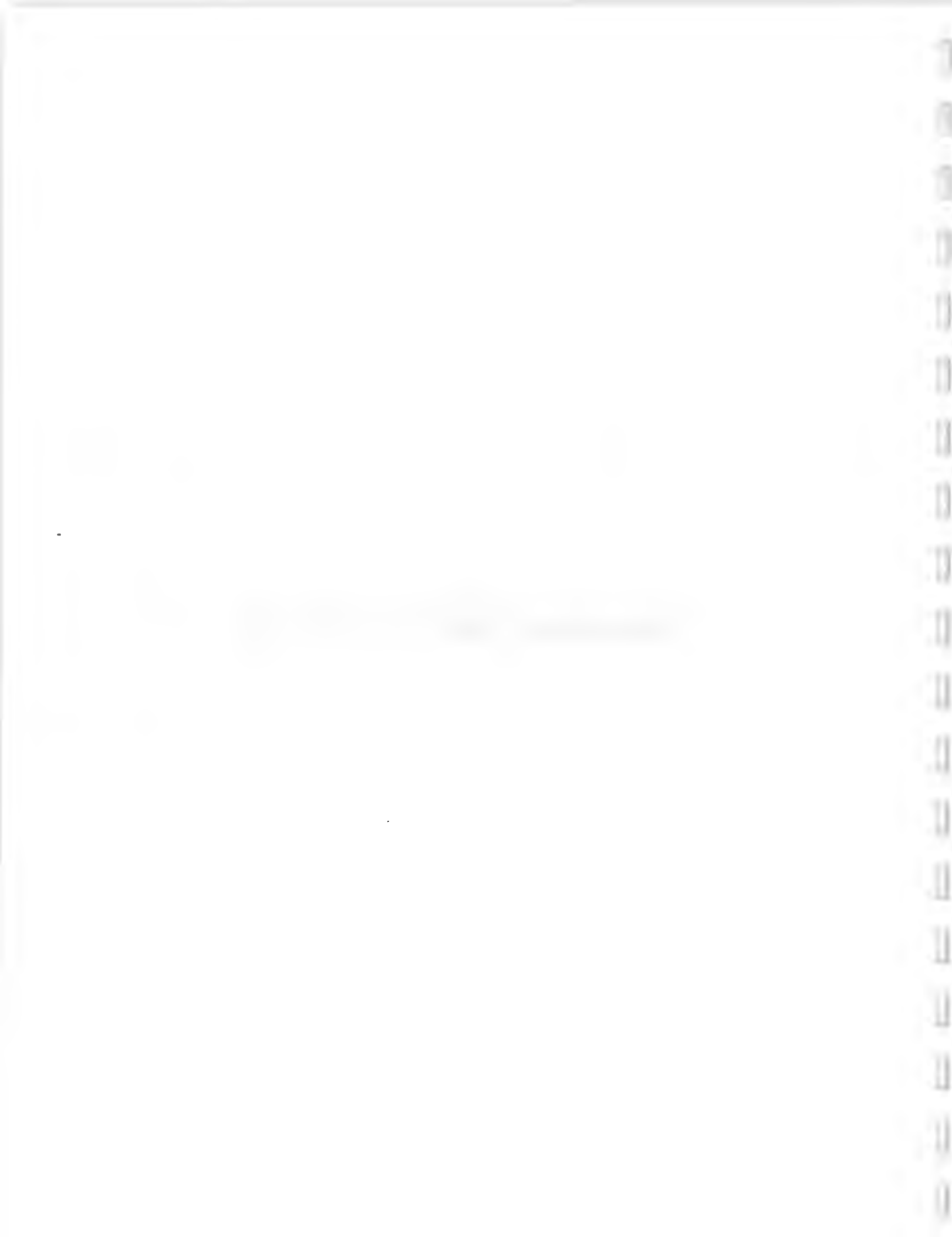
Blank page with faint header text

Faint horizontal line of text

Multiple lines of very faint text, possibly a list or table



X
PRESS RELEASE FOR THE TRC





Public Affairs Office

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.



Office of the Director
National Science Foundation
Washington, D.C. 20540

MEMORANDUM

TO : [Name]

1. [Faint text]

2. [Faint text]

3. [Faint text]

4. [Faint text]

5. [Faint text]

6. [Faint text]

7. [Faint text]

8. [Faint text]

9. [Faint text]

10. [Faint text]

11. [Faint text]

12. [Faint text]

13. [Faint text]

14. [Faint text]

15. [Faint text]

16. [Faint text]

17. [Faint text]

18. [Faint text]

19. [Faint text]

20. [Faint text]

21. [Faint text]

22. [Faint text]

23. [Faint text]

24. [Faint text]

25. [Faint text]

26. [Faint text]

27. [Faint text]

28. [Faint text]

29. [Faint text]

30. [Faint text]

31. [Faint text]

32. [Faint text]

33. [Faint text]

34. [Faint text]

35. [Faint text]

36. [Faint text]

37. [Faint text]

38. [Faint text]

39. [Faint text]

40. [Faint text]

41. [Faint text]

42. [Faint text]

43. [Faint text]

44. [Faint text]

45. [Faint text]

46. [Faint text]

47. [Faint text]

48. [Faint text]

49. [Faint text]

50. [Faint text]



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.



FACT SHEET

The Administration's Policy

The Administration's policy is to support the development of a national space program...

The Administration's policy is to support the development of a national space program...

The Administration's policy is to support the development of a national space program...

The Administration's policy is to support the development of a national space program...

The Administration's policy is to support the development of a national space program...

The Administration's policy is to support the development of a national space program...



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

Department of
Education
Government of
Madhya Pradesh



BOARD OF
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

1947-48

1947-48

विद्यार्थियों के लिये सूचनाएँ

सूचनाएँ

सूचनाएँ

सूचनाएँ

सूचनाएँ

सूचनाएँ

सूचनाएँ

सूचनाएँ

सूचनाएँ

सूचनाएँ

सूचनाएँ

सूचनाएँ



Public Affairs Office

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

1000 ...
1000 ...
1000 ...



NEWS RELEASE

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..



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.

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF []

Know all men by these presents, that I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County Clerk of the County of [] State of Texas.



CLERK OF COUNTY

Witness my hand and seal of office this [] day of [] 19[]

Attest my hand and seal of office this [] day of [] 19[]

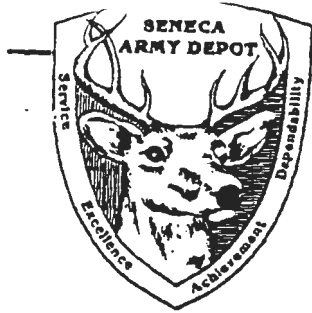
Notary Public in and for the State of Texas

My commission expires on [] day of [] 19[]

Notary Public in and for the State of Texas

My commission expires on [] day of [] 19[]

Notary Public in and for the State of Texas



Public Affairs Office

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

1000 1st St
San Francisco, CA
94103



NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

San Francisco, CA

John Smith (Name) has been named as the new Director of the Training Office.

Mr. Smith has been with the organization for over 10 years and has held several key positions.

During his tenure, he has been instrumental in the development of several new training programs.

Mr. Smith is a highly motivated and experienced professional who is excited to take on this new role.

He will be reporting to the Board of Directors and will be working closely with the staff.

Mr. Smith's previous experience includes leading a team of trainers and developing curriculum.

He is expected to start his new position on [Date].

For more information, please contact [Name] at [Phone Number].

Training Office, 1000 1st St, San Francisco, CA 94103

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT

QUARTERLY REPORT

FOR

SENECA ARMY DEPOT

Submitted to

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REGION II

AND

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

by

THE ENGINEERING/ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT DIVISION OF SENECA ARMY DEPOT
(SEAD), DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING AND HOUSING (DEH)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SENECA ARMY DEPOT
ROMULUS, NEW YORK 14541-5001

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

SDSSE-HE (200-1a)

29 OCT 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR

Ms. Carla Struble, Project Manager, Federal Facilities Section, Room 2930, Region 2, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278

Mr. Kamal Gupta, Project Manager, Federal Projects Section, Bureau of Eastern Remedial Action, Division of Hazardous Remediation, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, NY 12233-7010

Subject: Quarterly Report

1. The emphasis of this quarterly report is on the events occurring between July 3, 1992 and October 15, 1992.
2. In accordance with para 26.1 of the soon to be finalized Interagency Agreement (IAG) between the Army, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and New York State Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), the following quarterly report is submitted:

a. Minutes From Formal Meetings Held During the Reporting Period.

There were two (2) formal meetings of the Technical Review Committee (TRC) during the reporting period. Minutes for the July 28, 1992 TRC meeting are enclosed as Appendix 1.0. In addition, two (2) Project Managers Meetings were held during this period. The minutes for the October 15, 1992 Project Managers Meeting are enclosed as Appendix 2.0.

b. Milestones Met On Schedule, Explanation of Milestones Not Met on Schedule.

(1) IAG Milestones:

Seneca Army Depot's (hereafter referred to as either SEAD or Seneca) IAG was signed by the Department of the Army (DA) on August 12, 1992. On September 12, 1992, the IAG was signed by the Commanding Officer of SEAD. Currently, the IAG is being reviewed by NYSDEC and will be forwarded to USEPA following signature by the State.

The appropriate United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Installation Restoration Program (IRP) Workplan Authorities will be notified by SEAD as soon as final IAG signature is achieved. This action will insure that SEAD line item projects expeditiously receive priority codes which reflect a signed IAG.

On July 30, 1992, Seneca received correspondence from NYSDEC regarding promulgation of draft project scheduled for incersion into the IAG. This letter stated that the proposed IAG does not satisfy the NYSDEC due to the lack of a schedule for CERCLA activities at Areas of Concern (AOC's) and SEAD's commitment thereto.

After extensive discussions between NYSDEC and SEAD Project Management, SEAD submitted a schedule for the completion of Records of Decisions (ROD's) at two (2) Operable Units, the finalization of the SWMU Classification Report (SCR), a site Community Relations Plan (CRP) and CERCLA Site Investigation (SI) reports at twenty-five (25) AOC's. These schedules were submitted on August 19, 1992.

NYSDEC has verbally announced to SEAD that the schedules submitted are acceptable provided that a minor change in the OB Grounds Operable Unit Schedule is made. SEAD concurred with NYSDEC's requested change.

(2) Ash Landfill RI/FS Milestones:

Table 1.0 summarizes the Ash Landfill RI/FS milestones occurring during the reporting period.

TABLE 1.0

Ash Landfill RI/FS Milestones

DATE	ASH LANDFILL RI/FS MILESTONES
27 JULY 1992	SEAD receives USEPA BTAG comments on the Ash Landfill PSCR and forwards comments to contractor; constitutes formal close of regulatory comment period.
9 SEPT 1992	SEAD receives draft Ash Landfill PSCR response to regulatory comments package, with draft Phase II RI/FS Workplan Addendum.
11 SEPT 1992	SEAD notifies contractor that the Phase II Ash Landfill RI/FS Workplan Addendum is acceptable.
28 SEPT 1992	Phase II RI/FS Workplan Addendum is shipped to NYSDEC and USEPA for review.
8-9 OCT 1992	Phase I RI generated waste is removed from Ash Landfill Site under USACE - Huntsville contract.
AUGUST 1992	Program management at Seneca becomes aware of two newly installed mobile home trailers on privately owned property adjacent to the Ash Landfill site. These trailers are situated in the approximate path of the groundwater contamination detected at the Installation boundary.
AUGUST 1992	SEAD notifies the Seneca County Department of Health to advise this agency that, if water wells are drilled at these locations, the potential that water could be or become contaminated and unsafe to drink exists. Headquarters DESCOM, NYSDEC and USEPA were also notified of the development.

(3) Open Burning (OB) Grounds RI/FS Milestones:

Table 2.0 summarizes the OB Grounds RI/FS milestones occurring during the reporting period.

