How did EPA Decide to Propose Approval for the Draft Cleanup Plan?

EPA:

- Reviewed City's Plan for Protecting Site Users from Contamination
- Assessed Worst Case Scenario: potential indoor air risks from PCB exposure as if there were no protective barriers in place beneath building footprint
- Ensured City Incorporated EPA Changes in Design Plans

Assessment Findings:

The City's proposed plan is acceptable and there will be no unreasonable risk to site users when the cleanup is completed.

The federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) came to the same conclusion after independently reviewing the cleanup plan.

Monitoring & Maintenance Implementation Plan

Purpose:

Make sure protective measures function as designed into the future

EPA Approval for the Draft Cleanup Plan Requires the Design and Management of a Long-Term Monitoring & Maintenance Implementation Plan

Components will Include:

- Exterior and Interior Surface Covers Monitoring & Maintenance Plan
- Groundwater Monitoring Plan
- Indoor Air Monitoring Plan
- Contingency Plan for Correcting Any Deficiencies
- Public Communication Plan
- Reporting Requirements

Public Involvement Plan (PIP)

Agreement between City & public about how information will be shared & how public will be able to comment on assessment and cleanup plans.

PIP activities cannot be stopped until a proposal to do so is made and a public comment period is held; not likely to occur before Keith Middle School is built and Monitoring and Maintenance Implementation Plan is in place.

The McCoy Field PIP includes:

- ❖ Information Repository at New Bedford Free Public Library: has same documents as MA DEP's file.
- ❖ **Mailing list** used to announce availability of documents, upcoming meetings, and distribute fact sheets and public comment period notices.
- **Public comment** periods & prepared responses by City. Responses put in Repository and sent to commenter.
- ❖ **Public Meetings** provide progress reports and opportunities to ask assessment and cleanup questions.

MA Department of Environmental Protection's Role in the McCoy Field Assessment & Cleanup

- ❖ State regulations outlined in Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP) require cleanup of site protective of human health & environment.
- ❖ City of New Bedford, as landowner and prior operator of former burn dump (contamination source) is a Potentially Responsible Party and is required to conduct cleanup.
- ❖ MA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) oversees work conducted by City to ensure it complies with state law. DEP also coordinates with EPA.
- State law requires Potentially Responsible Party performing the cleanup to provide specific opportunities for public participation. This may include the development of a Public Involvement Plan.

Citizen Input on Proposed Approval

EPA Welcomes Comment on the:

