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Public Meeting

Kentucky Avenue Wellfield Superfund Site

Town of Horseheads Town Hall

Town of Horseheads, New York

August 1, 1990

Reported by: PAMELA A. MORLEY
Shorthand Reporter
Notary Public

APPEARANCES:

ANN RYCHLENSKI; Public Affairs Specialist, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region II.

KEVIN LYNCH; Chief, Western New York Compliance Section, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region II.

JEFF JOSEPHSON; Remedial Project Manager, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region II.

K. SUBBURAMU; Site Manager, Ebasco Services, Inc. (Environmental Protection Agency's Contractor).

JAMES DOYLE, ESQ.; Office of Regional Counsel, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region II.

AR004663

MS. RYCHLENSKI: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, and thank you for coming out this evening to this meeting hosted by Region II of the Environmental Protection Agency. The purpose of this meeting is to outline the agency's proposed plan to clean up groundwater contamination at the Kentucky Avenue Wellfield Superfund Site in the town of Horseheads. I want to introduce the people up here at the table from EPA and the contractor of Ebasco that will be giving the presentation tonight, and I just want to let you know that there is indeed a stenographer present here this evening to provide an accurate record of this meeting because your comments are very important to us in the decision that will be made on how to deal with this site, and I'm going to ask you to please hold your questions to the very end of the meeting. When you do decide to ask a question, will you please stand and speak your name clearly and just exactly where it is that you live. We don't need your address, but just the town or village that you do live in.

The people up here with me, starting right here to my extreme right, Mr. Kevin Lynch from

EPA, Kevin is the chief of our Western New York Compliance Branch, Region II, and what he's going to be giving you tonight is a brief history of the Kentucky Avenue Wellfield Site, and he's going to give you an idea of exactly how it is that the Superfund process works. Next to him is Mr. Jeff Josephson. He is the Remedial Project Manager for the site, and he's going to be talking to you about two things tonight. He's going to be giving you the results of the studies that were completed at the site, and he's also going to be talking to you about the proposed plan for cleanup, which is the main purpose of this meeting this evening. Next to Mr. Josephson is Mr. K. Subbaramu. He is with our contractor, Ebasco. He's the Site Manager over at the Kentucky Avenue Wellfield Site, and he's going to be talking about the Feasibility Study, which is the process by which we come to the decision about how we're going to handle the site ultimately. And also here to answer questions later on this evening is Mr. James Doyle, and Mr. Doyle is with our Office of Regional Counsel.

I just want to talk to you a little bit about community relations. I am a Public Affairs

Specialist with EPA, Region II, and I'm the community relations liaison to this particular site. What my job is is to be your in into EPA. If you have questions about this site, if there are needs that you have regarding how this site is handled, if you need information, I'm the person you contact and I can get to the proper sources to answer your questions for you.

I just want to let you know that something that is very important to us and so that you know that what we talk about here and when we talk about public communication and citizen participation, EPA does indeed take that very, very seriously, and your commentary is extremely important to us. This is not a one-way monologue from EPA to you. This is a dialogue from you to us as well. One thing that we do want you to know is that you can comment on this plan, and your comments on our plan to handle groundwater contamination are very important in how we render our ultimate decision. And those comments can be addressed to Mr. Josephson in writing and they will also go on the record tonight through our stenographer.

Here we have information repositories. You

see these documents that are sitting on the table? Those are all the documents -- of the documents those are not all, they're just some -- that pertain to this site, and those documents are available for your review in information repositories that have been specifically established for public review of those documents, and the repositories are at the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Region VIII and also here at the town of Horseheads Town Hall so that you can review the documents and comment on them.

We have a public comment period which goes until August 19th, so all of your comments must be postmarked by that date, and again, if you will please send them on to Mr. Josephson.