TABLE 2.0

OB GROUNDS RI/FS Milestones

DATE	OB GROUNDS RI/FS MILESTONE
22 JULY 1992	SEAD receives USEPA close of comment period for the OB Grounds PSCR.
21 SEPT 1992	SEAD receives draft OB Grounds responses to regulatory comments package, with draft Phase II OB Grounds RI/FS Workplan Addendum.
5 OCT 1992	SEAD notifies contractor that the Phase II OB Grounds RI/FS Workplan Addendum is acceptable.
15 OCT 1992	NYSDEC receives Phase II OB Grounds RI/FS Workplan Addendum.
22 OCT 1992	SEAD mails OB Grounds RI/FS Workplan Addendum to USEPA.
8-9 OCT 1992	Phase I RI generated waste is removed from OB Grounds site under USACE - Huntsville contract.

(4) Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) Investigation Milestones:

The proper classification of the Universe of SWMU's at SEAD was negotiated during the reporting period. The minutes for these negotiations are enclosed as Appendix 3.0.

(5) CERCLA Site Investigation (SI) Milestones:

(a) SEAD submitted to NYSDEC and USEPA a draft Workplan for conducting CERCLA Site Investigations (SI's) at all high priority and several moderate priority AOC's on June 9, 1992.

SEAD received NYSDEC comments on this Workplan on July 22, 1992. Although USEPA comments on this Workplan have not been received at the close of this reporting period, USEPA has indicated that the comments will be provided soon.

(b) Based on SWMU classification negotiations that occurred during the reporting period, the Army defined the next set of AOC's to be addressed in CERCLA SI Workplan. Table 3.0 presents the SWMU's that will be addressed under the second SI Workplan.

TABLE 3.0
AOC's ADDRESSED UNDER SECOND WORKPLAN

SWMU/AOC	DESCRIPTION
58	Booster Station Debris Area
67	Building 4 Dump Site
68	Old Pest Control Shop
50,54	Tank Farm, Asbestos Storage *
46	Small Arms Range
44	QA Lab
5	Sewage Sludge Piles
59	Fill Area, Building 135
62	Nicotine Sulfate 606/612
63	Miscellaneous Components Burial Site
64	Garbage Disposal Areas
69,43,56	Building 606 Disposal Area, Old Missile Test Facility, Herbicide and Pesticide Storage *
12	Rad Waste Burial Areas
9	Old Scrap Wood Site (Landfill)
70	Building 2110 Fill Area
71	Alleged Paint Disposal Area

* COMBINED --same geographical area.

c. Inspections, Reports, Audits and Administrative Information.

(1) AUDITS:

SEAD completed a Defense Environmental Restoration Program Management Information System (DERPMIS) Site Audit on August 17, 1992 (see previous IAG Quarterly Report for discussion of this audit).

(2) REPORTS:

(a) Action Plan -

The Huntsville Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers submitted a Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) Installation Action Plan for Seneca's review on August 15, 1992. SEAD commented on this plan, which was subsequently revised by Huntsville and submitted to the Army Chain of Command prior to the 1 September 1992 deadline. The previous Quarterly Report discusses the nature of this reporting requirement.

(b) RCS 1383, The A-106 Report -

Like all Federal Agency projects which are required to be in compliance with Federal, State and local environmental laws, Army IRP projects must be identified in the Environmental Pollution Prevention and Abatement Requirements Report. This report is called the A-106 report. During the reporting period, SEAD provided updated information regarding IRP projects using the automated A-106 system known as DD-1383. Submission of the 1383 report is a prerequisite for receiving Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) funding for SEAD's IRP projects.

The USEPA program management was consulted regarding the A-106 report by Army program management in September 1992.

(3) ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION:

SEAD received correspondence in July of the reporting period from USACE Headquarters regarding the Defense and State Memorandum of Agreement/Cooperative Agreement (DSMOA/CA) Program. This report contained activity reports from the NYSDEC for January, February and March of 1992. The DSMOA/CA program reimburses the NYSDEC for oversight activities at SEAD.

(4) FUNDING STATUS:

Refer to October 15, 1992 Project Manager's Meeting (see Appendix 2.0).

d. Permit Status, as Applicable.

There was no change in Seneca Army Depot's RCRA facility permit status during the reporting period.

(1) CHANGE IN STAFF NUMBERS:

During the reporting period, Program Management for SEAD IRP projects at the Huntsville Division underwent change. The former Project Manager for SEAD at Huntsville, Mr. Kevin Healy, was replaced by Mr. Mike Stahl. Mr. Healy will continue to play an important role on the SEAD Environmental Restoration Team, as a Technical Advisor.

Dr. Kathleen Bucchi, U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency (USATHAMA), replaced Ms. Karen Wilson, USATHAMA, as the Project Manager for SEAD. Dr. Bucchi has become a key player in the Army's IRP team for SEAD.

The U.S. Army has scheduled a significant Reduction in Force (RIF) at Seneca Army Depot effective February 11, 1993. This initiative is a part of the overall downsizing of the Department of Defense (DOD). The Engineering and Environmental Management Division of SEAD's Directorate of Engineering and Housing (EEND/DEH), will experience employee separations and reassignments. However, these changes are anticipated to have only a minimum impact on SEAD's Management of uncontrolled hazardous waste site programs.

Ms. Linda Vera, of the NYSDEC Region 8, was appointed the NYSDEC Community Relations Specialist for SEAD during the reporting period. Ms. Vera was provided a site tour of the Depot's major AOC's as well as the off-post community in July 1992.

(2) TRAINING:

The Army's Remedial Project Manager (RPM), Mr. Randall Battaglia, attended a USEPA Region II CERCLA/SARA Environmental Review Procedures training course. Mr. Battaglia also attended Army training relating to Environmental Restoration held in Denver, CO.

e. **Laboratory Deliverables.**

SEAD received quality assurance data from the Army's contractor for Phase I investigations at the Ash Landfill and OB Grounds site. Because of the data's voluminous nature, it will be supplied to the Regulatory Agencies under separate cover.

f. **Public Participation.**

(1) COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN (CRP) MILESTONES:

The Public Affairs Branch of USATHAMA reported to SEAD on October 22, 1992 that all CRP revisions have been completed. SEAD will distribute the CRP to NYSDEC and USEPA for review in the near future.

(2) INFORMATION REPOSITORY:

No new documents were included in the Information Repository during the reporting period.

SDSSE-HE (200-1a)
Subject: Quarterly Report

(3) ASH LANDFILL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD UPDATE:

SEAD made numerous additions to the Ash Landfill Administrative Record file during the reporting period. Since Seneca's submission of the July 2, 1992 update of the Draft Administrative Record Index's for SEAD's Operable Units to NYSDEC and USEPA, no recommendations for additions or deletions have been received from either agency. The Draft Index to the Ash Landfill Administrative Record File is enclosed as Appendix 4.0.

(4) OB GROUNDS ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD UPDATE:

Changes to the OB Grounds Draft Administrative Record File Index are shown in Appendix 5.0.

(5) PRESS CONFERENCE HELD:

SEAD officials hosted a press conference regarding environmental contamination at Seneca Army Depot. The July 28, 1992 press conference was attended by local and regional print and broadcast media.

(6) CRP MAILING LIST/TRC MAILING LIST:

SEAD revised and expanded the CRP mailing list during the reporting period. A TRC mailing list was created. The TRC mailing list will be utilized for providing information relating to TRC specific issues and events.

3. POC is James Miller at (607) 869-1450.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



Encls

GARY W. KITTELL
Director of Engineering and Housing

CF:

Legal Office, SEAD

Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntsville Division, ATTN: CEHND-PE-E
(Mr. K. Healy), P.O. Box 1600, Huntsville, AL 35807

Mr. Michael Duchesneau, P.E., Chas. T. Main, Inc., Prudential Center, Boston,
Massachusetts 02199

Commander, U.S. Army Depot Systems Command, ATTN: AMSDS-IN-E (Mr. J. Biernacki),
Chambersburg, PA 17201-4170

APPENDIX 1.0

MINUTES FOR JULY 28, 1992

PROJECT MANAGER'S MEETING



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

SENECA ARMY DEPOT
ROMULUS, NEW YORK 14541-5001

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

SDSSE-HE (200-1a)

29 OCT 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Minutes for Project Manager's Meeting

1. An Interagency Agreement (IAG) Project Manager's meeting was held on 15 Sep 92 at 0930, in building 123 Conference Room.

2. Individuals in attendance were:

Ms. Carla Struble, USEPA
Mr. Randall Battaglia, SEAD
Mr. Jim Miller, SEAD
Dr. Kathleen Bucchi, USATHAMA
Mr. Marsden Chen, NYSDEC
Mr. Kamal Gupta, NYSDEC
Mr. Kevin Healy, USACE-Huntsville Division (CEHND)
Mr. Michael Stahl, CEHND
Mr. John Biernacki, DESCOM

3. Topics discussed are as follows:

a. Funding -

(1) Dr. Kathleen Bucchi provided a status update on supplemental Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) funding as it pertains to Seneca Army Depot (SEAD). Dr. Bucchi reported that the increase to the DERA became a reality with the President's signature of the Hurricane Relief Bill, which included a rider for increasing the DERA.

(2) Dr. Bucchi reported that early projections indicated that the Supplemental Funding would make available money for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (CEHND) Installation Restoration Program (IRP) Workplan projects with priority codes as low as capital "Z". Although current projections indicate funding will not be as far reaching, all major SEAD projects should receive funding.

(3) CEHND Project Management announced that Work Authorization Directives for all of SEAD's major IRP projects have been received at Huntsville. These Directives are the preliminary paperwork which authorizes CEHND to award contracts.

SDSSE-HE (200-1a)

SUBJECT: Minutes for Project Manager's Meeting

b. Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) -

(1) The concept of performing IRM's at SEAD's Ash Landfill Operable Unit (OU) was discussed extensively. The IRM's were discussed in relation to specific problems identified at the Ash Landfill site, specifically the narrow plume of groundwater contamination emanating from the site and a small area of highly contaminated soils delineated in the Phase I Remedial Investigation (RI). In both cases, the primary contaminate of concern is Trichloroethylene.

(2) The objective of the IRM's at the site will be to lessen environmental damage that is the result of identified contamination prior to receiving results from the ongoing extensive investigations and evaluations. The IRM's process is not intended to provide a substitute for the formal decision making process of the Record of Decision (ROD) which follows the RI/FS. All members in attendance agreed, conceptually, with the undertaking of IRM's at the Ash Landfill Operable Unit.

(3) Prior to implementing any IRM at the site, a plan describing the response action will be submitted by the Army to USEPA and NYSDEC. This plan will constitute, or result in, the promulgation of a deliverable entitled "Decision Document" or "Action Memorandum". This deliverable does not constitute a ROD for the site. The Decision Document will be subject to public review and comment. Numerous other public participation requirements may be triggered by the IRM.

(4) CEHND will supply SEAD with a guidance document on performing an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA). SEAD may be required to perform an EE/CA if a removal of the area of highly contaminated soil at the site is performed. The area of highly contaminated soils is located near a bend in the old service road adjacent to the landfill proper.

(5) The remediation technology discussed included:

For treatment of contaminated soils -

- a) Low temperature vacuum extraction.
- b) In-situ steam extraction.
- c) Excavation and on-site treatment (with kiln incinerator).
- d) Low-temperature thermal stripping.

For treatment of groundwater plume -

- a) Standard pump & treat/carbon absorption or biomediation treatment.
- b) Standard pump and treat with containment (i.e. soil-bentonite wall or cement-bentonite wall).

SDSSE-HE (200-1a)

SUBJECT: Minutes for Project Manager's Meeting

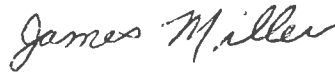
(6) John Biernacki, DESCOM, will furnish Kevin Healy, CEHND, a generic contract for installing a groundwater pump and treatment facility. Carla Struble will furnish SEAD a guidance document on preparing IRM Action Memorandums.

(7) SEAD will revise the RCS 1383 Report to include an IRM.

