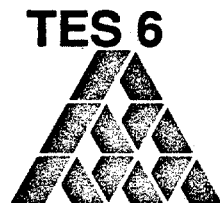


**FINAL**

**Public Information Meeting Summary  
for the  
Hudson River PCBs Superfund Site  
Saratoga and Washington Counties,  
New York Community Relations**

**Prepared for:  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**

**Contract No.: 68-W9-0003**



**ALLIANCE**  
Technologies Corporation

**FINAL**

**PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING SUMMARY  
for the  
HUDSON RIVER PCBs SUPERFUND SITE  
SARATOGA AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES, NEW YORK  
COMMUNITY RELATIONS SUPPORT**

**Prepared for**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
Office of Waste Programs Enforcement  
Washington, D.C. 20460**

Work Assignment No.:	C02016
EPA Region:	II
EPA Site/Facility I.D. No.:	NYD980763841
Contract No.:	68-W9-0003 (TES-6)
Alliance Document No.:	
Alliance Project No.:	1-635-053-0-2P84-0
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Date Prepared:	October 18, 1989

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EPA WORK ASSIGNMENT NUMBER: C02016  
EPA CONTRACT NUMBER: 68-W9-0003 (TES-6)

PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING SUMMARY  
FOR THE  
HUDSON RIVER PCB SITE  
FORT EDWARD, NEW YORK

OCTOBER 1989

Prepared by:

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HUDSON RIVER PCB SITE  
PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING SUMMARY

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HUDSON RIVER PCB SITE  
PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING SUMMARY

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PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING SUMMARY  
HUDSON RIVER PCB SITE  
FORT EDWARD, NEW YORK

August 29, 1989

On August 29, 1989 at 7:00 p.m., the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducted a public information meeting at the Washington County Office Building in Fort Edward, New York. The purpose of the meeting was to:

- explain the Superfund cleanup process;
- discuss the remedial design and access routes for Remnant Deposits 2,3,4, and 5; and
- respond to specific questions from interested citizens.

Three attachments are appended to this summary: Attachment A is the agenda from the meeting; Attachment B, the Superfund Update, is a fact sheet which was distributed prior to the meeting via mail, and was also available at the meeting; and Attachment C is the sign-in sheets from the meeting. Approximately 45 citizens, including representatives from environmental organizations, attended the meeting.

Carole Petersen, EPA Region II Chief for the New York/Caribbean Compliance Branch; Melvin Hauptman, EPA Region II Chief for the Eastern New York/Caribbean Compliance Section; Doug Tomchuk, EPA Region II Project Manager; Lisa Peterson, EPA Region II Community Relations Coordinator; and Joanne Giordano, Community Relations Specialist from ICF Technology Incorporated (a contractor to EPA), represented EPA. William Ports, P.E., Project Manager, and Raymond Lupe, Chief of the Central Remedial Projects Section of the Bureau of Eastern Remedial Action, represented the New York State Department of Environmental Protection (NYSDEC). Kevin Holtzclaw, Manager of Remedial Projects for Corporate Environmental Programs at General Electric Company (GE), and John Boschuk Jr., P.E., President of J&L Engineering (a contractor to GE), represented GE.

This public information meeting summary describes:

- a brief history of the site;
- EPA and GE presentations; and
- significant questions and concerns raised by area residents and organizations.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SITE

The Hudson River PCB site is four discrete deposits of sediments (remnant deposits) that are contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). These sediments are exposed along the edges of the Hudson River in both Washington and Saratoga Counties, New

York, approximately 200 miles upstream of New York City (see Exhibits 1 and 2). It should be noted that the northernmost remnant deposit, known as Remnant Deposit 1, is an island which has eroded, leaving only small outcrops of soil and rock. Remnant Deposit 1 is not included in Exhibit 2.

During a 30-year period ending in 1977, it is estimated that up to 1.1 million pounds of PCBs were discharged into the Hudson River from two GE capacitor manufacturing plants located in Fort Edward and Hudson Falls, New York. Discharged PCBs adhered to the sediments in the bottom of the river and accumulated behind the Fort Edward Dam. When the dam was removed in 1973 due to its deteriorating condition, PCB-contaminated sediments were released and migrated downstream. The removal of the Fort Edward Dam caused the water level to lower, leaving five remnant deposits exposed. Floods in 1976 and 1983 washed much of the contaminated sediment downriver.

In 1983, EPA conducted a Feasibility Study (FS) to evaluate remedial alternatives for addressing the site. The FS defined 40 "hot spots" (areas with PCB concentrations of 50 micrograms of PCB per kilogram of sediment or greater) and five exposed areas of contaminated sediments in the river (the remnant deposits). Since the court mandated elimination of PCBs from the GE discharges in 1977, the contaminated sediments in the "hot spots" and the exposed remnant deposits are believed to be the primary source of PCBs in the Hudson River along Washington and Saratoga Counties.

EPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) on September 25, 1984. The remedial alternative selected in the ROD for addressing the sediments in the river was the No-Action alternative. Under this alternative, contamination in the river would be monitored. Possible treatment methods would be reassessed in the future if the reliability and applicability of treatment methods for the contaminated river sediments is demonstrated, or if techniques for dredging of the sediments are further developed.

EPA selected in-place containment, or capping, with stabilization of the river banks as the remedy for Remnant Deposits 2, 3, 4 and 5. It should be noted again that Remnant Deposit 1 is an island which cannot be contained in-place, and which has eroded, leaving only small outcrops of soil and rock.

EPA has been negotiating a settlement whereby GE, the potentially responsible party that has been contributing to the PCB contamination, will implement the in-place containment remedy. EPA, with the assistance of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, will oversee all phases of the design and construction.

*Exhibit 1*  
Hudson River PCB Site  
Saratoga and Washington Counties, New York

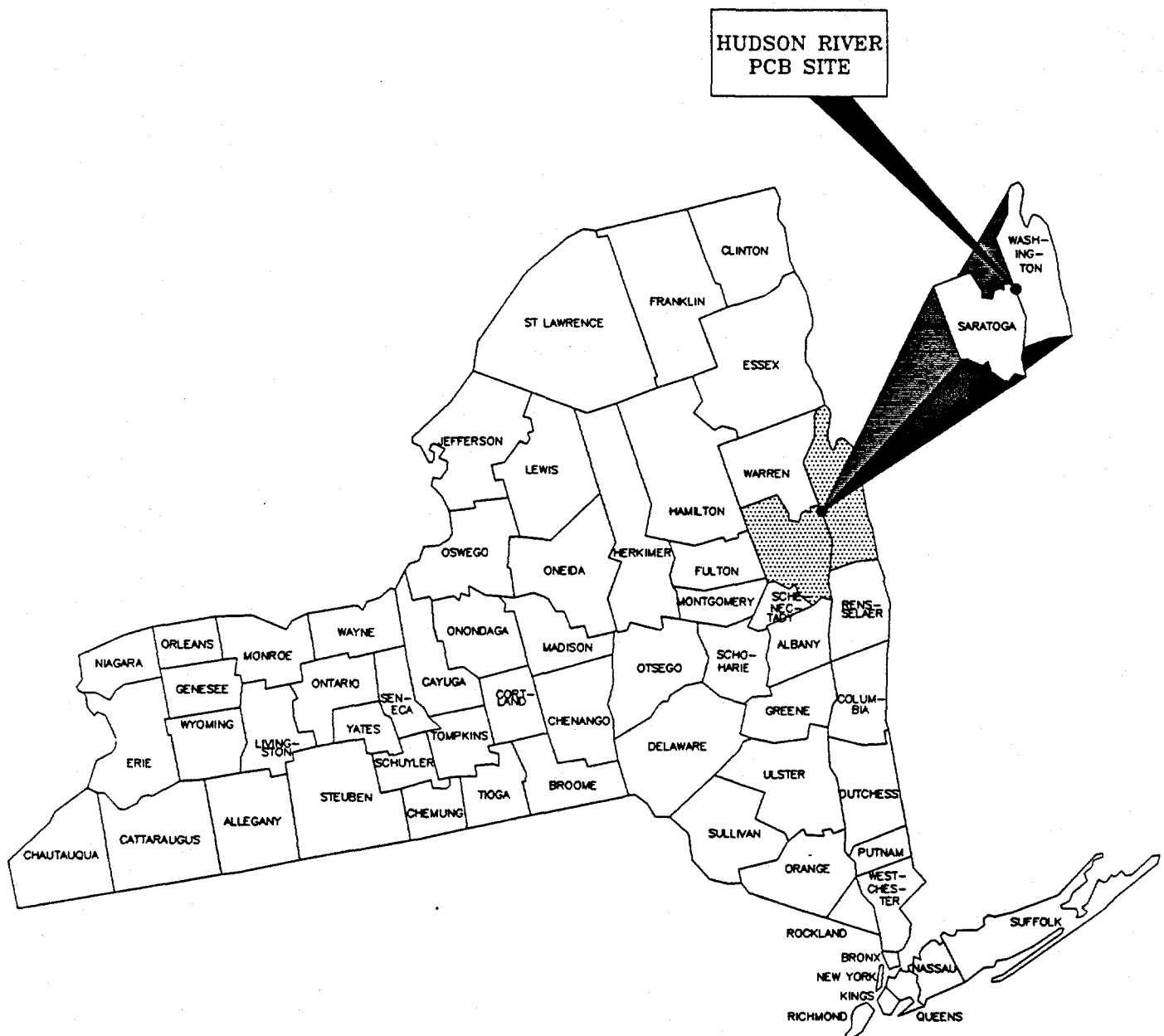
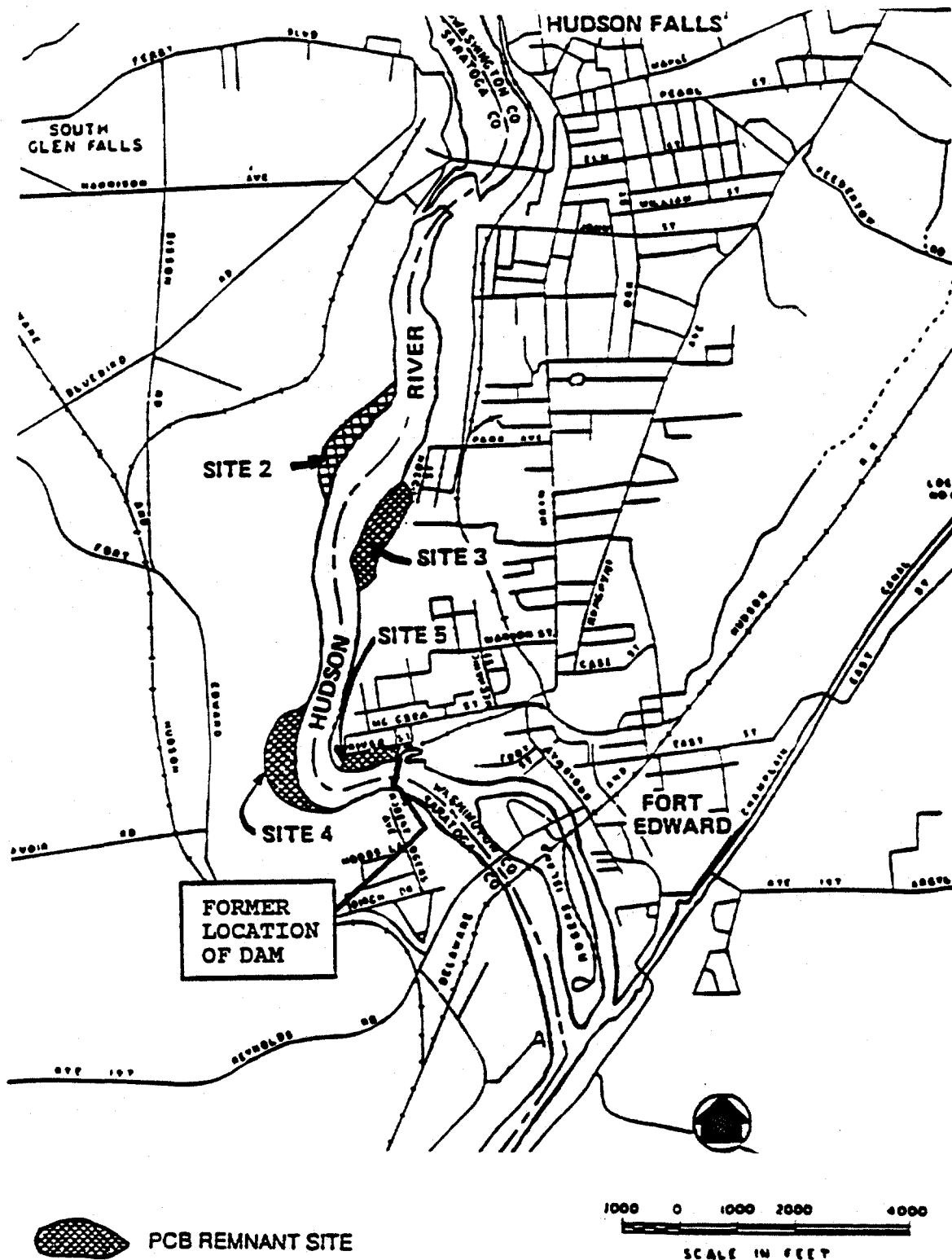