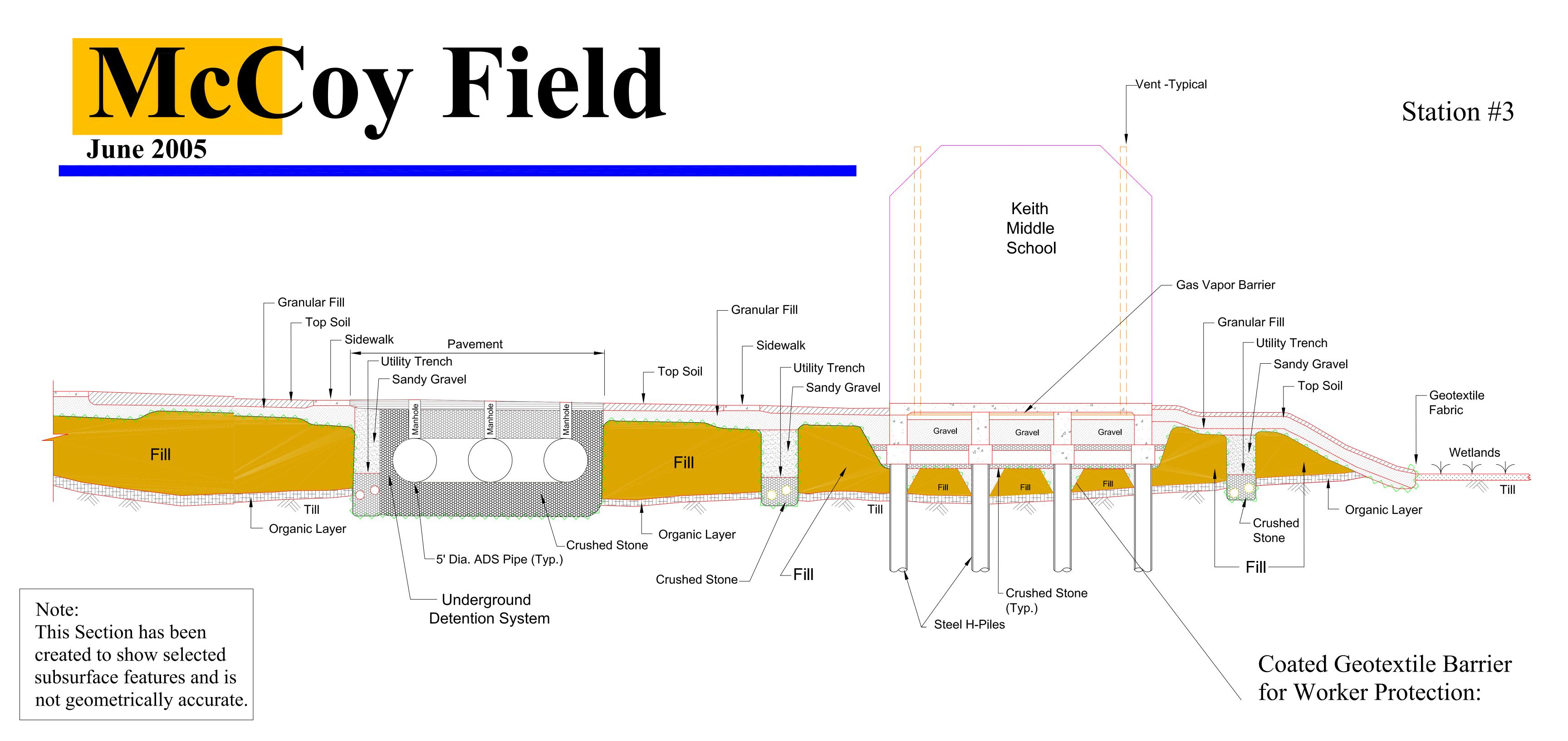
- * Technical Merits of the Cleanup Plan
- Long-Term Monitoring and Maintenance Implementation Plan (MMIP)

Comments must be received or postmarked by Friday, July 15, 2005 and can be sent to:

Kimberly Tisa, PCB Coordinator U.S. Environmental Protection Agency One Congress Street, Suite 1100 (CPT) Boston, MA 02144-2023