(8) Project continuity, as it relates to the Baltimore District versus the Huntsville Division, was discussed briefly. Future projects classified as Remedial Design or Action by the Army are scheduled to be handled by the Baltimore District in accordance with the soon to be finalized USACE Decentralization Plan for SEAD. An exception to this rule, for the purpose of conducting an IRM, may be prudent in light of the need to maintain project continuity for this critical project.

4. Project Manager meetings will be held on an as needed basis, which may be more or less frequent than quarterly.

5. The next Project Manager's meeting will be Thursday, 21 Jan 93.



JAMES MILLER
Environmental Protection Specialist
SEAD

APPENDIX 2.0

MINUTES FOR OCTOBER 15, 1992

TRC MEETING

APPENDIX 3.0

MINUTES FOR

SWMU CLASSIFICATION NEGOTIATIONS



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SENECA ARMY DEPOT
ROMULUS, NEW YORK 14541-5001

29 OCT 1992

SDSSE-HE (200-1a)

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Minutes for the Meeting to Determine Appropriate Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) Classifications

1. Negotiations between the NYSDEC, USEPA and Army were held on 21-22 Sept 92 at Seneca Army Depot (SEAD), Building 123.

2. Attendance for:

a. Meeting starting 1000 hrs 21 Sept 92 and concluding 1130 hrs 21 Sept 92:

For the Army: Mr. Randall Battaglia, Project Manager, SEAD

For the USEPA: Ms. Carla Struble, Project Manager, USEPA
Mr. Jeff Healy, Alliance Technologies, Inc.

b. Meeting starting 1300 hrs 21 Sept 92 and concluding 1800 hrs 21 Sept 92 and reconvening at 0900 hrs 22 Sept 92 and concluding 1130 hrs 22 Sept 92:

For the Army: Mr. Randall Battaglia, Project Manager, SEAD
Mr. Jim Miller, SEAD
Dr. Kathleen Bucchi, Project Manager, USATHAMA
Mr. James Chaplick, P.E. Engineering Science
Mr. Mike Duchesneau, P.E. Engineering Science
Mr. Keith Hoddinott, AEHA (22 Sept 92 only)

For the USEPA: Ms. Carla Struble, Project Manager, USEPA
Mr. Jeff Healy, Alliance Technologies, Inc.

For the NYSDEC: Mr. Marsden Chen, Federal Facilities Section, NYSDEC
Mr. Kamal Gupta, Project Manager, NYSDEC
Mr. Kerdeef Gupta, RCRA Section, NYSDEC
Ms. Linda Vera, NYSDEC Region 8 (22 Sept 92 only)

For the NYSDOH: Mr. Kim Manne, NYSDOH

SDSSE-HE (200-1a)

SUBJECT: Minutes for the Meeting to Determine Appropriate Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) Classifications

3. Meeting starting 1000 hrs 21 Sept 92 and concluding 1130 hrs 21 Sept 92.

Summary of USEPA and Army Meeting:

USEPA concurred with the Army's position for all SWMU's after discussion. Differences in concurrences and additional specific information desired will be specified in a letter by USEPA. (This is expected by 30 Oct 92).

USEPA recommended to investigate SEAD-46, Small Arms Range, and the Army concurred due to the possibility of unexploded ordnance. USEPA performed visual site inspections at SEAD-52, Bldg 612; SEAD-55, Tannin Storage; SEAD-65, Acid Storage Pads; SEAD-66, Pesticide Storage, Bldgs 5 & 6.

4. Meetings starting at 1300 hrs 21 Sept 92 and concluding at 1800 hrs 21 Sept 92 and reconvening at 0900 hrs 22 Sept 92 and concluding at 1130 hrs 22 Sept 92:

a. During the meetings, representatives of the Army, NYSDEC, USEPA and NYSDOH discussed, in detail, the universe of currently identified and classified SWMU's described in the Draft Final SWMU Classification Report (SCR) prepared by ERCE (1991). In addition, three SWMU's not addressed in the Draft Final SCR were discussed; units 70, 71, and 72. The objective of the meetings was to reach resolution on the proper classification of all SWMU's. The goal was to classify all SWMU's as either requiring no further action or as an Area of Concern (AOC).

b. In the meetings attended by USEPA and Army occurring earlier in the day, in which the NYSDEC and NYSDOH were not in attendance, the Army and USEPA reached consensus regarding the proper classification of all SWMU's.

c. In order to assist in the proper classification of individual SWMU's, site visits of various sites were undertaken. Sites visited were SEAD-52 (including Bldg. 608, 610, 611, & 612), SEAD-65, SEAD-68, SEAD-60, SEAD-46 and SEAD-55.

d. At the conclusion of the meeting, all SWMU's fell into one of three categories. These categories are:

- o No Action SWMU's.
- o Areas of Concern (AOC's).
- o Additional information required.

SDSSE-HE (200-1a)

SUBJECT: Minutes for the Meeting to Determine Appropriate Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) Classifications

e. The category of additional information was assigned to those units in which the NYSDEC reserved its authority to classify a SWMU as either an AOC or no action unit. For this category, agreement was reached between the Army and NYSDEC regarding the level of further information that will be required in order for the NYSDEC to decide the units correct classification. The level of further information required by the NYSDEC fell into the following categories:

- o NYSDEC's Federal Projects Section will consult with another NYSDEC regulatory authority (i.e RCRA or FIFRA authorities).

- o SEAD will provide NYSDEC with additional studies, documentation, data or analytical test results.

- o The Army will conduct limited sampling in order to further categorize the site.

f. All parties agreed that, prior to initiating fieldwork at those units requiring limited sampling, phone conferences would be held in order to discuss the Army's proposed sampling. It was agreed that, for those units where limited sampling is needed, workplans would not be required. The additional sampling and analysis will be used to determine the SWMU's proper classification.

g. The Army briefly discussed its means of contractually performing the limited additional sampling. SEAD stated that the sampling and analysis could be performed independent of the contractor who will be revising the SCR or the sampling could become a tasking for the contractor performing the SCR update. If the former were the case, SEAD could use in-house manpower or contracting mechanisms to accomplish the work. SEAD stated that it is most likely that the contractor updating the SCR will perform all sampling and revise the report accordingly.

h. The NYSDEC expressed concerns that the limited sampling may delay finalization of the SCR. SEAD agreed to inform the NYSDEC if the requirement to conduct sampling would effect the SCR finalization schedule.

i. SEAD will be consulting with the Army's executing agency regarding the SCR revision project. SEAD will keep the regulatory agencies advised of major developments concerning this project.

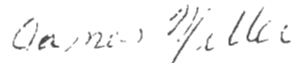
SDSSE-HE (200-1a)

SUBJECT: Minutes for the Meeting to Determine Appropriate Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) Classifications

j. The NYSDEC recommended that the Army rename the investigations planned at eleven SWMU's. Currently, the workplan for this project is entitled "CERCLA Investigation of Eleven Solid Waste Management Units" (MAIN 1992). The NYSDEC prefers that these investigations be referred to as Phase I Remedial Investigations. The basis for the name change is that CERCLA Site Investigations are typically used for National Priorities List (NPL) scoring. The NYSDEC asserted that SEAD has already been placed on the NPL and further reference to continued CERCLA Site Investigations should be discontinued.

k. Minutes Table 1.0 summarizes the agreements reached in the meeting for each individual SWMU.

l. At the meetings conclusion, Mr. James Miller, SEAD, agreed to prepare minutes summarizing the agreements reached during the meeting. The meeting concluded at 1130 hrs. Because consensus was reached regarding the status of each individual SWMU, it was decided there was no need to reconvene during the afternoon of 22 Sept 92.



JAMES MILLER
Environmental Protection Specialist
SEAD

MINUTES TABLE 1

UNIT NUMBER	UNIT NAME	AGREEMENTS
SEAD-1	Building 307 - Hazardous Waste Container Storage Facility	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Historical use, regulation, compliance information, and building designs and specifications for this facility were scrutinized.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> NYSDEC Federal Facilities will consult with applicable NYSDEC RCRA compliance authorities. The Army is not required to supply any additional information at this time. Upon consulting RCRA authorities, NYSDEC Federal Facilities will inform SEAD of its recommended classification for SEAD-1. This task will be performed expeditiously, so that the SCR can be updated accordingly.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-Reserved, Army-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>
SEAD-2	Building 301 - PCB Transformer Storage Facility	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Historical use, regulation, compliance information, and building designs and specifications for this facility were examined.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> NYSDEC Federal Facilities will consult with applicable NYSDEC RCRA compliance authorities. The Army is not required to supply any additional information at this time. Upon consulting RCRA authorities, NYSDEC Federal Facilities will inform SEAD of its recommended classification for SEAD-2. This task will be performed expeditiously, so that the SCR can be updated accordingly.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-Reserved, Army-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>
SEAD-3	Incinerator Cooling Water Pond	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This SWMU is part of the Ash Landfill Operable Unit currently being addressed in a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS).</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meetings.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Concur</p>
SEAD-4	Munitions Washout Facility Leach Field	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This SWMU is being addressed under the Workplan for CERCLA Investigation of eleven Solid Waste Management Units (MAIN/January 1992). This workplan is under review by USEPA.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meetings.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Concur</p>
SEAD-5	Sewage Sludge Waste Piles	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. The Army is currently making plans to conduct a CERCLA Site Investigation at this site.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meetings.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Concur</p>

UNIT NUMBER	UNIT NAME	AGREEMENTS
SEAD-6	Abandoned Ash Landfill	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This unit is part of the Ash Landfill Operable Unit currently being addressed in a RI/FS.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meetings.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Concur</p>
SEAD-7	Shale Pit	<p><u>Summary of Discussion:</u> Past clean fill disposal practices were discussed. 6NYCRR Subpart 360-7, Construction and Demolition Landfill, regulations were reviewed. SEAD-7 receives only recognizable uncontaminated concrete, asphalt pavement, brick, soil and stone.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> The shale pit does not pose a reasonable threat of release.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-No Action, Army-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>
SEAD-8	Non-Combustible Fill Area	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This SWMU is part of the Ash Landfill Operable Unit currently being addressed in a RI/FS.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meetings.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Concur</p>
SEAD-9	Old Scrap Wood Site	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> The Army agreed that this site may pose a reasonable threat of release due to past waste disposal uncertainties. Prior to this areas use as a scrap wood site, the area received landfill. The origin and nature of this landfill is unknown.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties agreed that, due to uncertainty regarding the site, further investigation is needed.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, ARMY-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>
SEAD-10	Present Scrap Wood Site	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Historical management of SEAD's current scrap woodpile was reviewed; past practices were discussed at length.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> NYSDEC asked that limited sampling and analysis be performed at this site. SEAD agreed.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-Reserved, Army-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>
SEAD-11	Old Construction Debris Landfill	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This unit is currently being addressed under the Workplan for CERCLA Investigation of eleven Solid Waste Management Units (MAIN/January 1992). This workplan is currently under USEPA review.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meetings.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Concur</p>

UNIT NUMBER	UNIT NAME	AGREEMENTS
SEAD-12	Radioactive Waste Burial Sites - Location A: Northeast of Building 813 Location B: North of Building 804	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. The Army is currently making plans to conduct a CERCLA Site Investigation at this site.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meeting.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Concur</p>
SEAD-13	IRFNA Disposal Site	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This unit is currently being addressed under the Workplan for CERCLA Investigation of eleven Solid Waste Management Units (MAIN/January 1992).</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meetings. This workplan is under USEPA review.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Concur</p>
SEAD-14	Refuse Burning Pits (2 units)	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> This SWMU is part of the Ash Landfill Operable Unit currently being addressed in a RI/FS.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meetings</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Concur</p>
SEAD-15	Building 2207 - Abandoned Solid Waste Incinerator	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This unit is a part of the Ash Landfill Operable Unit currently being addressed in a RI/FS.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept meetings.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Concur</p>
SEAD-16	Building S-311 - Abandoned Deactivation Furnace	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This SWMU is currently being addressed under the Workplan for CERCLA Investigation of eleven Solid Waste Management Units (MAIN/January 1992). This workplan is under review by USEPA.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meetings.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Concur</p>
SEAD-17	Building 367 - Existing Deactivation Furnace	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This SWMU is currently being addressed under the Workplan for CERCLA Investigation of eleven Solid Waste Management Units (MAIN/January 1992). This workplan is currently under USEPA review.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meetings.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Concur</p>