Exhibit 2

Hudson River PCB-Contaminated  
Remnant Deposits Location Map



## EPA AND GE PRESENTATIONS

Carole Peterson (EPA) discussed the meeting agenda and introduced the speakers. She also announced that there would be a question and answer period following the presentations, and a Public Availability Session for public comments and questions from 10 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. the next day.

### **The Superfund Process**

Melvin Hauptman (EPA) provided an overview of the Superfund legislation and cleanup process, and EPA's responsibilities under Superfund. Mr. Hauptman said that the Superfund program requires EPA to locate, investigate, and clean up contaminated sites that are potentially hazardous to people and the environment.

Mr. Hauptman explained that the gauge used to determine whether or not a site requires remediation, or cleanup, is the site's score on EPA's Hazard Ranking System (HRS). The HRS identifies, investigates, and evaluates a site to determine the hazards posed by the site. If a site poses a serious threat to a community, it may be placed on EPA's National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response using money from Superfund. Mr. Hauptman stated that the Hudson River PCB site was placed on the NPL in September 1984.

EPA may investigate a site when it is proposed for the NPL, as was the case for the Hudson River PCB site. Such an investigation is called a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS). The RI is a long-term study to identify the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The FS evaluates remedial alternatives, or cleanup options for the site.

Based on information in the FS, EPA proposes a cleanup remedy. EPA then holds a public comment period during which time residents, local environmental groups, and local officials are invited to comment on the proposed cleanup remedy, ask questions, and express their concerns. All comments, questions, and concerns received by EPA either verbally or in writing, and EPA's responses, are incorporated into a Responsiveness Summary. The comments and concerns are also factored into the selection of a cleanup remedy.

The EPA Regional Administrator then signs a ROD, describing the selected remedy. A ROD documents the remedial action plan, or cleanup remedy for a site; certifies that the remedy selection process was implemented in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), also known as Superfund; describes the technical

parameters of the remedy; and provides the public with a consolidated source of information about the site and chosen remedy, including the rationale behind the selection. Once the ROD is signed, EPA can begin the design and construction of the remedy as described in the ROD.

According to Mr. Hauptman, if potentially responsible parties (PRP) can be identified and are willing to cooperate with EPA, one or more of the PRPs may conduct the RI/FS, remedial design, or construction. All work conducted by PRPs is closely monitored by state and federal agencies. In some cases, EPA conducts the work, and then recovers the funds from the PRPs through legal actions. If no PRPs can be identified, then all work at the site is paid for out of Superfund monies.

Mr. Hauptman stated that GE is the PRP at this site, and has agreed to implement the remedy as outlined in the ROD.

### **Project Overview**

Doug Tomchuk (EPA) gave an overview of the project, including the site history, current scope of work, and implementation of the remedial plan. Mr. Tomchuk stated that EPA, with the assistance of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, will oversee GE's work on the remnant deposits.

Currently, the Hudson River PCB site is near completion of the design phase. Mr. Tomchuk said that GE plans to begin construction during the Spring of 1990. The remedy selected in the ROD for the remnant deposits was in-place containment, or capping, with stabilization of the riverbanks. Mr. Tomchuk explained that this remedy was intended as an interim remedy, and may be reevaluated in the future based on, among other things, advancements of technologies for treating PCBs. EPA's primary basis for the interim capping of the sites was that it would reduce direct exposure to PCBs and volatilization of PCBs into the environment.

Mr. Tomchuk also explained that in-place containment would involve bringing approximately 46,000 truckloads of material in and out of the site. EPA and NYSDEC have looked at many possible access routes to the site, to identify routes that minimize disturbance to surrounding communities, yet provide effective access. As was mentioned above, construction of the caps will begin in Spring 1990. Therefore, the construction of the access routes will begin in the late Fall, with completion in the Spring. A complete description and map of the proposed access routes appears in the Superfund Update, which can be found in Appendix B of this document.

Mr. Tomchuk stated that the remedy also includes a baseline monitoring program. For the program, a set of baseline data must be obtained, to be used as a standard for comparison. GE has already begun conducting water and fish sampling, and plans to begin air monitoring shortly. Once GE has obtained a baseline, it will conduct monitoring before, during and after construction of the caps. Monitoring will measure the level of PCBs in the water, soil, and air before, during, and after capping, and compare those levels to the baseline. This procedure will enable GE to assess how well the caps are working.

#### **Technical Parameters**

Kevin Holtzclaw (GE) gave an overview of GE's involvement with this site, and what implementation steps have been conducted so far. The steps that GE has conducted so far include the remedial design and baseline monitoring programs.

John Boschuk Jr. (GE's Contractor) discussed the remedial design, including the proposed transportation plan and the containment methods to be implemented.

Mr. Boschuk discussed the transportation methods that were evaluated and the methods that were actually proposed. Mr. Boschuk explained that there would be roughly 46,000 trucks entering and leaving the remnant deposits during the remediation; therefore, the choice of access routes was very important.

According to Mr. Boschuk, Remnant Deposits 2 and 4 will be accessed by roads which will be built on the Niagara-Mohawk Power Utility property off of Sisson Road in the Town of Moreau. An alternate alignment may enter off of Fort Edward Road. Trucks will transport the capping materials from borrow areas, over county roads, to the newly constructed access roads.

The access roads to Remnant Deposits 2 and 4 will also be used to transport material to Remnant Deposit 3. In addition, a temporary bridge over the Hudson River will be installed after springtime high water levels have receded, and will be removed at the end of the construction season. The bridge has been designed minimize effects on the environment.

Remnant Deposit 5 is located in the Town of Fort Edward, adjacent to the Scott Paper plant. The soils to be used for the in-place containment of Remnant Deposit 5 will be transported via a rail spur located on the Scott Paper Plant property.

Mr. Boschuk also discussed GE's design for in-place containment, or capping, of the Hudson River PCB site remnant deposits. GE has proposed to include a material known as Claymax (TM) in the

design of the caps. Claymax consists of a layer of highly absorbent clay which is enclosed between polypropylene layers. The Claymax can be rolled out over the remnant deposits, like a carpet. Water will be absorbed by the Claymax until the clay is saturated. The clay swells as it absorbs the water, giving the Claymax its characteristic low permeability (i.e., gases and water will not pass through it easily). Its low permeability should be very effective in reducing the volatilization of PCBs into the atmosphere, and limiting the infiltration of water into the PCB contaminated soil below. In addition, vents will be built into the Claymax to release the gas created by decaying organic matter below the Claymax.