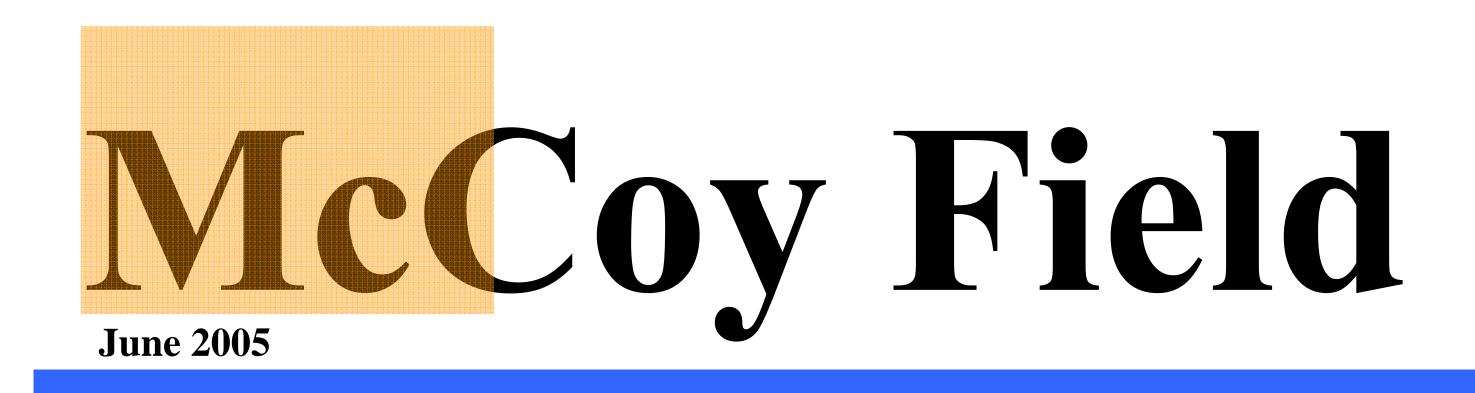
By e-mail: <u>tisa.kimberly@epa.gov</u>

By fax: Attn: Kimberly Tisa at 617-918-0527



Landscape Cross-Section





Risk-Based Cleanup Plan Components

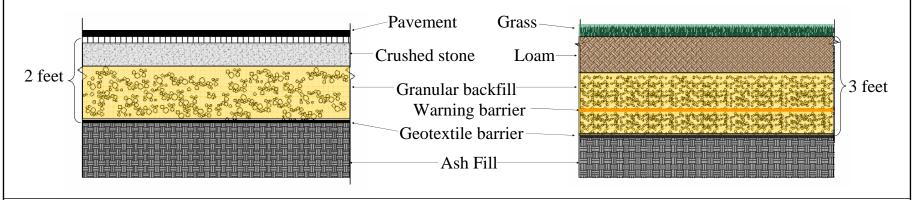
- Removal of PCB-impacted soil >100 parts per million
 - <50 ppm PCBs Turnkey Facility in New Hampshire
 - >50 ppm PCBs EQ Facility in Michigan
- Engineering Controls
 - Soil Cap
 - Pavement Cap
 - Vapor Barrier / Subslab Venting
- Institutional Controls....Activity & Use Limitations
- Monitoring & Maintenance
 - Periodic Inspections
 - Indoor air sampling & analysis
 - Groundwater sampling & analysis