UNIT NUMBER	UNIT NAME	AGREEMENTS
SEAD-18	Building 709 - Classified Document Incinerator	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> The nature of past document burning in this incinerator, including types of paper burned, volumes, and incinerator specifications were discussed.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> The Army is not required to provide any additional information in support of this unit's classification.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-No Action, Army-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>
SEAD-19	Building 801 - Classified Document Incinerator	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> The nature of past document burning in this incinerator, including types of paper burned, volumes, and incinerator specifications were discussed.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> The Army is not required to provide any additional information in support of this unit's classification.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-No Action, Army-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>
SEAD-20	Sewage Treatment Plant No. 4	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> The Army asserted that the sewage treatment plants that are regulated and in compliance with the NYSDEC SPDES program is unwarranted. The NYSDEC acknowledged and reviewed the SPDES permit effluent limitations provided in the SCR.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> The Army is not required to provide any additional information in support of this unit's classification.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-No Action, ARMY-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>
SEAD-21	Sewage Treatment Plant No. 715	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> The Army asserted that the sewage treatment plants that are regulated and in compliance with the NYSDEC SPDES program is unwarranted. The NYSDEC acknowledged and reviewed the SPDES permit effluent limitations provided in the SCR.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> The Army is not required to provide any additional information in support of this unit's classification.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-No Action, ARMY-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>
SEAD-22	Sewage Treatment Plant No. 314	<p><u>Summary of discussions:</u> The Army asserted that the sewage treatment plants that are regulated and in compliance with the NYSDEC SPDES program is unwarranted. The NYSDEC acknowledged and reviewed the SPDES permit effluent limitations provided in the SCR.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> The Army is not required to provide any additional information in support of this unit's classification.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-No Action, ARMY-Concern, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>

UNIT NUMBER	UNIT NAME	AGREEMENTS
SEAD-23	Open Burning Grounds	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This SWMU has graduated to the operable unit stage and is currently being addressed in an a RI/FS.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meetings.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Concur</p>
SEAD-24	Abandoned Powder Burning Pit	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This SWMU is currently being addressed under the Workplan for CERCLA Investigation of eleven Solid Waste Management Units (MAIN/January 1992). This workplan is under USEPA review.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meetings</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Concur</p>
SEAD-25	Fire Training and Demonstration Pad	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This unit is currently being addressed under the Workplan for CERCLA Investigation of eleven Solid Waste Management Units (MAIN January 1992). This workplan is currently under USEPA review.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meeting.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Concur</p>
SEAD-26	Fire Training Pit	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This SWMU is currently being addressed under the Workplan for CERCLA Investigation of eleven Solid Waste Management Units (MAIN/ 1992) This workplan is currently under USEPA review.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meeting.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Concur</p>
SEAD-27	Building 360 - Steam Cleaning Waste Tank	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> SEAD provided a status update on the RCRA Hazardous Waste Tank Closure Plan that is being reviewed by NYSDEC RCRA Compliance Authorities. SEAD agreed to provide the NYSDEC with sampling and analysis results when generated. If significant soil or groundwater contamination is encountered, cleanup of this site will be deferred to the CERCLA/IAG cleanup process.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> The Army will forward to NYSDEC the closure plan sampling and analysis results when available. SEAD-27 will continue to be addressed under supervision of NYSDEC RCRA authorities. The proper classification of this unit will be determined based on closure test results. SEAD will strive to complete the closure process in time to avoid SCR finalization delays.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-Reserved, ARMY-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>

UNIT NUMBER	UNIT NAME	AGREEMENTS
SEAD-28	Building 360 - Underground Waste Oil Tanks (2 Units)	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> The type of fuel stored, tank type (fiberglass or steel), and fuel capacity of these tanks were reviewed</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> Seneca will submit to the NYSDEC tank tightness results dated 1988. The tightness results indicated that the tanks did not leak</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-Reserved, Army-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>
SEAD-29	Building 732 - Underground Waste Oil Tank	<p><u>Summary of Discussion:</u> The type of fuel stored, tank type (fiberglass or steel), and fuel capacity of this tank were reviewed.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> Seneca will schedule this 1982 fiberglass tank for tightness testing in the near future. The results of this test will be included in the revised SCR and will subsequently determine SEAD-29's classification.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-Reserved, ARMY-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>
SEAD-30	Building 118 - Underground Waste Oil Tank	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> The type of fuel stored, tank type (fiberglass or steel), and fuel capacity of this tank were reviewed. This tank is scheduled for removal in the near future by the SEAD in-house tank removal team. This tank is known to have taken on water and leakage is expected to have occurred. SEAD explained that the removal will be undertaken in unison with NYSDEC Region 8 regulatory authorities. If contamination is discovered when this tank is removed, soil excavation will be performed and soil sampling will be undertaken. Soil samples will be tested for the parameters mandated by the NYSDEC Region 8 Division of Water. These tests will be accomplished using the analytical methods and protocols required by Region 8, including laboratory requirements to meet established practical quantitation limits. Sample results will be forwarded to Region 8, who will make the determination whether or not the site remains contaminated after the cleanup has been completed; provided removal of contaminated soils is necessary. The test results will be incorporated into the SCR.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> Analytical results from samples taken during the in-house removal project will be used to determine this unit's classification. The results will be forwarded to NYSDEC Federal Facilities Section.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-Reserved, ARMY-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting</p>

UNIT NUMBER	UNIT NAME	AGREEMENTS
SEAD-31	Building 117 - Underground Waste Oil Tank	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> The type of fuel stored, tank type (fiberglass or steel), and fuel capacity of this tank were reviewed.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> Seneca will submit to the NYSDEC tank tightness results dated 1988. If the tightness results indicate that the tank has not leaked, NYSDEC will consider SEAD-31 a no action SWMU.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-Reserved, Army-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>
SEAD-32	Building 718 - Underground Waste Oil Tanks (2 Units)	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> The type of fuel stored, tank type (fiberglass or steel), and fuel capacity of these tanks were reviewed. These tanks held virgin number 6 fuel oil; waste oil from all the waste oil tanks was blended for use as a used oil fuel. The oil is burned in boilers which generate steam used for heating buildings. The Army stated that tightness testing of tanks containing number 6 fuel oil is technologically infeasible and not required under 6 NYCRR Part 613.5 and 40 CFR Part 266. Sampling groundwater by installing 1.5 inch groundwater monitoring wells was discussed.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> Limited sampling of building 718 waste oil tank is warranted.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-Reserved, Army-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>
SEAD-33	Building 121 - Underground Waste Oil Tank	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> The type of fuel stored, tank type (fiberglass or steel), and fuel capacity of this tank were reviewed. This tank held virgin number 6 fuel oil; waste oil from all the waste oil tanks was blended for use as a used oil fuel. The oil is burned in boilers to generate steam used for heating buildings. The Army stated that tightness testing of tanks containing number 6 fuel oil is technologically infeasible and not required under 6 NYCRR Part 613.5 and 40 CFR Part 266. Sampling groundwater by installing 1.5 inch groundwater monitoring wells was discussed.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> Limited sampling of building 121 waste oil tank is warranted.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-Reserved, Army-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting</p>

UNIT NUMBER	UNIT NAME	AGREEMENTS
SEAD-34	Building 319 - Underground Waste Oil Tank (2 Units)	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> The type of fuel stored, tank type (fiberglass or steel), and fuel capacity of this tank were reviewed. This tank held virgin number 6 fuel oil; waste oil from all the waste oil tanks was blended for use as a used oil fuel. The oil is burned in boilers to generate steam used for heating buildings. The Army stated that tightness testing of tanks containing number 6 fuel oil is technologically infeasible and not required under 6 NYCRR Part 613.5 and 40 CFR Part 266. Sampling groundwater by installing 1.5 inch groundwater monitoring wells was discussed.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> Limited sampling of building 319 waste oil tank is warranted.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-Reserved, Army-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>
SEAD-35	Building 718 - Waste Oil Burning Boilers (3 Units)	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> SCR photographs of building 718 waste oil burning boilers were inspected. Design features, including capacity ratings and boiler combustion rates, were reviewed.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> No additional information, sampling or documentation is required.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-No Action, Army-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>
SEAD-36	Building 121 - Waste Oil Burning Boilers (2 Units)	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> SCR photographs of building 121 Waste oil burning boilers were inspected. Design features, including capacity ratings and boiler combustion rates, were reviewed.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> No additional information, sampling or documentation is required.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-No Action, Army-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>
SEAD-37	Building 319 - Waste Oil Burning Boilers (2 Units)	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> SCR photographs of building 319 Waste oil burning boilers were inspected. Design features, including capacity ratings and boiler combustion rates, were reviewed.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> No additional information, sampling or documentation is required.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-No Action, Army-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>
SEAD-38	Building 2079 - Boiler Plant Blowdown Leach Pit	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Current and historical operating practices were reviewed.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> A limited sampling effort is warranted. This SWMU will be classified based on these sampling results.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-Reserved, Army-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>
SEAD-39	Building 121 Boiler Plant Blowdown Leach Pit	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Current and historical operating practices were reviewed.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> A limited sampling effort is warranted. This SWMU will be classified based on these sampling results.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-Reserved, Army-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>

UNIT NUMBER	UNIT NAME	AGREEMENTS
SEAD-40	Building 319 - Boiler Plant Blowdown Leach Pit	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Current and historical operating practices were reviewed.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> A limited sampling effort is warranted. This SWMU will be classified based on these sampling results.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-Reserved, Army-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>
SEAD-41	Building 718 - Boiler Plant Blowdown Leach Pit	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Current and historical operating practices were reviewed</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> A limited sampling effort is warranted. This SWMU will be classified based on these sampling results.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-Reserved, Army-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>
SEAD-42	Building 106 - Preventive Medicine Laboratory	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Operating practices at the SEAD Preventative Medicine Laboratory were reviewed. The volume and nature of infectious waste generated was discussed, as well as disposal practices consistent with applicable regulations. SEAD restated that no materials containing radioactive isotope are utilized, generated, or disposed of at the clinical laboratory.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> The Army is not required to provide any additional information, conduct any sampling, or provide further documentation.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-No Action, Army-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>
SEAD-43	Building 606 - Old Missile Propellant Test Laboratory (refer to SEAD-56)	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This SWMU is scheduled to be addressed in a CERCLA Site Investigation. The fact that SEAD-43, SEAD-56 and SEAD-69 are located in the same geographical area was discussed.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> Uncertainties associated with former operations at this site warrants investigation. SEAD-43, 56, and 69 should remain classified as individual units for purposes of the SCR. The area will be addressed cumulatively as an AOC for purposes of the Army's planned CERCLA Site Investigation Workplan.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Concur</p>
SEAD-44	Quality Assurance Test Laboratory - Location A: West of Building 606 Location B: Brady Road	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. The Army is currently making plans to conduct CERCLA Site Investigations at this site.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meetings</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Concur</p>
SEAD-45	Demolition Area	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This unit is being addressed under the Workplan for CERCLA Investigation of eleven Solid Waste Management Units (MAIN/January 1992).The workplan is being reviewed by USEPA.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meetings.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Concur</p>