Mr. Boschuk discussed the advantages of using Claymax, which will eliminate the need for approximately 10,000 truckloads of clay and will reduce construction time to approximately one year.

Mr. Boschuk demonstrated the use of Claymax with a model of sediments, water, and Claymax in a tank.

#### QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

Following the EPA and GE presentations, Doug Tomchuk opened up the meeting for a question and answer session which lasted approximately one hour. Questions and comments focused on the following topics:

- Remedial Design;
- Construction Methodology;
- PCB Contamination; and
- Other.

A summary of residents' questions and comments and EPA's responses has been organized according to these topics and is presented below.

#### **Remedial Design**

##### 1. Rationale behind the in-place containment decision

One resident asked why EPA was supporting in-place containment to "cover-up" the PCBs, when at the New Bedford, Massachusetts

Superfund site, EPA did not select a similar remedy.<sup>1</sup>

Response: Mr. Tomchuk responded that EPA was following the action that was specified in the 1984 ROD. The 1984 ROD stipulates in-place containment for Remnant Deposits 2, 3, 4 and 5, which would eliminate direct exposure of PCBs to people, and would decrease volatilization. There are reassessment options available in that ROD should any problems arise concerning the effectiveness of the caps.

2. The applicability of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) on the remedial design

A representative from a local environmental group asked why the remedial actions did not comply with TSCA regulations.

Response: Mr. Tomchuk answered that TSCA is not relevant in this case because it only regulates post-1978 PCB discharges, and permanent remedial actions. Since GE's PCB discharges occurred prior to 1978, and the remedy for the remnant deposits is considered an interim remedy, TSCA does not apply.

Ms. Petersen further clarified that TSCA would be relevant if the remedy involved removal of the contaminated soil from the site. TSCA does apply to remedies which remove PCB-contaminated soils from the site conducted under the Superfund program.

3. Cost of remediation

One resident asked how much the project would cost, and who was funding it.

Response: Mr. Tomchuk said that GE has consented to pay the entire cost related to the access roads and capping, which is estimated to be between \$10 and \$12 million.

**Construction Methodology**

4. Location of access roads

Several residents expressed concern about the location and maintenance of access roads, and asked whether primary or alternate access roads would be used on the Moreau side of the river.

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<sup>1</sup> The resident, who has studied the site activities, submitted a written testimony to Mr. Tomchuk during the meeting.

Response: Mr. Tomchuk responded that EPA had not yet determined whether the primary or alternate route would be used on the Moreau side of the river. Mr. Tomchuk indicated that the alternate route was EPA's preferred choice. Since the alternate route is located on private property, EPA plans to contact the property owners and request their consent to build an access road on their property. If EPA does not receive consent, then it will build the primary route.

Mr. Tomchuk also stated that the trucks using the access roads would make approximately 46,000 trips to and from the site. This number includes trucks carrying inspectors, personnel, fuel, sediment, and Claymax. Mr. Tomchuk assured residents that EPA, in conjunction with the local municipality, would monitor the condition of the access roads and perform any required maintenance work.

#### 5. Safety precautions during construction

One resident asked if EPA would take precautionary measures to prevent people from coming into contact with contaminated sediment from the remnant deposits. Another resident asked if EPA would have to uproot trees located on the remnant deposits. He pointed out that uprooting the trees could cause sediment disturbance and dispersal.

Response: Mr. Tomchuk assured the residents that precautionary measures would be taken throughout the entire remediation process. More specifically, Mr. Tomchuk said that the inland side of the remnant deposits would be fenced in, and signs would be posted prohibiting trespassers. On the river side of the remnant deposits, it is not practical to construct fences, so only signs will be posted. Mr. Tomchuk stated that EPA would explore with GE whether the trees needed to be uprooted, or whether cutting the trees at ground level would be adequate for minimizing the sediment dispersal.

#### 6. Post-construction monitoring period

Several residents asked if EPA will be monitoring the site after construction. A resident also asked who would be responsible for further corrective action at the site in case the capping proves ineffective.

Response: According to Mr. Hauptman, in-place containment is an interim remedy. As with all interim remedies, EPA is required to inspect the site once every five years unless or until a permanent remedy is carried out. In addition, post-construction monitoring of PCBs at the site will occur to track release of PCBs into the environment. Mr. Tomchuk said that GE will

continue to be responsible for the site, including correcting problems that arise, once the cap is in-place.