Before I open this program up this evening, I just want to acknowledge some people that are here this evening. Mr. George Harris and Mr. Gardner Cross, New York State DEC, Division of Hazardous Waste and Remediation; Andy Norton, New York State DEC; James Barr, Chemung County Health Department; and Ed Considine, Elmira Water Board. Is there anyone else that's here this evening from a state or local agency or elected official or their representative that we may have missed? Okay.

In that case I'm going to throw the meeting open. Mr. Lynch?

MR. LYNCH: Tonight I'd like to explain the Superfund process we use for addressing a site and give a short history of the site. The site was nominated to the National Priorities List by the state that closed the Kentucky Avenue Well due to contamination with trichloroethylene, a common solvent used for degreasing. When a site is nominated, we gather information on the site and plug this information into a mathematical model in an attempt to rank the site to see if it poses a risk to human health or the environment. If it ranks above a certain score, it gets on the list and then we can spend Superfund money to clean up the site. The analysis of the well in this case caused it to be included on the National Priorities List.

This site is different from those we normally address with Superfund. We usually have a hazardous waste facility, and we have to determine what is in the site, is anything leave the site, and if so, what is happening to it. What we're basically looking for is, what are the problems associated with the site. In this instance, we had a problem associated and

what we had to do was go out and find out how widespread the problem was and also try to attempt to find out what the sources of the problem were. We take the information that we gather and then form a Feasibility Study, which is to identify various alternative solutions to the problem and to determine what the best solution is. We then publish a Proposed Plan, hold a public meeting as we're doing tonight to get input from you, the community, as to what you think of our plan. We'll then make our decision, and we then publish this decision in what we call a Record of Decision. It's a legal document that allows us to go forward with the remedial design and the remedial implementation.

We also have a process for dealing with emergencies. If we discover a dangerous situation, we can take an emergency action, called a removal, at a site without doing a lengthy remedial investigation. At this site, in January of '86 we took a removal action to hook 49 homes whose wells were contaminated, to the public water supply.

As some of you may know, this is the second

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study that we have done at the site. This is not rare, unfortunately. At the end of the study we may need additional information to choose a final remedy or a solution for the entire site, but we do have enough information to take an action. We call these partial remedies operable units.

In November of 1985 the State Department of Environmental Conservation performed a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study to discover the extent of the groundwater contamination. As a result of that study we have hooked up additional residences to the public water supply, installed monitoring wells north of the Sullivan Street public water supply well, and have also performed this additional Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study to attempt to identify sources of the contamination. We have completed that study, and tonight we are presenting our proposed plan. One thing I'd also like to mention on the actions we took to hook up people who are in the affected area of the plume to the public water supply. If there is anyone out there that you know of or if any of you are still on private wells, if anyone is in the affected area, if you

would contact either us, the health department, or the DEC, the offer to hook up in the contaminated area to the public water supply still stands so just identify yourself at any time. Now I'd like to introduce Jeff Josephson who will give us the result of the Remedial Investigation.

MR. JOSEPHSON: I will now present the results of the Remedial Investigation conducted for the Kentucky Avenue Wellfield Site. EPA conducted this investigation in order to determine the sources of the TCE contamination at the Kentucky Avenue well. The study area which we were involved is bordered on the east by the Newtown Creek, the south by Elmira, on the west by Route 14, and to the north by Horseheads. In addition to determining the sources of contamination to the Kentucky Avenue well, we also wanted to determine the extent to which this contamination extends throughout the aquifer, in other words the groundwater.

Our investigation consisted of a soil boring investigation, a surface water and sediment investigation, and a groundwater investigation. The purpose of the soil boring investigation

to go to areas that have been identified as potential sources of contamination to the Kentucky Avenue Well, collect samples from the sub-surface, and to have these samples sent to our laboratory for analysis. The areas that we had investigated had been determined to be potential sources from previous investigations or other information obtained by EPA. These include the Chemung County Department of Highways Garage, the Old Horseheads Landfill, three properties formerly owned by the Koppers Company, the sand and gravel pit, and a small fill area north of Route 17. In addition to these areas, some private parties, including Westinghouse Facility, the Facet Enterprises Facility, and the LRC Electronics Facility are conducting their own investigations with EPA or New York Department of Environmental Conservation for this site.

