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NEWS

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EPA TO HOLD PUBLIC MEETING IN SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK, ON THE REASSESSMENT OF THE HUDSON RIVER PCB SUPERFUND SITE

NEW YORK -- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will hold a public meeting to discuss the Agency's plans for reassessing the Hudson River PCB Superfund site. The meeting is scheduled for Thursday, December 13, 1990 at 7:30 p.m. in the Saratoga Springs City Center, located at 522 Broadway in Saratoga Springs, New York.

The purpose of the meeting is to provide information on EPA's continuing studies of PCBs in the Hudson River and to present the scope of work developed by the Agency's contractor. EPA is beginning a Reassessment Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study to reevaluate the extent and nature of the problem and identify remedial alternatives for the PCB-Contaminated Sediments in the Hudson River.

EPA will also outline its proposed Community Interaction Program for public participation in the Superfund process at this site.

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dredged from just below the old Fort Edward Dam. In September 1980, one of the amendments to the Clean Water Act entitled, "The Hudson River PCB Reclamation Demonstration Project", provided construction grant funds for the demonstration of technologies, particularly dredging, that would clean up the contamination without causing further PCB migration and pollution. Congress authorized EPA to make grants to the NYSDEC in order to carry out the intent of the amendment. In December 1982, the EPA Administrator determined that funds for addressing this problem were available under the newly-created Superfund, and that the problem rated high enough to be considered for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL).

In September 1984, a Record of Decision (ROD) was signed by EPA for the Hudson River PCB site, addressing the remnant deposits and the river sediments. EPA's decision was in-place containment, or capping, of four of the remnant deposits, stabilization of the associated riverbanks and revegetation of the areas. The ROD selected an interim "no-action" alternative for the river sediments. In December 1989, the EPA announced it would reassess its 1984 "no-action" decision based on advances in treatment technologies, a preference for permanent remedies, and the Superfund provision requiring a five-year review for all sites where contaminants remain on site.

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