#### PCB Contamination

7. Possibility of contaminated gases and sediments escaping from under the cap and volatilizing

A representative from a local environmental group noted Mr. Boschuk's statement that methane gas would be moving horizontally under the Claymax cap, and that GE planned to create vents in the Claymax to release the gas. She asked if contaminants from under the Claymax could move horizontally with the gas, escape through the vents, and volatilize. Additionally, a resident asked if there would be air monitoring done near her dairy farm to see if any contaminants are migrating there.

Response: Mr. Tomchuk stated that the Claymax cover would significantly decrease the amount of volatilization. However, as part of the design, gases caused by decaying organic matter will be vented from under the Claymax, and there will be small amounts of PCB volatilization. Mr. Tomchuk also stated that since the remedial design was not complete, he did not know if EPA would be able to treat the volatilized gases.

Mr. Holtzclaw discussed a second aspect of the remediation project, which is GE's baseline monitoring program. Mr. Holtzclaw explained that GE will be doing a characterization of the remnant deposits, or baseline monitoring, to measure levels of volatilization from the remnant deposits in their untreated state. GE is currently taking sediment, biota, and water samples to assess the flux, or levels, of PCBs entering the river at the present time.

The second phase of GE's program is post-construction monitoring. Post-construction measurements at air monitoring stations on each remnant deposit will enable GE to determine how effectively the Claymax capping is reducing the amount of PCBs entering the environment. The expectation is that the amount of volatilization at the remnant deposits, once they are treated, will be very low.

In relation to the concerns expressed by a local dairy farmer, Mr. Holtzclaw asked for the dairy farmer's address and stated that GE would put an air monitoring station on her farm.

8. Amount of PCBs that have escaped from the site

A representative from a local environmental group asked how EPA had reached its conclusions about the amount of PCBs in the water



if EPA had done no previous testing.

Response: Mr. Tomchuk explained that EPA determined the amount of PCBs in the river during the FS by calculating the PCB flux from other contaminated sites in the area to the Hudson River via the groundwater. These calculations showed that the PCB migration through the groundwater is minimal and therefore, the in-place containment, which should eliminate migration due to erosion, would be a very effective remedy.

9. Effectiveness of the Claymax vs. clay cover

A representative from a local environmental group asked if the effectiveness of Claymax had been compared to the effectiveness of a layer of clay in preventing rainfall penetration.

Response: Mr. Tomchuk stated that impermeability was not a part of the conceptual design stipulated in the ROD. The impermeability provided by the Claymax layer is an additional benefit.

Mr. Boschuk further elaborated that a clay layer would be considered a "retardation layer;" clay is not completely impermeable. Claymax, however, is ten times less permeable than normal clay. It would take 10 times longer for one drop of rain to go through one layer of Claymax than it would take the raindrop to go through 18 inches of clay. Furthermore, Claymax is a manufactured product, subject to quality control procedures to ensure consistency. Unlike natural clay, the Claymax will have a uniform thickness, without any weak spots. Mr. Boschuk added that the material overlaying the Claymax will be attached in a "shingle-effect" and will allow rainwater to run off it.

Other

10. Continuing the public participation program

A resident asked whether there would be more public information meetings and fact sheets.

Response: Ms. Petersen replied that the final remedial design will be embodied in a Consent Decree, which will be made available for public comment. EPA will announce the Consent Decree and public comment period via a Public Notice. In addition, information letters discussing the final design of the access roads will be sent to residents attending this public information meeting. The Consent Decree and all other relevant documents will be placed in the local information repositories. Ms. Petersen stated that although EPA will continue a public information program, EPA wanted to receive public comments at

this meeting and at the Public Availability Session the next day, so that the comments could be factored into the final design.

11. Rights of a property-owner near Remnant Deposit 4

One resident said that he owned the property on which Remnant Deposit 4 is located, and asked what his access rights would be during remediation.

Response: Mr. Tomchuk replied that he had a property map of the area, and would be willing to consult it with the resident after the meeting to determine whether the resident's property is on or near Remnant Deposit 4.

During the Public Availability Session held the following day, the property owner presented additional information and maps to representatives from EPA and GE. GE has agreed to investigate and address the situation.

APPENDIX A  
AGENDA FROM THE PUBLIC INFORMATION  
MEETING HELD ON AUGUST 29, 1989

**HUDSON RIVER PCBs - REMNANT DEPOSITS**  
**Agenda for Public Meeting 8/29/89**

- 7:00 Introduction - EPA
  - remnant deposits project
- 7:05 Description of Superfund Process - EPA
  - NPL listing
  - PRP involvement
- 7:10 Overview of Project - EPA
  - history
  - current scope of work
  - implementation
- 7:25 Technical Presentations - GE
  - road alignments
  - railroad option to Remnant Deposit 5
  - bridge
  - claymax presentation
- 7:55 Summary of Presentation - EPA
- 8:00 Question & Answer Session - Moderated by EPA

APPENDIX B  
SUPERFUND UPDATE DESCRIBING IN-PLACE CONTAINMENT  
OF THE REMNANT DEPOSITS

**SUPERFUND UPDATE****USEPA - REGION 2****HUDSON RIVER PCBs SITE - REMNANT DEPOSITS:  
IMPLEMENTATION OF IN-PLACE CONTAINMENT****AUGUST 1989****PURPOSE OF UPDATE**

In September 1984, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for the Hudson River PCBs Superfund site. A ROD documents the selection of an appropriate remedial action for a site. As a part of this ROD, the selected remedy for the Remnant Deposits was in-place containment with soil caps. At that time, a public comment period was held and comments were accepted with respect to this remedy.