EPA went to each of these areas, and with the drill rig we actually drilled into the ground to collect our samples. The distribution of the samples that we collected was based on the Soil Gas Survey. We collected a total of one hundred forty-seven samples from these areas and had them sent to our laboratory for analysis. The

samples were analyzed for a long list of potential contaminants. The results of the analysis indicated that none of these areas that were investigated by EPA contributed to the groundwater contamination at the Kentucky Avenue Wellfield Site. In addition, EPA conducted a limited surface water and sediment investigation along a drainage way that includes south of the Westinghouse Facility along the east margin of the Chemung County Department of Highways Garage into a pond south of the Old Horseheads Landfill and then continues south and eventually discharges into the Newtown Creek. The results of this investigation, which included collecting sediment samples from the bottoms of these streams and sending these sediment samples for analysis, indicated there is accumulation of heavy metals to above background levels in this drainage way.

Our groundwater investigation involved the installation of monitoring wells at areas that we thought would indicate to us the extent to which contamination exists throughout the Newtown Creek aquifer, that is, groundwater aquifer within this valley. The results of our investigation indicate TCE contamination is the highest

at the facilities that have been identified in the past as contributors to aquifer contamination. Throughout the rest of the aquifer the contamination is at lower levels, but exceeds drinking water standards.

Information obtained by EPA from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation indicates also that there is some TCE contamination at the LRC Electronics Facility. Information that the DEC has provided to us, however, indicates that they may not be contributing to the contamination of the Kentucky Avenue Wellfield. Information provided to us from Facet Enterprises and information gathered by our investigation indicates that the Facet Enterprises Site also does not contribute to the contamination at the Kentucky Avenue Well itself, but does contribute to contamination within the Newtown Creek aquifer.

To summarize the results of our investigation, contributing sources of groundwater contamination, both organic and inorganic within the site, included Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Facet Enterprises and LRC Electronics. The Chemung County Department of Highways Garage, the Old Horseheads Landfill, the sand and gravel

pit, and the Koppers Company do have inorganics at elevated levels but they do not appear to be contributing to the groundwater contamination. Our surface water and sediment investigation indicates that there is an accumulation of heavy metals in the sediments in the drainageway and pond that we investigated. Finally, our groundwater investigation has indicated that there is widepread contamination of groundwater by TCE, and there is also contamination of groundwater by some heavy metals. Contamination of groundwater by the heavy metals has been identified as primarily a particular phase. That's to say that the metals are absorbed to small particulars within the aquifer material. There was one detection of metals that was actually dissolved metals with the aquifer.

Now I turn the meeting over to Mr. Subburamu to discuss the Feasibility Study.

MR. SUBBURAMU: From the Remedial Investigation it was found that the groundwater is more contaminated compared to other media, so this Feasibility Study is mainly focused to remediate the groundwater contamination. The cleanup alternatives that were considered to restore the groundwater are: Restoration of Kentucky Avenue Well, minimization of site migration, and the third one

is restoration of Newtown Creek aquifer as a future groundwater source. To achieve that alternative for groundwater, these alternatives fall into three categories . The first one is no action, the second one is water restriction and permit requirements, and the third one is recover the groundwater and treat it and discharge.

This involves three components as you see here. The recovery of groundwater can be achieved by one of these options here. We can extract the groundwater from Kentucky Avenue Well or extract groundwater from portions of the aquifer, and the third one is remediation of the entire aquifer. The groundwater is contaminated with two types of contaminants. The first type is metal contamination that are attached to suspended particles which can be easily treated by filtration, and the second type is volatile organics, mainly TCE, which can be treated by one of these processes: That's air stripping, carbon adsorption, or UV ozone oxidation. This treatment system would be designed to meet all the federal and state standards and requirements.