UNIT NUMBER	UNIT NAME	AGREEMENTS
SEAD-46	Small Arms Range Location A: Berm Location B: Circular Berm	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This unit is scheduled to be addressed in a CERCLA Site Investigation Workplan. Both locations of SEAD-48 were visited by the NYSDEC and USEPA representatives named in the list of attenders. The Circular Berm location is not described in the SCR (ERCE April 12, 1991) since the berm was recently discovered by Depot officials.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement regarding Location A's classification prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meetings. The Army agreed to investigate both areas for unexploded ordinance (rockets) and associated contamination, not spent small arms casings and bullets</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Concur</p>
SEAD-47	Building 321 and 806 - Radiation Calibration Source Storage	<p><u>Summary of Discussions.</u> The nature of radiation calibration material storage at SEAD-47 was detailed. The range of radioactivity associated with the calibration sources is in the range of micrograms of solid material.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> The extremely low level materials pose no human health or environmental risk at buildings 321 and 806.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-No Action, Army-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting</p>
SEAD-48	Pitchblende Storage Igloos	<p><u>Summary of discussions:</u> NYSDEC cited Mr. Gary Kittell, SEAD, at the recent TRC meeting in which he discussed conducting a CERCLA re-look at this site. Mr Battaglia, SEAD, mentioned that a reinvestigation may not be warranted. NYSDEC requested a review of data generated for the closeout report for the previous cleanup. This data will be reevaluated by NYSDEC. A NYSDEC radiation expert may conduct a limited radiological survey of SEAD-48. NYSDEC Federal Facilities Branch will consult NYSDEC radiological authorities regarding SEAD-48.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> SEAD will submit to NYSDEC additional reports for the previously conducted cleanup of the E-800 row. The Army has not been recommended to conduct any additional sampling at this time. NYSDEC will contact SEAD regarding its interpretation of the additional report data. All follow up actions conducted by the Army and NYSDEC will be done in a manor consistent with the schedule for SCR finalization.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-Reserved, SEAD-No-Action, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>

UNIT NUMBER	UNIT NAME	AGREEMENTS
SEAD-49	Building 356 - Columbite Ore Storage	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited sampling of the columbite ore storage facility was discussed, including naturally occurring interferences to radiological surveys (i.e. radon gas). A NYSDEC radiation expert may visit SEAD to perform a basic radiation survey.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> The Army will conduct limited sampling at building 356. The results of the limited sampling effort will be used in determining this units final classification. NYSDEC and SEAD will schedule a day for conducting the radiation scan.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-Reserved, Army-Concur, USEPA-Deferred to earlier meeting.</p>
SEAD-50	Tank Farm (refer to SEAD-54)	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This unit is scheduled to be addressed under a CERCLA Site Investigation Workplan. SEAD-50 will be combined with SEAD-54 as a single AOC in future Site Investigation Workplans. The two units will remain as separate SWMU's in the SCR.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement regarding this units classification prior to meetings.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Concur</p>
SEAD-51	Herbicide Usage - Perimeter of High Security Area	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> The NYSDEC will consult with relevant NYSDEC FIFRA regulatory authorities. The Army will supply the NYSDEC with three reports that pertain to pesticide use around the high security area. These reports are: "<i>Pesticide Monitoring Survey no. 17-44-0240-84 Evaluation Of Pesticide Distribution In Select Components of Seneca Army Depot (AEHA/1984)</i>" and "<i>Pesticide Monitoring Special Study No. 17-44-0987-84 Analysis of Environmental Samples for Herbicide Content, Seneca Army Depot Activity (AEHA/1983)</i>" and "<i>Installation Assessment of Seneca Army Depot Report No. 157 (USATHAMA/1980)</i>". SEAD agreed to supply NYSDEC with a material safety data sheet for Borocil (a Borax and Bromacil mixture). SEAD's use of integrated pest management and the SEAD pest management plan was discussed. NYSDEC and NYSDOH raised concerns over possible future use/residential exposure scenarios.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> The NYSDEC and NYSDOH recommended that, at a minimum, limited sampling be performed at this site. SEAD will provide NYSDEC Federal Facilities Section with the NYSDEC FIFRA program point of contact who is familiar with SEAD's historical herbiciding program. The NYSDEC and Army will re-evaluate analytical results contained in previous studies with respect to current action levels.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-Reserved, Army-Concur, USEPA-Not Present</p>

UNIT NUMBER	UNIT NAME	AGREEMENTS
SEAD-52	Buildings 608 and 612 - Ammunition Breakdown Area	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> SEAD provided an overview of the munitions breakdown and maintenance operations at SEAD-52, which included a site visit of building 612 and adjacent storage buildings. It was explained by the Army that materials at building 612 were handled within a dry system.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> Although building 612 does not warrant further investigation, limited sampling of soil adjacent to storage buildings 608, 610, and 611 should be conducted.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-Reserved, Army-Concur, USEPA-Not Present</p>
SEAD-53	Munitions Storage Igloos	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> The Army asserted that munitions storage igloos are used for product storage and by definition should not be considered Solid Waste Management Units. The Army and USEPA policy regarding the issue of when a munition becomes a waste was briefly discussed. Typical munitions storage igloo design specifications were reviewed. Potential release (i.e munitions spillage) and migration scenarios were hypothesized. The Army emphasized that any release, migration, and exposure scenario is difficult to comprehend in light of the igloos thick cement construction and the physical and chemical nature of the munitions housed in the igloos.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> The NYSDEC maintains that a release from a storage igloo must not be completely ruled out, and prefers to keep the issue of future investigation of SEAD munitions igloos open. NYSDEC recommended that the storage igloos be a low priority for further investigation. NYSDEC agreed to allow a no action classification in the SCR provided the Army qualify this classification by stating that the investigation of munition storage igloos may be revisited should further information regarding a release become available.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-No Action (but qualified), Army-No Action, USEPA-Not Present</p>
SEAD-54	Asbestos Storage (refer to SEAD-50)	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> SEAD-50 will be combined with SEAD-54 as a single AOC in future site Investigation Workplans. The two units will remain as separate SWMU's in the SCR.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> The Army agreed with NYSDEC that this SWMU should be investigated.</p> <p><u>classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Not Present</p>

UNIT NUMBER	UNIT NAME	AGREEMENTS
SEAD-55	Building 357 - Tannin Storage	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> The tannin storage site was visited by the list of meeting attenders. Tannic Acid, a carboxylic acid derivative, is neither a listed hazardous waste or substance.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> The Army is not required to provide any additional information in support of this unit's classification</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-No Action, Army-Concur, USEPA-Not Present</p>
SEAD-56	Building 606 - Herbicide and Pesticide Storage (refer to SEAD-43)	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> The Army and NYSDEC agreed that SEAD-43, SEAD-56 and SEAD-69 will be addressed as a single Area of Concern in a future CERCLA Site Investigation Workplan.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> SEAD-43, 56, and 69 will remain classified as individual units for purposes of the SCR. The area will be addressed cumulatively as an AOC for purposes of future CERCLA Site Investigation Workplan.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Not Present</p>
SEAD-57	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Area	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This unit is currently being addressed under the Workplan for CERCLA Investigation of eleven Solid Waste Management Units (MAIN/January 1992). The workplan is being reviewed by USEPA.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meetings.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Not Present</p>
SEAD-58	Debris Area Near Booster Station 2131	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This unit is scheduled to be addressed in a CERCLA Site Investigation Workplan.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meetings</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Not Present</p>
SEAD-59	Fill Area West of Building 135	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This unit is scheduled to be addressed in a CERCLA Site Investigation Workplan.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to 21-22 Sept 92 meetings.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Not Present</p>
SEAD-60	Oil Discharge Adjacent to Buildings 606 or 612	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This unit is scheduled to be addressed under a future Workplan for conducting a CERCLA Site Investigation.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meetings.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Not Present</p>

UNIT NUMBER	UNIT NAME	AGREEMENTS
SEAD-61	Building 718 - Underground Waste Oil Tank	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This is a double wall fiberglass tank installed in 1989.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meetings.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-No Action, Army-Concur, USEPA-Not Present</p>
SEAD-62	Nicotine Sulfate Disposal Area Near Buildings 606 or 612	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This unit is scheduled to be addressed in a CERCLA Site Investigation Workplan.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to meetings.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Not Present</p>
SEAD-63	Miscellaneous Components Burial Site	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Mr. Battaglia, SEAD, suggested that this SWMU is a good candidate for conducting a removal action. Mr. Battaglia asserted that removals could be conducted in-house and would provide an avenue for continued employment opportunity at the Depot. This unit is scheduled to be addressed in a CERCLA Site Investigation Workplan.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meetings.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Not Present</p>
SEAD-64	<p>Garbage Disposal Areas -</p> <p>Location A: Debris Landfill South of Storage Pad</p> <p>Location B: Disposal Area South of Classification Yards</p> <p>Location C: Proposed Landfill Site</p> <p>Location D: Disposal Area Waste of Building 2203</p>	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This unit is scheduled to be addressed in a CERCLA Site Investigation Workplan.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to meetings.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Not Present</p>
SEAD-65	Acid Storage Areas	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> This site was visited by the list of attenders. Sulfuric Acid was believed stored at this site.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> The Army is not to required to provide any additional information in support of this units classification.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-No Action, Army-Concur, USEPA-Not Present</p>
SEAD-66	Pesticide Storage Near Buildings 5 and 6	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> This site was visited by the list of attenders.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> NYSDEC requested that only limited sampling be conducted at this site.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-Reserved, Army-concur, USEPA-Not Present</p>

UNIT NUMBER	UNIT NAME	AGREEMENTS
SEAD-67	Dump Site East of Sewage Treatment Plant No. 4	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This unit is scheduled to be addressed in a CERCLA Site Investigation Workplan.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meetings.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Not Present</p>
SEAD-68	Building S-335 - Old Pest Control Shop	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. This unit is scheduled to be addressed in a CERCLA Site Investigation Workplan.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> All parties were in agreement prior to the 21-22 Sept 92 meetings.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Not Present</p>
SEAD-69	Building 606 - Disposal Area	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> The Army and NYSDEC agreed that SEAD-43, SEAD-56 and SEAD-69 will be addressed as a single Area of Concern in a future CERCLA Site Investigation Workplan.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> SEAD-43, 56, and 69 will remain classified as individual units for purposes of the SCR. The area will be addressed cumulatively as an AOC for purposes of future CERCLA Site Investigation Workplan.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-Concur, USEPA-Not Present</p>
SEAD-70	Building 2110 Fill Area	<p><u>Summary of discussions:</u> Limited. The Army feels this site should be investigated further because of past waste disposal uncertainties.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> Further investigation is warranted.</p> <p><u>Classifications:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-concur, USEPA-Not Present</p>
SEAD-71	Alleged Paint Disposal Area	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Limited. The Army feels this site should be investigated further because of past waste disposal uncertainties. SEAD explained that this unit was recently listed based on a rumor from a retiring employee.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> Further investigations are required.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-AOC, Army-AOC, USEPA-Not Present</p>
SEAD-72	Mixed Waste Storage Facility Building 803	<p><u>Summary of Discussions:</u> Historical use, regulation, compliance information, and building designs and specifications for this facility were scrutinized.</p> <p><u>Consensus:</u> NYSDEC Federal Facilities Section will consult with applicable NYSDEC RCRA Compliance Authorities. The Army is not required to supply any additional information at this time. Upon consulting RCRA authorities, NYSDEC Federal Facilities will inform SEAD of its recommended classification for SEAD-72. This task will be performed expeditiously so that the SCR can be updated accordingly.</p> <p><u>Classification:</u> NYSDEC-Reserved, Army-Concur, USEPA-Not Present</p>

APPENDIX 4.0

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD INDEX

FOR

ASH LANDFILL SITE

DRAFT INDEX FOR
THE
ASH LANDFILL ADMINISTRATIVE
RECORD FILE

PREPARED BY the Engineering and Environmental Management Division of Seneca Army Depot (SEAD), Directorate of Engineering and Housing (DEH), in coordination with the Installation Public Affairs and Legal Staffs.

The Administrative Record File for the Ash Landfill Operable Unit and the associated Draft Index to the Administrative Record File has been developed in accordance with the public participation requirements of Sections 113 and 117 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. §§9613 and 9617; Subpart I of the National Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR 300.8; Final Guidance on Administrative Records for selecting CERCLA Response Actions, OSWER Directive #9833.3A-1; the Inter Agency Agreement (IAG) for Seneca Army Depot; and Army Regulation 200-1, Section 9-11.