The designs for the remedy are nearing completion, and remedial action is scheduled to begin during the Spring of 1990. During this construction, approximately 20,000 truckloads of clean capping materials must be transported to the Remnant Deposits. Prior to the start of the project, EPA and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) are presenting to the communities the routes that have been selected to access the Remnant Deposits, as well as other information about the remedy.

**PUBLIC MEETING**

In order to provide information to concerned citizens, EPA has scheduled a public meeting to discuss implementation of the in-place containment remedy for Remnant Deposits 2, 3, 4 and 5. The meeting has been scheduled for August 29, 1989 at 7:00 p.m. and will be held at the:

Board of Supervisors' Chambers  
Washington County Office Building  
Upper Broadway  
Fort Edward, New York.

Representatives from EPA, DEC and General Electric will be present to speak and/or answer questions pertaining to the access to and the capping of the Remnant Deposits.

EPA and DEC request that questions and comments be limited to the Remnant Deposits project. While it is recognized that citizens are concerned with the other projects that are ongoing in the area, the agencies will only be prepared to discuss the Remnant Deposits at the meeting.

The Record of Decision was signed on September 25, 1984, and called for no-action for the sediments in the river. The ROD indicated that this decision might be reassessed in the future if the reliability and applicability of treatment methods for the contaminated river sediments is demonstrated, or if techniques for dredging of the sediments are further developed.

The remedy selected in the ROD for the Remnant Deposits was in-place containment with stabilization of the river banks. This remedy was intended as an interim remedy, and may be reevaluated in the future based on, among other things, advancements of technologies for treating PCBs. It should be noted that Remnant Deposit 1 is an island which cannot be contained in-place, and which has been greatly eroded away.

EPA has been negotiating a settlement whereby GE will implement the in-place containment remedy. The design of this remedy has been modified from the conceptual design in the ROD. This modification is intended to offer equal or greater protection to human health and the environment.

#### ACCESS TO REMNANT DEPOSITS

The access routes to the Remnant Deposits have been determined by both EPA and DEC as providing the least disturbance to the community, while being the most practical to implement. Various transportation methods and alignments have been evaluated prior to the selection of the alternatives. The methods evaluated include barges, rail transportation, conveyors, additional bridges and alternate truck routes. The selected access routes are shown on Figure 2 and described below.

Remnant Deposits 2 and 4 will be accessed by roads which will be built on Niagara-Mohawk property off of Sisson Road in the Town of Moreau. An alternate alignment would enter off of Fort Edward Road. Trucks will transport the capping materials from borrow areas, over county roads, to the newly constructed access roads. The roads will be constructed of various grades of stone, and will be similar to roads used by the coal industry.

The access roads to Remnant Deposits 2 and 4 will also be used to truck in material to Remnant Deposit 3. In addition, a temporary bridge will be constructed across the Hudson River. This bridge will be installed after springtime high water levels have receded, and will be removed at the end of the construction season. The bridge has been designed in a manner that will limit any negative effects on the environment.

Approximately 18,000 truckloads of material are needed for the in-place containment of Remnant Deposits 2, 3 and 4.

Remnant Deposit 5 is located in the Town of Ft. Edward, adjacent to the Scott Paper plant. The Scott Paper plant has an existing rail spur that the plant currently uses during its operations. While details still need to be confirmed, it is proposed that soils to be used for the in-place containment of Remnant Deposit 5 be brought in on this rail line. Some materials may still have to be transported in by truck. In the case that it is found to be logistically infeasible to use the Scott Paper rail spur, then all of the material will have to be transported into Remnant Deposit 5 by truck. This would consist of approximately 1500 truckloads of material.

#### In-Place Containment Design

As was stated previously, the conceptual design for the in-place containment of the Remnant Deposits with a soil cap has been modified. GE has proposed to include a layer of material known as Claymax(TM) in the design for the caps. Claymax is a layer of highly absorbent clay which is enclosed between polypropylene layers. The Claymax can be rolled out over the Remnant Deposits, similar to a carpet, and will provide a low permeability layer. This low permeability layer should be very effective in reducing the volatilization of PCBs into the atmosphere, and limiting the infiltration of water into the PCB contaminated soil below. It should be noted that the ROD's primary basis for the interim capping of the sites was that it would reduce direct exposure to PCBs and volatilization of PCBs into the atmosphere. Therefore, including Claymax in the cap design provides the protection required by the ROD, and in addition, limits the amount of infiltration through the Remnant Deposits, which in turn should reduce the movement of PCBs into the Hudson River via groundwater. The material also has the benefit of providing a low permeability layer, similar to a natural clay layer, but with a much thinner layer, thereby eliminating approximately 10,000 truckloads of clay and significantly reducing construction time. EPA and DEC have agreed to incorporate Claymax, or its equivalent, in the design for the caps.