The discharge options that were evaluated for the site are these three: After treatment, it will be discharged to a drinking water supply, or it can be discharged to surface water, or it can be put back to the ground by re-injection. The treatment alternatives can be formulated by a combination of these three categories of groundwater extraction, treatment, and discharge so there are a number of possible alternatives.

Now I invite Jeff to present the Remedial Alternative Evaluation.

MR. JOSEPHSON: As a part of the Remedial Investigation process, EPA conducted a risk assessment. A risk assessment uses all the data collected during the Remedial Investigation and looks at the exposure pathways to this contamination and then estimates in a very conservative sense the risk that these contaminants may pose to the public. A risk assessment looks at, for example, ingestion of groundwater that's contaminated or ingestion of sediments.

Based on the results of our assessment, the largest risk posed by the site is ingestion of unfiltered groundwater, or untreated groundwater.

EPA looked at a large number of alternatives which dealt with the remediation of the entire aquifer, remediation of a portion of the aquifer, restoration of the Kentucky Avenue Well as a public water supply well, no action alternative, and a water use restriction alternative which would be an administrative alternative that would put requirements on putting in a well and requires no active remediation.

The conditions imposed by the Kentucky Avenue Wellfield Site are complex. This is due to the fact that the contamination is widespread throughout the aquifer. It extends well beyond the Kentucky Avenue Well. In addition, another NPL site downgradient of the Kentucky Avenue Well Site contributes to this groundwater contamination.

When EPA looks at remediation efforts for groundwater, we look to our classification of the groundwater or aquifer. EPA has classified this aquifer as a drinking water source. Therefore it is our policy to restore this aquifer to the drinking water standards. However, EPA has gathered data on restoration of aquifers and it's found that pump and treat systems are very effective

at preventing contaminant migration, but predicting the ultimate concentration as to which we can achieve remediation was very difficult. But, this is due to the complex hydogeologic conditions that may exist, or this may be due to sources that have not been identified which continue to contribute to the aquifer contamination. For these reasons, for the aquifer remediation, EPA is proposing an interim action. We are proposing to install a minimum number of pumping wells downgradient of the Westinghouse Facility. The groundwater will be recovered and treated and we believe could be redistributed to the public water supply. This would involve installation in this area right here. This action would be an interim action for the aquifer. That's to say that we may come back and we will re-evaluate the effectiveness of this remediation measure. If this remediation measure does appear to be successful in reducing contaminant levels to the amount that we expect, we may propose a final remedy for aquifer remediation.

As a second part of the remedial alternatives selected, EPA is proposing to restore the Kentucky

Avenue Well to a public water supply, building a treatment plant for this well, and distributing this water to the public water supply.

I'll now open up the session to questions or comments.

MR. MANGES: I'm Richard Manges. I live in the village of Elmira Heights and I work for the County Health Department. Mr. Lynch, you said that if we knew of anyone within this area who was not hooked up, is that map the one that we're talking about?

MR. LYNCH: Yes.

MR. MANGES: That map extends considerably farther than we originally looked at.

MR. LYNCH: Yes.

MR. KEEFE: John Keefe, South Hampton Road, Elmira, New York. How deep do you consider so-called ground water?

MR. JOSEPHSON: When you say deep, you mean how far below the surface?

MR. KEEFE: How far below the surface do you consider groundwater?

MR. JOSEPHSON: The data that we collected indicates it was approximately fifteen to twenty-five feet below the ground surface.

MR. KEEFE: The deepest you went was ten,

you say?

MR. JOSEPHSON: No. The deepest we went was -- well, the monitoring wells that were installed go down fifty or sixty feet in some locations. In other locations we're at twenty feet, thirty feet. I can show you --

MR. KEEFE: That's all right. If you find it, I'll see it later on.