INDEX DATE: 02 NOVEMBER 1992

ORGANIZATION OF THE INDEX

This index has been developed to assist both the lead agency and members of the public in locating and retrieving documents included in the Administrative Record File. This index also serves as an overview of the history of the response action at the site. The index is organized by subject according to the below listed categories:

Categories

ASH-01	Factual Information
ASH-02	Policy and Guidance
ASH-03	Public Participation
ASH-04	Other Party Information
ASH-05	Decision Documents
ASH-06	Other Information

NOTE: Guidance Documents listed in a Bibliography to a document included in the Administrative Record File may not be listed in the Administrative Record File Index.

NOTE: Information relevant to more than one response decision may be placed in the record file for an initial response and incorporated, by reference, in the indexes of subsequent record files. For these cases, the document will not be physically included in both files.

NOTE: * Indicates that the document is maintained in the confidential portion of the Ash Landfill Record File located in Building 123, Seneca Army Depot, Romulus, New York 14541-5001. These files are considered confidential because they contain names and addresses of members of the general public. Disclosure of such information could result in a Privacy Act violation.

NOTE: ** Indicates that the file consists of one or more analytical laboratory reports. Upon request to the Seneca Army Depot's Public Affairs Officer, groundwater analysis results will be furnished to any interested parties for visual inspection at the Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, NY.

SHORT INDEX

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT NAME
ASH-01-001	Seneca Army Depot Burning Pit/Landfill Site Investigation Final Report (Draft).
ASH-01-002	Final Workplan Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Ash Landfill Area, Seneca Army Depot.
ASH-01-003	**Historical Groundwater Monitoring Data (1987 to 1991).
ASH-01-004	**Quarterly Ash Landfill Groundwater Monitoring Laboratory Report for March 1992.
ASH-02-001	Sampling Guidelines and Protocols; Technological Background and Quality Control/Quality Assurance for NYSDEC Spill Response Program, March 1991.
ASH-02-002 SEE COMPENDIUM	Guidance for conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies Under CERCLA/Interim
ASH-02-003 SEE COMPENDIUM	Data quality objectives for Remedial Response Activities (Volumes 1 & 2).
ASH-02-004	Division technical and administrative guidance memorandum policy regarding alteration of groundwater samples collected for metal analysis.
ASH-02-005	Superfund Technical Assistance Grants Guidance EPA/540/8-90/013.
ASH-02-006	Superfund Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Handbook OSWER Directive 9230.1-03.
ASH-03-001	Introductory cover letter addressed to the Supervisor of the Town of Romulus explaining the Administrative Record File (Transmittal Cover Letter).
ASH-03-002 *	Community Relations Plan (CRP) mailing list.
ASH-03-003	Published Notice of Availability of the Administrative Record File for the Ash Landfill Site, Seneca Army Depot.
ASH-03-004 *	List of Recipients receiving a copy of the Notice of Availability of Administrative Record File for the Ash Landfill Site, Seneca Army Depot.
ASH-03-005	Administrative Record Fact Sheet providing an introduction to the Administrative Record File for the public benefit.
ASH-03-006	Public announcement of Remedial Investigations at the Ash Landfill and Open Burning Grounds Areas (press release).

INDEX DATE: 02 NOVEMBER 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT NAME
ASH-03-007 *	Minutes from a meeting on groundwater contamination between SEAD officials and landowners.
ASH-03-008	Information Repository Fact Sheet.
ASH-03-009	Press release announcing the establishment of the Administrative Record file for the Ash Landfill site and the Information Repository.
ASH-03-010 *	Consents for access to privately owned properties.
ASH-03-011 *	Minutes from a meeting on groundwater contamination between SEAD officials and tenants potentially effected by contamination.
ASH-03-012*	CRP mailing list (First Revision).
ASH-03-013	Handout for the July 28, 1992 Technical Review Committee (TRC) meeting. TOPIC: CERCLA & SARA.
ASH-03-014	Handout for the July 28, 1992 Technical Review Committee (TRC) meeting. TOPIC: Public Participation.
ASH-03-015	Handout for the July 28, 1992 Technical Review Committee (TRC) meeting. TOPIC: General Handouts.
ASH-03-016	Handout for the October 15, 1992 Technical Review Committee (TRC) meeting.
ASH-03-017	TRC meeting transcript for July 28, 1992 meeting.
ASH-03-018*	Community Relations Plan (CRP) & Technical Review Committee (TRC) mailing lists; October 2, 1992.
ASH-06-001	Draft Administrative Record File Index for the Ash Landfill Operable Unit; Index date of March 16, 1992.
ASH-06-002	Draft Administrative Record File Index for the Ash Landfill Operable Unit; Index date of July 2, 1992.
ASH-06-003	IAG Quarterly Report for April 1992.
ASH-06-004	IAG Quarterly Report for July 1992.
ASH-06-005	IAG Quarterly Report for October 1992.
ASH-06-006	Draft Administrative Record File Index for the Ash Landfill Operable Unit; Index date of November 2, 1992.

INDEX DATE: 02 NOVEMBER 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
ASH LANDFILL OPERABLE UNIT

CATEGORY: FACTUAL INFORMATION (ASH-01)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-01-001

DOCUMENT TYPE: Report

TITLE: Seneca Army Depot Burning Pit/Landfill Site Investigation Final Report
(Draft)

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: July 1989

AUTHOR: ICF Technology Incorporated

RECIPIENT(S): U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency (USATHAMA)

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: March 16, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-01-002

DOCUMENT TYPE: Plan

TITLE: Final Workplan Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Ash Landfill
Area, Seneca Army Depot

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: October 1991

AUTHOR: Hunter Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. (ESE), and amended
by Chas. T. Main, Inc., October 1991.

RECIPIENT(S): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntsville Division

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: March 16, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 NOVEMBER 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
ASH LANDFILL OPERABLE UNIT

CATEGORY: FACTUAL INFORMATION (ASH-01) (Continued)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-01-003**

DOCUMENT TYPE: Report

TITLE: Compilation of Historical Groundwater (GW) Monitoring Data for various
sampling events between August 1987 and December 1991 for the Ash
Landfill Site (bound in three ring binders).

LOCATIONS: Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001
(*All GW Monitoring Data, because of its voluminous nature, is shelved separately
from the Building 123 Administrative Record Files.)

DOCUMENT DATE: Various

AUTHOR: Various Analytical Laboratories

RECIPIENT(S): Seneca Army Depot

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-01-004

DOCUMENT TYPE: Report

TITLE: Quarterly Groundwater (GW) Analysis Report for the Ash Landfill Site.

LOCATIONS: Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001
(*All GW Monitoring Data, because of its voluminous nature, is shelved separately
from the Building 123 Administrative Record Files.)

DOCUMENT DATE: March 26, 1992

AUTHOR: National Environmental Testing, Inc.

RECIPIENT(S): Seneca Army Depot

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 NOVEMBER 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
ASH LANDFILL OPERABLE UNIT

CATEGORY: POLICY AND GUIDANCE (ASH-02)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-02-001

DOCUMENT TYPE: Guidance

TITLE: Sampling Guidelines and Protocols; Technological Background and Quality Control/Quality Assurance for NYSDEC Spill Response Program, March 1991.

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York

DOCUMENT DATE: March 1991

AUTHOR: NYSDEC

RECIPIENT(S): N/A

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: March 16, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-02-002

DOCUMENT TYPE: Guidance

TITLE: Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies Under CERCLA/Interim Final

LOCATIONS: Available at the EPA Region II office at:
26 Federal Plaza, New York, New York 10278
(Compendium of Guidance Documents)

DOCUMENT DATE: October 1988

AUTHOR: USEPA

RECIPIENT(S): N/A

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: March 16, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 NOVEMBER 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
ASH LANDFILL OPERABLE UNIT

CATEGORY: POLICY AND GUIDANCE (ASH-02) (Continued)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-02-003

DOCUMENT TYPE: Guidance

TITLE: Data Quality Objectives for Remedial Response Activities (Volumes 1 & 2)

LOCATIONS: Available at the EPA Region II office at:
26 Federal Plaza, New York, New York 10278
(Compendium of Guidance Documents)

DOCUMENT DATE: March 1987

AUTHOR: USEPA

RECIPIENT(S): N/A

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: March 16, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-02-004

DOCUMENT TYPE: Guidance

TITLE: Division Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum Policy Regarding
Alteration of Groundwater Samples Collected for Metals Analysis (HWR-88-
4015)

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, BLDG. 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: September 30, 1988

AUTHOR: NYSDEC

RECIPIENT(S): N/A

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: March 16, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 NOVEMBER 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
ASH LANDFILL OPERABLE UNIT

CATEGORY: POLICY AND GUIDANCE (ASH-02) (Continued)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-02-005

DOCUMENT TYPE: Guidance

TITLE: Superfund Technical Assistance Grants Guidance.

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, BLDG. 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: June 1990

AUTHOR: USEPA

RECIPIENT(S): N/A

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: November 2, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-02-006

DOCUMENT TYPE: Guidance

TITLE: Superfund Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Handbook OSWER Directive
9230.1-03 (w/application).

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, BLDG. 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: April 1990

AUTHOR: USEPA

RECIPIENT(S): N/A

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: November 2, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 NOVEMBER 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
ASH LANDFILL OPERABLE UNIT

CATEGORY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (ASH-03)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-03-001

DOCUMENT TYPE: Correspondence

TITLE: Introductory Cover Letter Addressed to the Supervisor of the Town of Romulus Explaining the Administrative Record File (Transmittal Cover Letter).

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: March 29, 1991

AUTHOR: Gary W. Kittell, Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT(S): Raymond Zajac, Town Supervisor, Town of Romulus

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: March 16, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-03-002

DOCUMENT TYPE: Internal Memorandum

TITLE: Community Relations Plan Mailing List

LOCATION: Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001 *

DOCUMENT DATE: March 16, 1992 (revised periodically)

AUTHOR: Jerry A. Whitaker, Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT(S): N/A

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: March 16, 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
ASH LANDFILL OPERABLE UNIT

CATEGORY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (ASH-03) (Continued)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-03-003

DOCUMENT TYPE: Legal Document

TITLE: Published Legal Notice of the Availability of the Administrative Record
File for the Ash Landfill Site, Seneca Army Depot (in The Finger Lake
Times)

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: March 16, 1992

AUTHOR: Jerry A. Whitaker, Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT(S): Various, distribution list

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: March 16, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-03-004

DOCUMENT TYPE: Internal Memorandum

TITLE: List of Recipients Receiving a Copy of the Notice of Availability of the
Administrative Record File for the Ash Landfill Site, Seneca Army Depot.

LOCATION: Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001 *

DOCUMENT DATE: March 16, 1992

AUTHOR: Jerry A. Whitaker, Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT(S): N/A

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: March 16, 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
ASH LANDFILL OPERABLE UNIT

CATEGORY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (ASH-03) (Continued)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-03-005

DOCUMENT TYPE: Internal Memorandum

TITLE: Administrative Record Fact Sheet Providing an Introduction to the
Administrative Record File.

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: March 16, 1992

AUTHOR: Jerry A. Whitaker, Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT(S): Various, distribution list

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: March 16, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-03-006

DOCUMENT TYPE: Press Release

TITLE: Public Announcement of the Commencement of Remedial Investigations at the
Ash Landfill and Open Burning Grounds Site.

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: November 20, 1991

AUTHOR: Jerry A. Whitaker, Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT(S): Various, distribution list

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: March 16, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 NOVEMBER 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
ASH LANDFILL OPERABLE UNIT

SUBCATEGORY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (ASH-03) (Continued)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-03-007

DOCUMENT TYPE: Correspondence

TITLE: Minutes of Meeting on Groundwater Contamination Between Seneca Army Depot
Officials and a Landowner Potentially Effected by Contaminated
Groundwater.

LOCATION: Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001 *

DOCUMENT DATE: August 17, 1987

AUTHOR: Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT(S): Various

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: March 16, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-03-008

DOCUMENT TYPE: FACT SHEET

TITLE: Information Repository Fact Sheet

LOCATION: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: March 16, 1992

AUTHOR: Jerry A. Whitaker, Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT(S): Various, distribution list

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: March 16, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 NOVEMBER 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
ASH LANDFILL OPERABLE UNIT

CATEGORY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (ASH-03) (Continued)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-03-009

DOCUMENT TYPE: Press Release

TITLE: Public Announcement of the Establishment of the Administrative Record File
for the Ash Landfill and the Information Repository.