Station #3

Paved Areas

Landscaped Areas



Geotextile Barrier

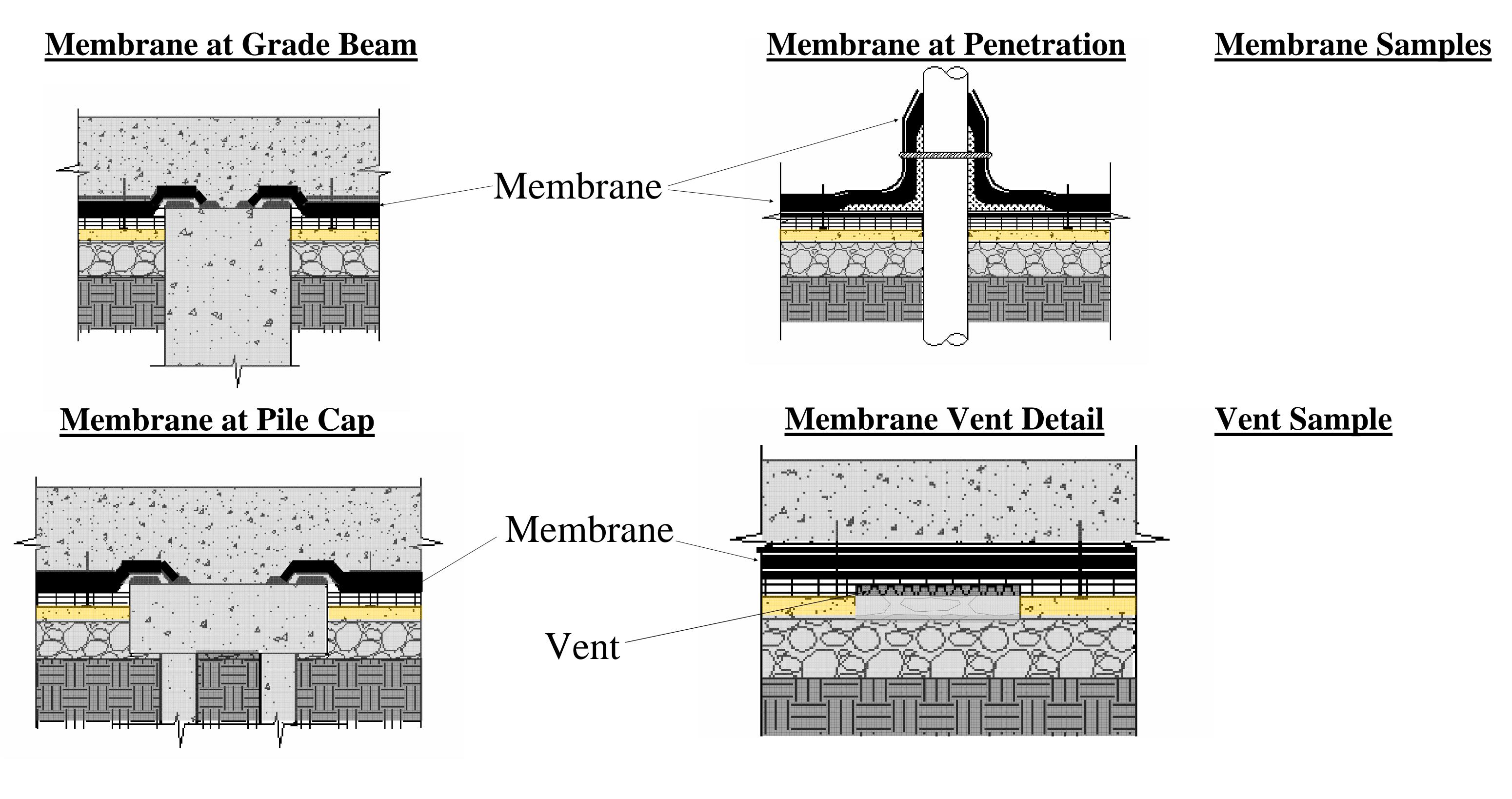
(Landscape Areas)