MR. JOSEPHSON: Here it is. I can just show you an example of the types of investigation we did. This is the monitoring wells that we installed that were closest to the Westinghouse Facility. We had put in a shallow well, a deeper well, and a very deep well. This is the water table right here. This is the ground surface right here, so this well would be at approximately fifteen to twenty feet. This well would be at thirty or forty feet. This well would be at sixty or seventy feet.

MR. KEEFE: The only other question I have for you is, how old would you say the material that you found in the intakes, how recent would those materials be? Do you have any idea of th age of the materials that you found in the intakes at all?

MR. JOSEPHSON: I'm not sure which intakes.

MR. KEEFE: Well, you were talking about you found materials.

MR. JOSEPHSON: At the outfalls.

MR. KEEFE: Okay. How old would you say they were, how recent or whatever?

MR. JOSEPHSON: We recently collected data within the last few years with the Remedial Investigation report that we provided the public. We've incorporated other data that's been collected. Some of that data was collected by the Westinghouse Corporation during their investigation, and other data was collected by EPA approximately five years ago.

MR. KEEFE: I know it was collected from you, but did you investigate the fact that the actual material -- did you put an age analysis on the material?

MR. JOSEPHSON: No.

MR. KEEFE: Okay. Thank you.

MR. FAGAN: Dennis Fagan, Fagan Engineers, Elmira, New York. Just a question on sort of an overview. It's my understanding that the Sullivan Street Well has trace contamination also. How does this plan tie into your views on

the Sullivan Street Well contamination and on the situation with the Facet potential contribution which is downstream of this project but possibly impacting Sullivan Street?

MR. JOSEPHSON: One thing that wasn't mentioned earlier, this spring EPA issued in the local paper a public notice which explained a difference to the original remedy that we selected in 1986. This public notice indicated that EPA has committed to building an air stripper or treatment system at the Sullivan Street Wellfield. That will reduce the level of contamination at the wellfield to below federally and state mandated drinking water levels.

At this point we haven't exactly begun design, but we're in the process of obtaining the money and the funds and the resources to build or to design that air stripper.

MR. FAGAN: What sort of time-frame are we looking at in the implementation of this Proposed Plan?

MR. JOSEPHSON: Approximately three years to design and construct, and then the actual remediation effort will take a long time; thirty years.

MR. DOYLE: The second half of your question

with regard to Facet Facility, there is an on-going RI/FS, or Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study, which, just as we've concluded here, Facet Enterprises is conducting it on its own with our oversight, and as a result of that study, we should have a better idea of just to what extent Facet is contributing to the contamination of the Newtown Creek aquifer.

MR. FAGAN: So there may be additional corrective work recommended in the future?

MR. JOSEPHSON: There almost definitely will. This is an interim action.

MR. SCARINGE: Dominic Scaringe, Elmira Water Board, Elmira, New York. Is there any action going on at Westinghouse as to actually cleaning up the source on the facility other than you barrier pumping that you've proposed?

MR. JOSEPHSON: Not to actually clean up the sediments.

MR. SCARINGE: You're just thinking pumping until you get the groundwater down to an acceptable level?

MR. JOSEPHSON: They're conducting an investigation and at some point EPA will determine the proper clean-up methods at that site.

MR. SCARINGE: So that will be something done in the future. Also, what would be the pumping rate?

MR. JOSEPHSON: We've indicated in the proposed plan that we expect that to occur within the next two years.

MR. SCARINGE: But what would be the pumping rate at the barrier?

MR. JOSEPHSON: Approximately a total pumping rate of one hundred and forty gallons per minute.

MR. SCARINGE: Now there is a couple alternatives putting into the public water supply that treated water. That's a maybe? Where does that say?

MR. JOSEPHSON: We're here tonight to solicit public comments. We feel that the treatment systems that can be developed, designed, and constructed can easily treat groundwater to drinking water standards, and that's what we would like to do, that's our proposal.