LOCATION: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: March 16, 1992

AUTHOR: Jerry A. Whitaker, Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT(S): Various, distribution list

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: March 16, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-03-010

DOCUMENT TYPE: Report

TITLE: Consent for Access to Privately Owned Properties

LOCATION: Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001 *

DOCUMENT DATE: 23 APRIL 1991

AUTHOR: Gordon Orlow, Corps of Engineers, New York Division

RECIPIENT(S): Gary W. Kittell, Seneca Army Depot

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: March 16, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 NOVEMBER 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
ASH LANDFILL OPERABLE UNIT

CATEGORY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (ASH-03) (Continued)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-03-011

DOCUMENT TYPE: Correspondence

TITLE: Minutes of Meeting on Groundwater Contamination Between Seneca Army Depot
Officials and Tenants Potentially Effected by Contaminated Groundwater.

LOCATION: Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001 *

DOCUMENT DATE: August 13, 1987

AUTHOR: Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT(S): Various

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: March 16, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-03-012

DOCUMENT TYPE: Internal Memorandum

TITLE: Community Relations Plan Mailing List (First Revision).

LOCATION: Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001 *

DOCUMENT DATE: July 2, 1992

AUTHOR: Jerry A. Whitaker, Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT(S): N/A

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
ASH LANDFILL OPERABLE UNIT

CATEGORY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (ASH-03) (Continued)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-03-013

DOCUMENT TYPE: Fact Sheet

TITLE: Handout for the July 28, 1992 Technical Review Committee (TRC) Meeting.
TOPIC: CERCLA & SARA.

LOCATION: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: July 28, 1992

AUTHOR: Kevin Healy, USACE-Huntsville Division

RECIPIENT(S): Released at TRC meeting.

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: November 2, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-03-014

DOCUMENT TYPE: Fact Sheet

TITLE: Handout for the July 28, 1992 Technical Review Committee (TRC) Meeting.
TOPIC: Public Participation.

LOCATION: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: July 28, 1992

AUTHOR: Jerry A. Whitaker, Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT(S): Released at TRC meeting.

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: November 2, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 NOVEMBER 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
ASH LANDFILL OPERABLE UNIT

CATEGORY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (ASH-03) (Continued)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-03-015

DOCUMENT TYPE: Fact Sheet

TITLE: Handout for the July 28, 1992 Technical Review Committee (TRC) Meeting.
TOPIC: General Handout.

LOCATION: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: July 28, 1992

AUTHOR: James Miller, SEAD

RECIPIENT(S): Released at TRC meeting.

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: November 2, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-03-016

DOCUMENT TYPE: Fact Sheet

TITLE: Handout for the October 15, 1992 Technical Review Committee (TRC)
Meeting. TOPIC: Public Participation.

LOCATION: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: October 15, 1992

AUTHOR: James Miller, SEAD

RECIPIENT(S): Released at TRC meeting.

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: November 2, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 NOVEMBER 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
ASH LANDFILL OPERABLE UNIT

CATEGORY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (ASH-03) (Continued)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-03-017

DOCUMENT TYPE: Transcript

TITLE: TRC Transcript for July 28, 1992 Meeting.

LOCATION: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: July 28, 1992

AUTHOR: TIRO Service

RECIPIENT(S): TRC members.

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: November 2, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-03-018*

DOCUMENT TYPE: List

TITLE: Community Relations Plan (CRP) & Technical Review Committee (TRC)
Mailing List; November 2, 1992.

LOCATION: Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: November 2, 1992

AUTHOR: SEAD

RECIPIENT(S): N/A

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: November 2, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 NOVEMBER 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
ASH LANDFILL OPERABLE UNIT

SUBCATEGORY: OTHER PARTY INFORMATION (ASH-04)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-04-001

DOCUMENT TYPE: Other Party Information

TITLE:

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE:

AUTHOR:

RECIPIENT:

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: _____

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

DOCUMENT TYPE: Other Party Information

TITLE:

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE:

AUTHOR:

RECIPIENT:

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: _____

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
ASH LANDFILL OPERABLE UNIT

SUBCATEGORY: DECISION DOCUMENTS (ASH-05)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-05-001

DOCUMENT TYPE: Decision Documents

TITLE:

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE:

AUTHOR:

RECIPIENT:

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: _____

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

DOCUMENT TYPE: Decision Documents

TITLE:

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE:

AUTHOR:

RECIPIENT:

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: _____

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
ASH LANDFILL OPERABLE UNIT

CATEGORY: OTHER INFORMATION (ASH-06)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-06-001

DOCUMENT TYPE: Index

TITLE: Draft Administrative Record File Index for the Ash Landfill Operable Unit

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: March 16, 1992

AUTHOR: James Miller, Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT: Various

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-06-002

DOCUMENT TYPE: Index

TITLE: Draft Administrative Record File Index for the Ash Landfill Operable
Unit (First Revision).

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: July 2, 1992

AUTHOR: Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT: Various

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 NOVEMBER 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
ASH LANDFILL OPERABLE UNIT

CATEGORY: OTHER INFORMATION (ASH-06) (Continued)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-06-003

DOCUMENT TYPE: Report

TITLE: IAG Quarterly Report for April 1992.

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: April 10, 1992

AUTHOR: Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT: USEPA Region II and NYSDEC

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-06-004

DOCUMENT TYPE: Report

TITLE: IAG Quarterly Report for July 2, 1992; Does not Include Attachment 7.0.

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: July 2, 1992

AUTHOR: Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT: USEPA Region II and NYSDEC

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
ASH LANDFILL OPERABLE UNIT

CATEGORY: OTHER INFORMATION (ASH-06) (Continued)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-06-005

DOCUMENT TYPE: Report

TITLE: IAG Quarterly Report for October 1992.

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: October 1992

AUTHOR: James Miller, Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT: USEPA Region II and NYSDEC

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: November 2, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-06-006

DOCUMENT TYPE: Index

TITLE: Draft Administrative Record File Index for the Ash Landfill Operable Unit
(Second Revision).

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York 14541-5001

DOCUMENT DATE: November 2, 1992

AUTHOR: James Miller, Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT: Various

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: November 2, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 NOVEMBER 1992

APPENDIX 5.0

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD INDEX

FOR

OB GROUNDS SITE

DRAFT INDEX FOR

THE

OPEN BURNING (OB) GROUNDS

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE

PREPARED BY the Engineering and Environmental Management Division of Seneca Army Depot (SEAD), Directorate of Engineering and Housing (DEH), in coordination with the Installation Public Affairs and Legal Staffs.

The Administrative Record File for the Open Burning (OB) Grounds Operable Unit and the associated Draft Index to the Administrative Record File has been developed in accordance with the public participation requirements of Sections 113 and 117 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. §§9613 and 9617; Subpart I of the National Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR 300.8; Final Guidance on Administrative Records for selecting CERCLA Response Actions, OSWER Directive #9833.3A-1; the Inter Agency Agreement (IAG) for Seneca Army Depot; and Army Regulation 200-1, Section 9-11.

INDEX DATE: 02 November 1992

ORGANIZATION OF THE INDEX

This index has been developed to assist both the lead agency and members of the public in locating and retrieving documents included in the Administrative Record File. This Index also serves as an overview of the history of the response action at the site. The index is organized by subject according to the below listed categories:

CATEGORIES

OBG-01	Factual Information
OBG-02	Policy and Guidance
OBG-03	Public Participation
OBG-04	Other Party Information
OBG-05	Decision Documents
OBG-06	Other Information

NOTE: Guidance Documents listed in a Bibliography to a document included in the Administrative Record File may not be listed in the Administrative Record File Index.

NOTE: Information relevant to more than one response decision may be placed in the record file for an initial response and incorporated by reference in the indexes of subsequent record files. For these cases, the document will not be physically included in both files.

NOTE: *Indicates that the document is maintained in the confidential portion of the OB Grounds Record File located in Building 123, Seneca Army Depot, Romulus, New York 14541-5001. These documents are considered confidential because they contain individual names and addresses of members of the general public. Disclosure of such information could result in a Privacy Act violation.

NOTE: ** Indicates that the file consists of one or more analytical laboratory reports. Upon request to Seneca Army Depot's Public Affairs Officer, groundwater monitoring analysis results will be furnished to any interested party for visual inspection at the Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York.

SHORT INDEX

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT NAME
OBG-01-001	Final OB Grounds Workplan.
OBG-01-002	OB Grounds EPA Approval Letter.
OBG-01-003**	Compilation of Groundwater Monitoring Data.
OBG-02-001	Sampling Guidelines and Protocols; Technological Background and Quality Control/ Quality Assurance for NYSDEC Spill Response Program, March 1991.
OBG-02-002	Guidance for conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies Under CERCLA/Interim
OBG-02-003	Data quality objectives for remedial response activities (Volumes 1 and 2).
OBG-02-004	Division Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum policy regarding alteration of groundwater samples collected for metal analysis (HWR-88-4015).
OBG-02-005	Superfund Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Guidance; EPA/540/8-90/013.
OBG-02-006	Superfund Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Handbook; OSWER Directive 9230.1-03.
OBG-03-001	Introductory cover letter addressed to the Supervisor of the Town of Romulus explaining the purpose of the Administrative Record File (transmittal cover letter).
ASH-03-002*	Community Relations Plan Mailing List; Revision 1.0.
ASH-03-003	Legal Notice announcing the Availability of the OB Grounds Administrative Record File to the public.
OBG-03-004*	List of recipients receiving a copy of the Notice of Availability of the OB Grounds Administrative Record Files.
OBG-03-005	OB Grounds Administrative Record Fact Sheet.
OBG-03-006	Press release announcing fieldwork at the OB Grounds and Ash Landfill Sites.
OBG-03-007	Press release announcing establishment of the OB Grounds Administrative Record File.
OBG-03-008	TRC handout for July 28, 1992 meeting; TOPIC: CERCLA & SARA.
OBG-03-009	TRC handout for July 28, 1992 meeting; TOPIC: Public Participation.

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT NAME
OBG-03-010	TRC handout for July 28, 1992 meeting; TOPIC: General Handout.
OBG-03-011	Handout for October 15, 1992 TRC meeting.
OBG-03-012	Transcript for October 15, 1992 TRC meeting.
OBG-03-013	CRP & TRC mailing lists; November 2, 1992.
OBG-06-001	Draft Administrative Record File Index for the OB Grounds Site (Dated July 2, 1992).
OBG-06-002	IAG Quarterly Report for April 1992.
OBG-06-003	IAG Quarterly Report for July 1992.
OBG-06-004	IAG Quarterly Report for October 1992.
OBG-06-005	Administrative Record File Index (Second Revision).

INDEX DATE: 02 November 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
OPEN BURNING (OB) GROUNDS OPERABLE UNIT

SUBCATEGORY: FACTUAL INFORMATION (OBG-01)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: OBG-01-001

DOCUMENT TYPE: Report

TITLE: Final Architect-Engineer Services for Performing a Remedial Investigation
Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the Open Burning (OB) Grounds.

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York

DOCUMENT DATE: November 1991. (The November 1991 OB Grounds Workplan is the
August 1991 OB Grounds Workplan revised by addendums issued in
October and November of 1991.)

AUTHOR: Chas. T. Main, Inc.

RECIPIENT: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntsville, AL

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: OBG-01-002

DOCUMENT TYPE: Correspondence

TITLE: OB Grounds Workplan Approval Letter

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York

DOCUMENT DATE: March 6, 1992

AUTHOR: USEPA

RECIPIENT: Randall W. Battaglia, Seneca Army Depot, Romulus

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 November 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
OPEN BURNING (OB) GROUNDS OPERABLE UNIT

SUBCATEGORY: FACTUAL INFORMATION (OBG-01) (continued)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: OBG-01-003

DOCUMENT TYPE: Report

TITLE: Compilation of Historical Groundwater (GW) Monitoring Data for Various
Sampling Events Between October 1982 and April 1992 for the Open Burning
(OB) Grounds Site (bound in three ring binders).