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Any questions regarding the Hudson River PCBs Remnant Deposits may be made to the EPA Project Manager, Douglas Tomchuk, at (212) 264-7508. Written questions should be addressed to:

Douglas Tomchuk  
US Environmental Protection Agency  
Emergency & Remedial Response Division  
Region II - Rm 747  
New York, New York 10278.

26 FEDERAL PLAZA



**APPENDIX C**  
**SIGN-IN SHEETS FROM THE PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING**  
**HELD ON AUGUST 29, 1989**

# Please Sign In

August 29, 1989

Hudson River PCBs

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>
Mark Mahoney	10151 Potten Rd	Post-STAR, Glenst Citizen
Vince Sporrer	112 Market St. Poughkeepsie 12601	Hudson River Sleep Clean
Bridget Bauley	18 Thomas Av. Hudson Falls 12839	WASH Co. CEASE
Carol Deppe	52 Davis Ave NY 12521	
Rachelle Pettigrew	15 Burgoyne Ave NY 12239	
Sharon Ryan	10404 Ft. Ed. Rd. Ft. Ed. 12828	Citizen
Marilyn Stirling	10403 Ft. Ed. Rd. Ft. Ed. 12828	Citizen
Joseph Sullivan	7 Spruce St. - Fort Edward	Village of F.E. Water Sup Vill of F.E. Clerk-Treasurer
Ray League	69 Seminary St. Fort Edward 127	Supl. Vill. of F.E. D.P. Scott Paper
Dan Smith	7271 Hudson St Fort Colman	Citizen
Robert Dickinson	10824 Susan Rd So Glens Falls	
Robert E. Eichler	33 Sherman Ave Dobbs Ferry NY 10522	Chairman Hudson River PCB Settler Advisory Comm
Wallace Petty		
Bernard Bendzinski		
John E. Sanders		

Betsy Lowe  
W. GOECKLEN  
J. Newman  
J. Hansen  
Peter Loranhan  
William Wulfs  
Brian Sheehan  
John R. DeGos. ts

DEC - Region 5 office Ray Brook.  
GE PRINCETON N.J.  
GE rep. EAST Windsor N.J.  
GE Schenectady  
G.E.  
GE Fort Edward

NYSDEC Project Spurr Group

WWSC Radio 6

Hudson River PCB

August 29, 1989

PLEASE SIGN

NAME

ADDRESS

AFFILIATION

James M. Williams, Rt. 1, Box 448, Hudson Falls, NY 12835 (Hudson Falls, NY 12835)  
JAMES H. WILLIAMS, Box 448, Hudson Falls, NY 12835

Jeff & Janice Williams, 10536 St. Ed. Rd. St. Ed. NY 12828

John H. Williams, 118 Broadway, P.O. Box 127, Ft. Edward, NY 12828

James E. Williams, 801 Cay Rd. Ft. Edward, NY 12828 only

Mr. Williams, 285 Broadway, Smiths Falls, NY 12866

219 H 62nd St. Ft. Edward, NY 12828

James Lane, 87 McCre St. Ft. Edward

Linda Bergman, Oak Street, Fort Edward, property owner on the river

Harold S. Ritt, 21 Bay Street, Glen Falls, NY 12801, property owner

Mike Vauie, Supervisor, Town of Kingsbury, Hudson Falls, NY 12

John N. Fisher, 23 Lydus St., Fort Edward, N.Y. 12828 (Town of Kingsbury)

Hudson Chance, 5 W. Summit St., Fort Edward, N.Y. 12828

Robert Dickerson, 69 Kennedy St., Fort Ed.

Don Smith, 7 Spruce Street, Fort Edward

Ray Deane, 7 Glen St., Fort Edward, NY

William E. Ecker, Fort Edward, NY

William Ecker, 11224 Hudson St. to Glen Falls

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don River YCS

PLEASE SIGN IN

The Availability Session

NAME

JAY LACRO  
DAN SMARCO  
G. CAHAN

Joe E. Marchand  
Ed Ryan

ADDRESS

WATER DEPT.

AFFILIATION

WATER

VILLAGE CLERK - FOWLES

2 Church St Greenwich L.I. 1155, Conn. 1154  
(747-4023)

RD #1, 1775 Route 1, New York Co.  
Greenwich, N.Y. 12834  
dorm Bureau

Mayor Ft Edward.

# Please Sign-In

Hudson River PCB's

August 29, 1989

Name

Address

Affiliation

Karl Berger  
Dave Parker

50 Wolf Rd Albany  
9 3rd St. So. Glens Falls

DEC  
G.E.



**ALLIANCE**  
Technologies Corporation

A **TRC** Company

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