MR. SCARINGE: Looking at your proposal I wasn't too sure of what system are you talking about; the village of Horseheads water system or the Elmira Water Board system?

MR. JOSEPHSON: The Elmira Water Board system.

MR. CAPARULO: Joseph Caparulo from Elmira Heights. You've mentioned that the most likely way for a resident to be contaminated is through actual drinking of the water, or you cited something about a child eating the soil. Those are the only two ways? In other words, if you don't have a well and your child does not eat dirt, you're considered to be in a safe area? I'm thinking about back yard gardens for vegetables. Is there any possibility of toxicity through eating of vegetables grown in the soil?

MR. LYNCH: Not that we've identified through this site, so it would be nothing from the groundwater that would be contributing to that up by --

MR. CAPARULO: Contaminants of such are not the type that would be --

MR. LYNCH: It's where they are. It's in the groundwater. The groundwater is deep enough underneath the soil that that is not the water that feeds the vegetables or feeds whatever is growing.

MR. CAPARULO: So the comment about the

soil, the child eating --

MR. LYNCH: That was just -- we're trying to give you an example of when we take the data what we do with it to try to determine what the risks are, and what we've determined on this is that the risk is due to the drinking of any untreated groundwater. That's why we encourage anyone who doesn't have a private well in the area that the water is indeed treated from, that they do get hooked up to public water supply.

MR. DOYLE: We have pointed out that in some of the areas we looked at, the green areas as you see on that chart, like the landfill itself, unless you have a garden in the landfill, you're all right. If the child were to go or anyone, it's just children are more likely to play around dirt, that would be a potential risk. It's not nearly as likely since people don't ingest soil that much, so it's a low risk.

MS. MCKINLEY: Teresa McKinley, State Engineer, Elmira, New York. In conjunction with that gentleman's question, the focus of this study was TCE contamination, but you've also found that there are organics in the soil and groundwater. Did you consider the possible

risk of toxicity of the uptake of metals both through the groundwater or through the people growing gardens on contaminated soils?

MR. JOSEPHSON: We did consider it. That's why we're proposing construction of a filtration plant that would eliminate the metals from the groundwater in the public water supply system. As far as uptake of metals by plants, the groundwater is twenty feet below the surface so there wouldn't be a root mass that would extend that far down.

MS. MCKINLEY: No, but root mass does extend into the soil that's contaminated.

MR. JOSEPHSON: Well, the soils are contaminated at the actual industrial sites. In general, in the neighborhood, they're not going to be contaminated unless there had been some kind of dumping of industrial outfall at that place.

MS. MCKINLEY: Did you do soil sampling in residential neighborhoods to ascertain that fact?

MR. JOSEPHSON: We did not for this investigation. There is no indication -- we went to the areas where we had indication that some kind of activity involving dumping or

industrial activity may have occurred in the past. We wouldn't just go into a neighborhood and take a sample for no reason.

MR. DOYLE: We looked at instead historical photographs to determine in the past where industrial activity took place. So if housing were not placed on what was once an industrial facility, then we would have. Judging from the information we had and in terms of the practices in the valley, we looked at those sources. We didn't canvass the entire valley.

MR. LYNCH: We did identify the problem being TCE contamination, but when we do go out to do a study, we look at a full range of both organic and inorganic and we identify the problem. But we also want to find out why all the problems are associated. We did look at a wider range of chemicals than just the solvent.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I live close to the dump area, and when the dump was being operated and I've been over there, on numerous occasions dump stuff, and the barrels of stuff would be brought in from Eclipse Natural Glass and even down from Corning, and dump there. Now there were barrels sealed with liquids. What's going to be done about it? Is that

stuff going to be excavated and removed or what?

MR. JOSEPHSON: The information that we collected did not indicate that there was contamination in the soils at that area.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, I disagree with you.