LOCATIONS: Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York

NOTE: **All GW monitoring data, because of its voluminous nature, is shelved separate
from the Building 123 Administrative Record File.

DOCUMENT DATE: Various

AUTHOR: Various Analytical Laboratories

RECIPIENT: Seneca Army Depot, Romulus, NY

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 November 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
OPEN BURNING GROUNDS OPERABLE UNIT

SUBCATEGORY: POLICY AND GUIDANCE (OBG-02)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: OBG-02-001

DOCUMENT TYPE: Guidance

TITLE: Sampling Guidelines and Protocols; Technological Background and Quality Control/Quality Assurance for NYSDEC Spill Response Program, March 1991.

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York (SEE Ash Landfill Draft Administrative Record File at ASH-02-001)
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York (SEE Ash Landfill Draft Administrative Record File at ASH-02-001)

DOCUMENT DATE: March 1991

AUTHOR: NYSDEC

RECIPIENT: N/A

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: OBG-02-002

DOCUMENT TYPE: Guidelines

TITLE: Guidance for conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies under CERCLA/Interim Final

LOCATIONS: Available at the USEPA Region II Office at 26 Federal Plaza, New York, New York 10278 (Compendium of Guidance Documents)

DOCUMENT DATE: October 1988

AUTHOR: USEPA

RECIPIENT: N/A

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 November 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
OPEN BURNING GROUNDS OPERABLE UNIT

SUBCATEGORY: POLICY AND GUIDANCE (OBG-02)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: OBG-02-003

DOCUMENT TYPE: Guidance

TITLE: Data Quality Objectives for Remedial Response Activities (Volumes 1 & 2)

LOCATIONS: Available at the USEPA Region II Office at 26 Federal Plaza, New
York, New York 10278 (Compendium of Guidance Documents)

DOCUMENT DATE: March 1987

AUTHOR: USEPA

RECIPIENT: N/A

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-02-004

DOCUMENT TYPE: Guidelines

TITLE: Division Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum Policy
regarding Alteration of Groundwater Samples Collected for metals Analysis
(HWR-88-4015).

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York (see Ash
Landfill Administrative Record File at ASH-02-004)
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York (see Ash
Landfill Administrative Record File at ASH-02-004)

DOCUMENT DATE: September 30, 1988

AUTHOR: NYSDEC

RECIPIENT: N/A

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 November 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
OPEN BURNING GROUNDS OPERABLE UNIT

SUBCATEGORY: POLICY AND GUIDANCE (OBG-02)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: OBG-02-005

DOCUMENT TYPE: Guidance

TITLE: EPA Superfund Technical Assistance Grants (TAG) Guidance.

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York (See Ash
Landfill Administrative Record File at ASH-02-005)
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York (See Ash
Landfill Administrative Record File at ASH-02-005)

DOCUMENT DATE: June 1990

AUTHOR: USEPA

RECIPIENT: N/A

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: November 2, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-02-006

DOCUMENT TYPE: Guidance

TITLE: Superfund Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Handbook; OSWER Directive
9230.1-03 (w/application).

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York (See Ash
Landfill Administrative Record File at ASH-02-006)
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York (See Ash
Landfill Administrative Record File at ASH-02-006)

DOCUMENT DATE: April 1990

AUTHOR: USEPA

RECIPIENT: N/A

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: November 2, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 November 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
OPEN BURNING (OB) GROUNDS OPERABLE UNIT

SUBCATEGORY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (OBG-03)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: OBG-03-001

DOCUMENT TYPE: Correspondence

TITLE: Introductory Cover Letter Addressed to the Supervisor of the Town of Romulus Explaining the Administrative Record File (Transmittal Cover Letter).

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York

DOCUMENT DATE: March 29, 1991

AUTHOR: Gary W. Kittell, Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT: Raymond Zajac, Town Supervisor, Town of Romulus

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: OBG-03-002

DOCUMENT TYPE: Internal Memorandum

TITLE: Community Relations Plan Mailing List; Revision 1.0.

LOCATIONS: Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York
(NOTE: *)

DOCUMENT DATE: July 2, 1992 (revised periodically)

AUTHOR: Jerry A. Whitaker, Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT: N/A

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 November 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
OPEN BURNING GROUNDS OPERABLE UNIT

SUBCATEGORY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (OBG-03) (Continued)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: OBG-03-003

DOCUMENT TYPE: Legal Notice

TITLE: Published Legal Notice of the Availability of the Administrative Record
File for the OB Grounds Site, Seneca Army Depot (in the Finger Lakes
Times).

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York

DOCUMENT DATE: July 2, 1992

AUTHOR: Jerry A. Whitaker, Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT: Various, Distribution List

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: OBG-03-004

DOCUMENT TYPE: Correspondence

TITLE: List of recipients receiving a copy of the Notice of Availability of the
Administrative Record file for the OB Ground Site, Seneca Army Depot

LOCATIONS: Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York

DOCUMENT DATE: July 2, 1992

AUTHOR: Jerry A. Whitaker, Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT: N/A

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 November 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
OPEN BURNING GROUNDS OPERABLE UNIT

SUBCATEGORY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (OBG-03) (Continued)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: OBG-03-005

DOCUMENT TYPE: Memorandum

TITLE: Administrative Record Fact Sheet Providing an Introduction to the OB
Grounds Administrative Record File.

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York

DOCUMENT DATE: July 2, 1992

AUTHOR: Jerry A. Whitaker, Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT: Distributed to those individuals on the July 2, 1992 Community
Relations Plan mailing list.

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: OBG-03-006

DOCUMENT TYPE: Press Release

TITLE: Public Announcement of the Commencement of Remedial Investigations at the
Ash Landfill and Open Burning (OB) Grounds Site.

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, NY (SEE ASH-03-006)
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York (SEE ASH-03-006)

DOCUMENT DATE: November 20, 1992

AUTHOR: Jerry A. Whitaker, Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT: Distributed to those individuals on the March 16, 1992 Community
Relations Plan mailing list.

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 November 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
OPEN BURNING GROUNDS OPERABLE UNIT

SUBCATEGORY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (OBG-03) (Continued)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: OBG-03-007

DOCUMENT TYPE: Press Release

TITLE: Public Announcement of the establishment of the OB Grounds Administrative
Record File

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York

DOCUMENT DATE: July 2, 1992

AUTHOR: Jerry A. Whitaker, Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT: Distributed to those individuals on the July 2, 1992 Community
Relations Plan (CRP) mailing list.

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-03-008

DOCUMENT TYPE: Fact Sheet

TITLE: Handout for the July 28, 1992 Technical Review Committee (TRC) Meeting.
TOPIC: CERCLA & SARA.

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York (See Ash
Landfill Administrative Record File at ASH-03-013)
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York (See Ash
Landfill Administrative Record File at ASH-03-013)

DOCUMENT DATE: July 28, 1992

AUTHOR: Kevin Healy, USACE - Huntsville Division

RECIPIENT: Released at TRC meeting

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: November 2, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 November 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
OPEN BURNING GROUNDS OPERABLE UNIT

SUBCATEGORY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (OBG-03) (Continued)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: OBG-03-009

DOCUMENT TYPE: Fact Sheet

TITLE: Handout for the July 28, 1992 Technical Review Committee (TRC) Meeting.
TOPIC: Public Participation.

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York (See Ash
Landfill Administrative Record File at ASH-03-014)
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York (See Ash
Landfill Administrative Record File at ASH-03-014)

DOCUMENT DATE: July 28, 1992

AUTHOR: Jerry A. Whitaker, Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT: Released at TRC meeting

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: November 2, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-03-010

DOCUMENT TYPE: Fact Sheet

TITLE: Handout for the July 28, 1992 Technical Review Committee (TRC) Meeting.
TOPIC: General Handout.

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York (See Ash
Landfill Administrative Record File at ASH-03-015)
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York (See Ash
Landfill Administrative Record File at ASH-03-015)

DOCUMENT DATE: July 28, 1992

AUTHOR: James Miller, SEAD

RECIPIENT: Released at TRC meeting

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: November 2, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 November 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
OPEN BURNING GROUNDS OPERABLE UNIT

SUBCATEGORY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (OBG-03) (Continued)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: OBG-03-011

DOCUMENT TYPE: Fact Sheet

TITLE: Handout for the October 15, 1992 Technical Review Committee (TRC) Meeting.

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York (See Ash
Landfill Administrative Record File at ASH-03-016)
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York (See Ash
Landfill Administrative Record File at ASH-03-016)

DOCUMENT DATE: October 15, 1992

AUTHOR: James Miller, SEAD

RECIPIENT: Released at TRC meeting

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: November 2, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-03-012

DOCUMENT TYPE: Transcript

TITLE: TRC Transcript for July 28, 1992 Meeting.

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York (See Ash
Landfill Administrative Record File at ASH-03-017)
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York (See Ash
Landfill Administrative Record File at ASH-03-017)

DOCUMENT DATE: July 28, 1992

AUTHOR: TIRO Reporting Service

RECIPIENT: TRC members

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: November 2, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 November 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
OPEN BURNING GROUNDS OPERABLE UNIT

SUBCATEGORY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (OBG-03) (Continued)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: ASH-03-013

DOCUMENT TYPE: List

TITLE: Community Relations Plan (CRP) & Technical Review Committee (TRC) Mailing
List; November 2, 1992.

LOCATIONS: Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York (see Ash
Landfill Administrative Record File at ASH-03-018)

DOCUMENT DATE: November 2, 1992

AUTHOR: SEAD

RECIPIENT: N/A

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: November 2, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 November 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
OPEN BURNING GROUNDS OPERABLE UNIT

SUBCATEGORY: OTHER INFORMATION (OBG-06)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: OBG-06-001

DOCUMENT TYPE: Index

TITLE: Draft Administrative Record File Index for the Open Burning (OB) Grounds
Site.

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, New York
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York

DOCUMENT DATE: July 12, 1992

AUTHOR: James M. Miller, Seneca Army Depot, Romulus

RECIPIENT: Various

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: OBG-06-002

DOCUMENT TYPE: Report

TITLE: IAG Quarterly Report for April 1992

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, NY (SEE ASH-06-003)
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York (SEE ASH-06-003)

DOCUMENT DATE: April 10, 1992

AUTHOR: Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT: USEPA Region II and the NYSDEC

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 November 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
OPEN BURNING GROUNDS OPERABLE UNIT

SUBCATEGORY: OTHER INFORMATION (OBG-06) (continued)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: OBG-06-003

DOCUMENT TYPE: Report

TITLE: IAG Quarterly Report for July 1992

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, NY (SEE ASH-06-004)
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York (SEE ASH-06-004)

DOCUMENT DATE: July 2, 1992

AUTHOR: Seneca Army Depot

RECIPIENT: USEPA Region II and the NYSDEC

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: July 2, 1992

DOCUMENT NUMBER: OBG-06-004

DOCUMENT TYPE: Report

TITLE: IAG Quarterly Report for October 1992

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, NY (SEE ASH-06-005)
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York (SEE ASH-06-005)

DOCUMENT DATE: October 1992

AUTHOR: James Miller, SEAD

RECIPIENT: USEPA Region II and the NYSDEC

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: November 2, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 November 1992

DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE INDEX FOR THE
OPEN BURNING GROUNDS OPERABLE UNIT

SUBCATEGORY: OTHER INFORMATION (OBG-06) (continued)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: OBG-06-005

DOCUMENT TYPE: Index

TITLE: Draft Administrative Record File Index for the OB Grounds Operable Unit
(Second Revision)

LOCATIONS: 1. Romulus Town Hall, 1435 Prospect Street, Willard, NY
2. Seneca Army Depot, Building 123, Romulus, New York

DOCUMENT DATE: November 2, 1992

AUTHOR: James Miller, SEAD

RECIPIENT: Various

DATE DOCUMENT INCLUDED IN RECORD FILE: November 2, 1992

INDEX DATE: 02 November 1992