Warning Barrier

Typical Cap Details

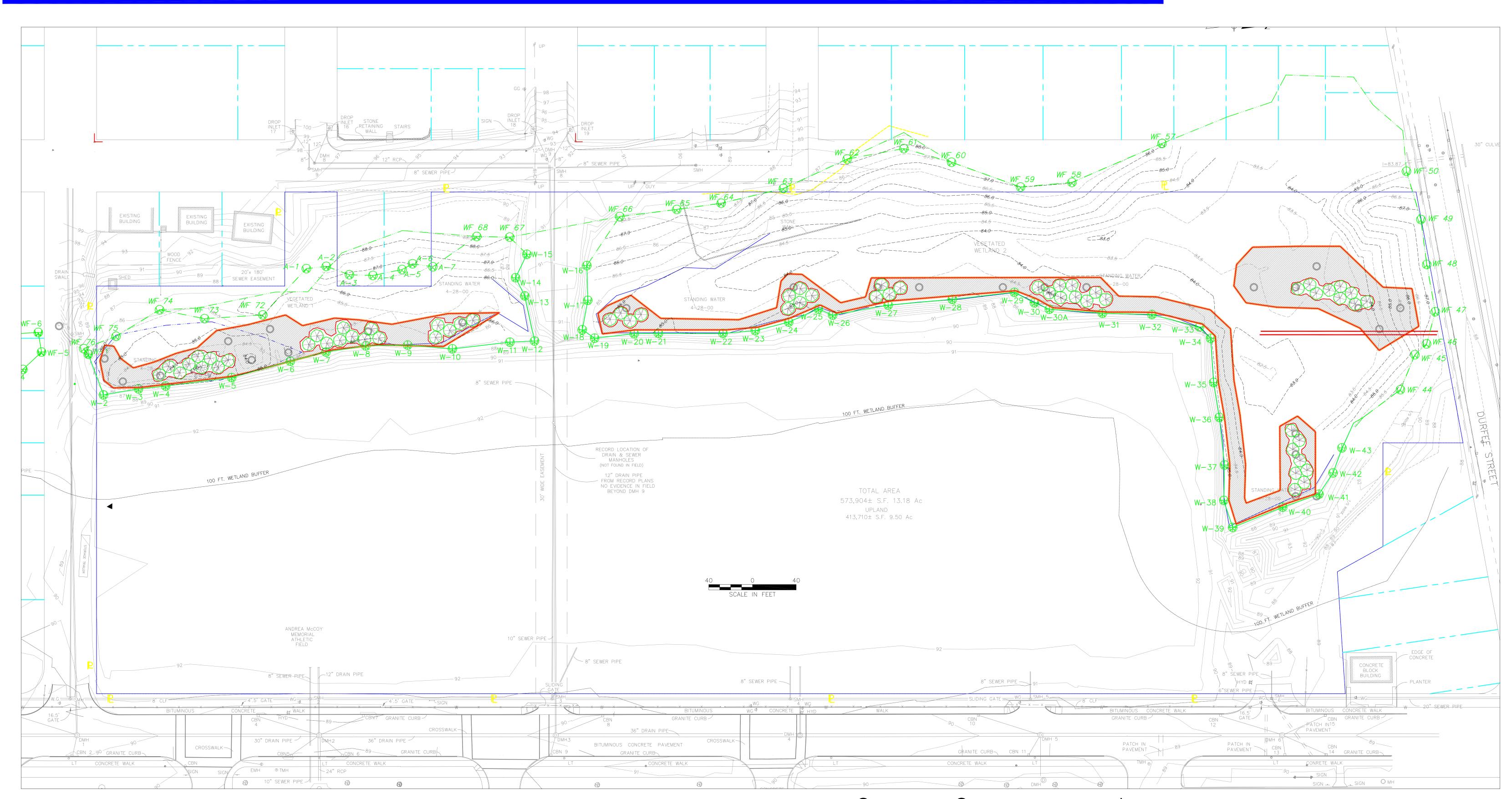






Vapor Barrier Details

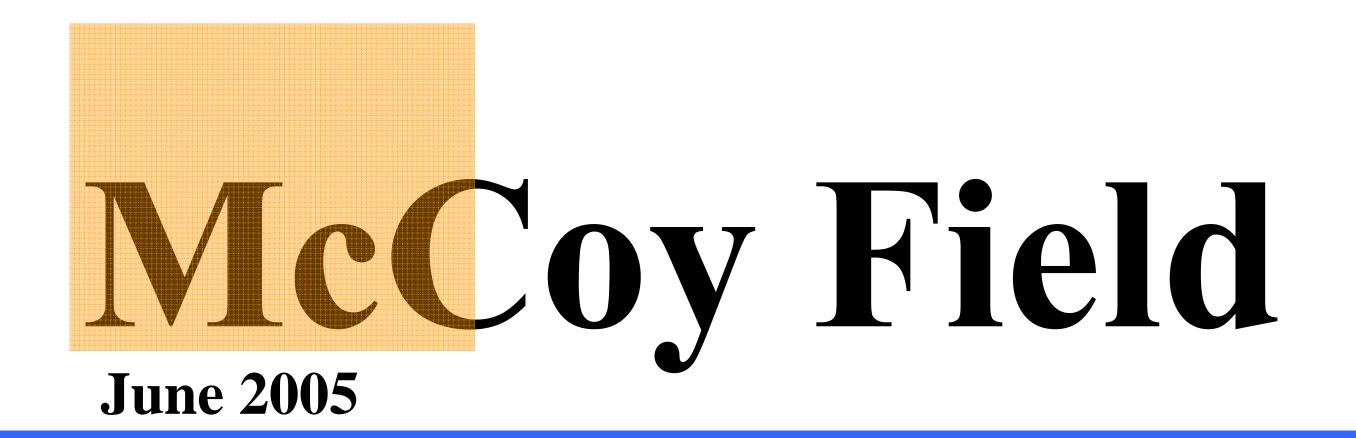
McCoy Field June 2005



Wetlands Remediation Areas

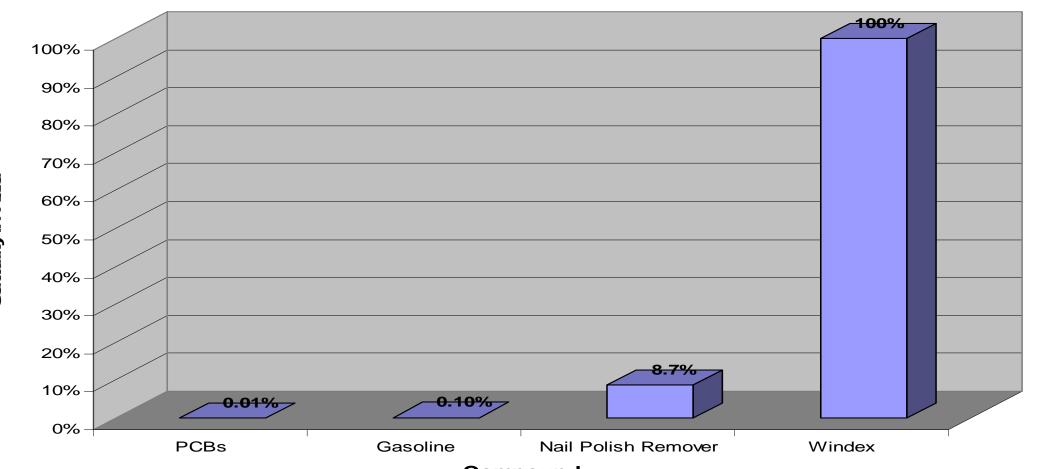




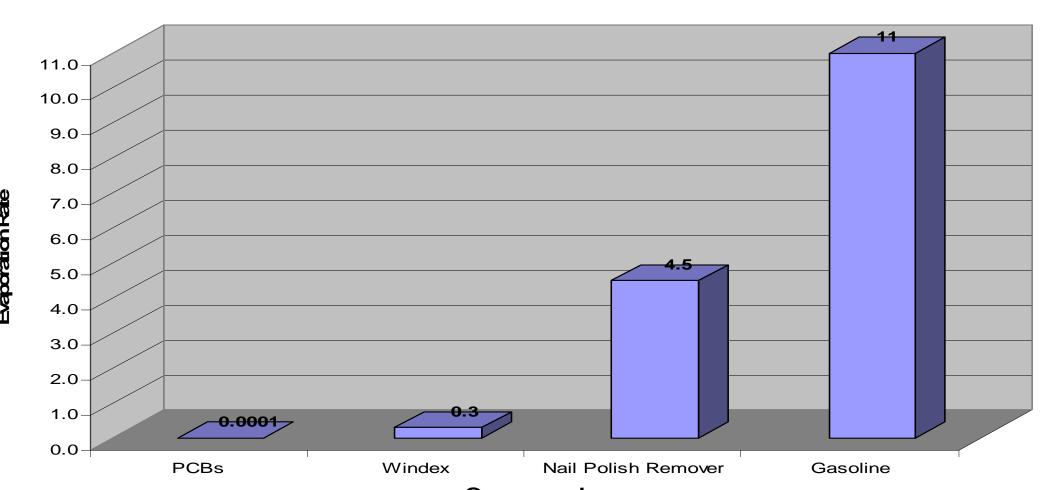


PCBs - Properties

Environmental Concern	Physical / Chemical Properties	Characteristics of PCBs	Engineering Barrier or Control
Indoor Air Quality	Volatility	Very Low	Passive Subslab Venting System & Indoor Air Monitoring
Groundwater Impacts	Solubility	Very Low	Groundwater Monitoring
Mobility of PCBs in Soil	Adherence	Relatively High	Soil & Pavement Cap