MR. LYNCH: The focus of this investigation was to determine the groundwater problem and what was there, if these were sources to the groundwater, so there was not a full characterization done at every single site to determine all the problems. The information that we have gathered, however, I know on this landfill, we have given to the state DEC and I don't know what their plans are in their landfill closure program, but they may be addressing that. But we did not address it as part of this.

MR. HARRIS: I'd like to speak to that just briefly. We would like to take your name and get that information from you. Basically, what is planned at this point for the landfill, there will be a Phase II study conducted for that plant.

MR. CROSS: We're right at the point in the investigation now. There are people looking

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I do know there are things, barrels, from different factories. They were dumped in that area.

MR. HARRIS: We'll get your name, and we'd like to speak to you briefly.

MR. FAGAN: Dennis Fagan again. Since you're going to conduct a Phase II investigation, do you have a time schedule in actually completing that work and starting that work? One of the concerns we have locally is being onto a list and not seeing projects implemented in a timely manner. Is there a specific time frame that DEC has to conduct these Phase II investigations?

MR. HARRIS: We don't actually conduct the Phase II study. We work with a bureau that does that. I would say, generally speaking, a Phase II study on this site would probably start in a year. It's possible that the town could conduct the study themselves if they wanted to. They'd have to contact our bureau to make those arrangements, but it is possible.

MS. MCKINLEY: Teresa McKinley again. I have a question regarding LRC, and you spoke, and in the report you talked about TCE contamination in the groundwater. Did you ever map, you

know, sink wells and take groundwater samples heading out past Agway to the aquifer, because the last I got from that was you found contamination in the well by Agway, and you assumed that they were contaminated also. Did you do follow-up samples?

MR. JOSEPHSON: The investigation at LRC is being overseen by the New York State DEC. They can probably address that question.

MR. CROSS: Gardner Cross with DEC, Albany. We have done some limited sampling of existing wells, and there have been some monitoring wells installed in the area that you're speaking of, but the progress in getting those wells installed has not been very rapid. It appears that we shall be making some progress, probably in the next few months in getting more wells installed to see how far the plume at LRC has progressed.

Right now the contamination that's left on the LRC site appears to be relatively low-level. That's not to say if we look a little farther away from the site, some of the stuff that was disposed of a few years ago may not be a little stronger, but that investigation is ongoing and in a relatively short time I should have some more information for you.

MS. MCKINLEY: Have you done any water sampling at the high school to see if that area is contaminated?

MR. CROSS: The high school is way upgradient. The upgradient wells at the LRC Facility itself are quite clean. The problem appears to be in the immediate area south and east of the LRC Facility.

MS. RYCHLENSKI: Any other questions or comments?

MR. SCARINGE: One more clarification on the progress of putting an air stripper in Sullivan Street. Where are we in that phase? Like Dennis Fagan has said, these things seem to be ongoing, but nothing ever seems to be a concrete benefit that would actually start benefiting the public drinking supply.

MR. JOSEPHSON: As I indicated, we're in the process of obtaining the money to do it. That's going to involve -- what we basically have to do is write out a budget and have it approved through the region, and we're working on it. It's going to take a little bit of time. We believe that once it's approved, we can design the air stripper, with your help, in

approximately six weeks. We think that's how long it will take at this time. Then we believe it may take approximately three months to actually construct this.

MR. SCARINGE: Is there any possibility of 1991 being a target?

MR. JOSEPHSON: Yes, sir, there is a possibility.

MR. KEEFE: John Keefe again. Can you see a budget being worked up with any different figures than what you've already presented in this report?

MR. LYNCH: This is outside of the report. This is based on the earlier work. This is just the unfortunate bureaucratic way we have to go about doing things.

MS. RYCHLENSKI: Anyone else?

MR. KEEFE: I think, for the record, we should expediate this with the highest speed that we possibly can and get going on this thing. The dearest thing we have in the area, any area, is the water. Can't waste it, can't lose it.