Solubility of Select Compounds in Water



Evaporation Rate of Select Compounds Note:

Evaporation Rate - expressed in relation to the evaporation rate of n-Butyl Acetate which is standardized at 1.0. All products with evaporation rates greater than 1.0 are faster evaporating than n-Butyl Acetate and conversely numbers lower than 1.0 indicate a slower rate.

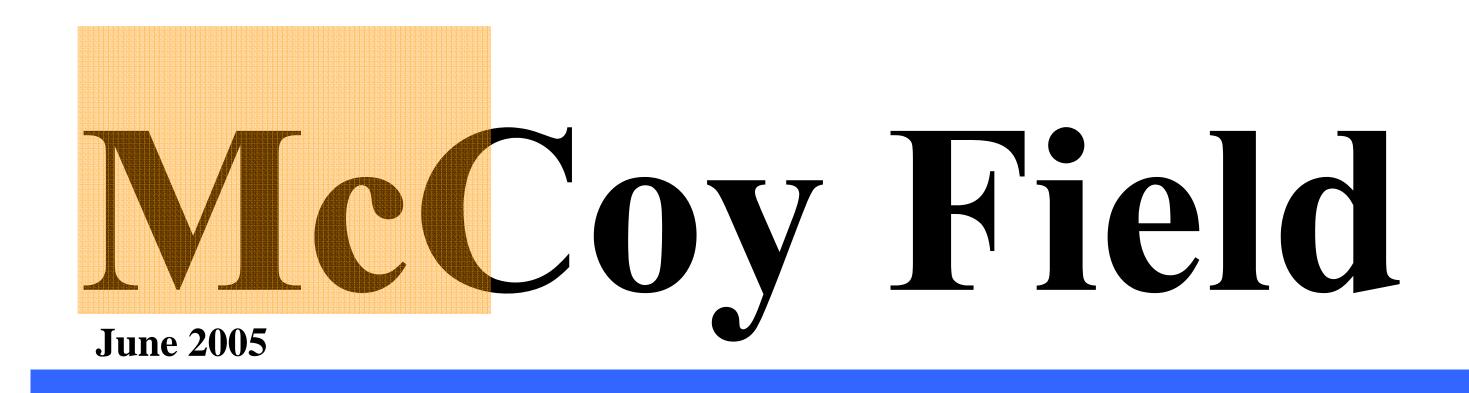
PCBs – What are they?

- Polychlorinated biphenyls
- Synthetic Organic Compounds meaning simply that they are manufactured and contain carbon
- ❖ Persistent Pollutant − long-term environmental problem
- Typically oily liquids that can be colorless to light yellow in color

Common Historic Uses

- Coolants
- Electrical fluids
- Pesticide extenders
- Adhesives
- Dedusting agents
- Cutting oils

- Flame retardants
- Heat transfer fluids
- Hydraulic lubricants
- Sealants
- Paints
- Carbonless copy paper



Response Action Schedule for Adjacent Properties

Wetlands Remediation

- Submit Risk Based Cleanup Plan to EPA June 2005
- ❖ Solicit Bids for Cleanup Work − August 19, 2005
- Receive environmental permits for work August 26, 2005
- Removal of contaminated soil and restoration of wetlandsSeptember 2005

Private Properties

- ❖ Soil Testing July 2005
- Develop Remedial Action Plan (if necessary) To be determined

High School Site

- ❖ Additional sampling Fall 2005 / Winter 2006
- Remedial Action Summer 2006