MS. RYCHLENSKI: Okay. If there are no more questions or comments, we will end this meeting and we thank you very much. If you want to make

any written comments, they go to Mr. Josephson by the 19th, and if you haven't signed in, please do so so that we can add you to our mailing list and keep you abreast of what we're doing with this site. Thanks again. Good night.

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C E R T I F I C A T E

IN THE MATTER OF: Public Meeting

Kentucky Avenue Wellfield Superfund Site

HELD AT: Town of Horseheads Town Hall

Town of Horseheads, New York

HELD ON: August 1, 1990

BEFORE: Pamela A. Morley

Shorthand Reporter

Notary Public

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript, to the best of my ability, of the verbatim stenographic minutes of the public meeting held in the above-entitled matter, at the above-mentioned place, on the above-mentioned date, and of the whole thereof, taken by Pamela A. Morley.

Pamela A Morley

PAMELA A. MORLEY

Shorthand Reporter

Notary Public

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KENTUCKY AVENUE WELLFIELD SUPERFUND SITE

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August 1, 1990
Town of Horseheads, New York

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Ed Considine	312 W. Water St. Elmira 14905
Charles Shaffer	210 W. Center St Elmira NY 14901
John P. Mustico, Tn Atty Horseheads	150 Wygant Road Horseheads
T. M. Mike	201 Walnut St. Elmira NY 14905
R B Howland	1415 W. Water St Elmira NY 14905
Joseph A. Comfort	4162 Center St HHDS
Richard L. Manges	121 Oakwood Ave Elm Hgt. 14903
Gardiner Cross	NYDEC 50 Wolf Rd Albany 12122
Jan Mustico T. of Hhds.	304 William St Horseheads 14845
Carmen Christie	Star-Gazette, Elmira
Cynthia Hutchinson	Sayles, Evans 1 W. Church St. Elmira
Edward J. Lorenz, Jr.	Toshiba Display Devices, Inc. Horseheads, NY 14845
John J. Keefe III	366 S. Hampton Rd Elmira NY 14904

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION II
26 FEDERAL PLAZA
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10278

KENTUCKY AVENUE WELLFIELD SUPERFUND SITE

Sign-In Sheet
August 1, 1990
Town of Horseheads, New York

Please be sure to print your name and address clearly so that we can add you to our mailing list:

Name		Address
KEVIN LYNCH	- USEPA	26 FEDERAL PLZ. NY/NY 10278
Jim Doyle	- USEPA	26 Federal Plaza NY NY 10278
ANN RYCHLENSKI	- USEPA	26 FEDERAL PLAZA, N.Y. 10278
JEFF JEFFISON	USEPA	26 Federal Plaza, N.Y 10278
Lee H. Younge	EMC	425-447 PA. Ave. Elmira 14904
Norvall Campbell		101 Bird St Elmira NY 14905
KEN PLUMMER		3263 EASTERBROOK DR 14845
ERIC T. MANGES		103 FIORENCE DR. NEW STANTON PA 15672
Kenneth Bohrer		530 Perkins Ave. Horseheads
Andy Norton	NYSDEC	6274 East Avon-Lima Road, Avon, N.Y. 14414
Jim MATTESON		206 Pine Forest Horseheads NY 14845
Teresa McKinley	Fagan Engr.	113 E Chemung Pl. Elmira NY 14904
Dennis Fagan	" "	" "
Walt Towne		140 Brinkley Dr Horseheads
Dominic M. Scaringe		261 W. Water St. Elmira.
Howard Phillips		3210 Gioff Rd. 14845.
James Barr	Chemung Co Health Dept	Elmira

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Please be sure to print your name and address clearly so that we can add you to our mailing list:

Name	Address
GEORGE HARRIS	Room 222 50 WOLF ROAD ALBANY, NY 12233
Reinhold Buchta	1300 Lake Road Hilton. 14468

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