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**U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION AGENCY  
REGION 1**

**AMENDED  
RECORD OF DECISION**

***Fletcher's Paint Works and  
Storage Facility Superfund Site***

**Milford, NH**

**June 15, 2009**

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**Amended Record of Decision**

June 15, 2009

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## Part 1:

# **Fletcher's Paint Works and Superfund Site** **Amended Record of Decision Declaration**

## **A. SITE NAME AND LOCATION**

The Fletcher's Paint Works and Storage Facility  
Milford, NH  
NHD001079649  
Operable Unit #1

## **B. STATEMENT OF BASIS AND PURPOSE**

This decision document presents an amendment to the selected remedial action for Operable Unit #1 at the Fletcher's Paint Works and Storage Facility (the Site), in Milford, New Hampshire, which was chosen in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), 42 USC § 9601 *et seq.*, and to the extent practicable, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) as amended, 40 CFR Part 300. The Director of the Office of Site Remediation and Restoration (OSRR) has been delegated the authority to approve this Amended Record of Decision.

This decision was based on the Administrative Record, which has been developed in accordance with Section 113 (k) of CERCLA, and which is available for review at the Wadleigh Memorial Library, Milford, New Hampshire and at the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 1, Office of Site Remediation and Restoration (OSRR) Records Center in Boston, Massachusetts. The Administrative Record Index (Appendix B to this Amended ROD) identifies each of the items comprising the Administrative Record upon which the selection of the amended remedial action is based.

The State of New Hampshire concurs with the selected remedy.

### **C. RATIONALE FOR AMENDMENT**

The 1998 ROD required that the highly contaminated soils be treated on-site by low temperature thermal desorption. This ROD amendment changes this requirement and now requires that this highly contaminated soil be excavated and transported off-site for treatment, if required, and disposal. This ROD Amendment is based on information developed as part of the original remedy selection process, as well as new information obtained as part of the remedial design.

Based on the information available at the time the 1998 ROD was written, off-site disposal was evaluated as a potential cleanup alternative and compared against the low temperature thermal desorption alternative, but not chosen as the cleanup method for highly contaminated soil at the Site. In 2001, the responsible party conducting the cleanup, the General Electric Company (GE), requested that EPA reconsider off-site disposal of the excavated soils to address highly contaminated soil at the site. Also considered at the time of the 1998 ROD, were alternatives involving no action, limited action, containment, solidification, off-site incineration, and on-site solvent extraction. In addition, at the time of the ROD were alternatives proposed by the responsible party conducting the cleanup, the General Electric Company, which employed in-situ thermal destruction. These alternatives were evaluated according to the nine statutory criteria EPA is required by law to consider. While not chosen in the 1998 ROD, EPA's evaluation of the off-site disposal alternative was that this method was also a potentially acceptable way to address the highly contaminated soil at the Site.

GE has been performing the remedial design for the cleanup selected in the 1998 ROD under a Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) issued on July 16, 2001. EPA requested that GE submit, in addition to the design for Low Temperature Thermal Desorption required under the UAO, a design for the Off-Site Disposal alternative that would evaluate excavation and off-site treatment/disposal, as the primary component for source control. Because some of the elements of Off-Site Treatment/Disposal differ from Low Temperature Thermal Desorption, a separate intermediate remedial design was submitted by GE that focused on the Site preparations, support, transportation and schedule for Off-Site Treatment/Disposal to address the highly contaminated soils at the Site.

Most of the new information EPA has obtained is compiled and analyzed in the 2007 Intermediate Remedial Designs for Low Temperature Thermal Desorption and Off-Site Disposal submitted by GE, and addendums to those documents. These intermediate remedial designs presented specific engineering analyses and offered new information that allowed for the review, comparison and selection of Off-Site Treatment/Disposal in this ROD Amendment. All information EPA has considered and/or relied upon to support this remedy change can be found in the Administrative Record to this ROD Amendment. The final remedial action design and implementation are subject to approval by EPA, after review and comment by the State of New Hampshire, and will be consistent with all the criteria and requirements of this ROD Amendment. Other than this change to address the highly contaminated soils thru off-site treatment/disposal, all other requirements of the 1998 ROD remain in effect.

## **D. ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE**

The response action selected in this ROD Amendment is necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment.

## **E. DESCRIPTION OF THE ROD AS AMENDED**

The original, source control component of the 1998 ROD consisted of excavation, on-site treatment of contaminated soils via low temperature thermal desorption, backfilling of excavated areas with treated soils and placement of an asphalt cap over the Elm Street portion of the Site. This ROD Amendment includes excavation and off-site treatment/disposal of the contaminated soils that present the highest risk to public health. The remaining, lesser contaminated soils would be covered to prevent the future long-term spread of the contamination to the groundwater and the contaminated groundwater would be addressed through monitored natural attenuation and long-term monitoring, as set forth in the 1998 ROD.

This ROD Amendment will achieve the same cleanup goals set forth in the 1998 ROD, as amended in the 2001 ESD. The difference between the 1998 ROD Remedy and the Amended Remedy is that excavated soil containing PCB concentrations greater than 50 ppm would be loaded into large trucks for transport and disposal off-site at a TSCA regulated landfill. Some materials excavated from the Site may contain constituents at concentrations which make the material RCRA Characteristic and will require treatment in accordance with land disposal regulations prior to being placed in a landfill. Soils that are excavated and contain PCBs less than 50 ppm may be sent to a RCRA Subtitle D facility. Clean fill would be brought to the Site to fill the excavated areas, prior to capping and final restoration of the Site.

## **F. STATUTORY DETERMINATIONS**

Off-Site Treatment/Disposal will be protective of human health and the environment, complies with federal and state requirements that are applicable or relevant and appropriate to the remedial action, is cost effective, and utilizes permanent solutions and alternative treatment technologies to the maximum extent practicable.

Off-Site Treatment/Disposal will provide a high degree of overall protection and will be effective in the long-term and be permanent by excavating and transporting off-site those soils that could pose a threat to human health. Off-Site Treatment/Disposal satisfies the statutory preference for treatment as a principal element of the remedy.

The selected remedy results in the excavation and treatment/disposal of approximately 28,000 cubic yards of PCB contaminated soil which pose a risk to human health from direct contact and incidental ingestion and under the circumstances of this Site, a continuing source to groundwater. Under the circumstances presented by the Fletcher's Paint Site, the preference for treatment is met by treating soils exhibiting the toxicity characteristic (TC) primarily for metals and possibly for VOCs, as well as soil containing total HOCs (including PCBs) in concentration greater than 1000 ppm. Consistent with

other regulatory findings and the particular circumstances found at the Fletcher's Paint Site, EPA believes these levels are identifiable at the Fletcher's Paint Site and also constitute a principal threat. For those soils sent off-site, where treatment is not required, they will be managed in a protective manner in either RCRA or TSCA-approved landfills, depending on whether the waste constitutes a TSCA or RCRA waste.

Based upon our assessment of the trade-offs among alternatives in terms of: 1) long-term effectiveness and permanence; 2) reduction of toxicity, mobility or volume through treatment; 3) short-term effectiveness; 4) implementability; and 5) cost, EPA finds that the selected remedy provides the best balance of trade-offs between the alternatives. In balancing these factors, EPA has also considered the strong support of the community and the State for the selected alternative.

Because this remedy will result in hazardous substances remaining on-site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, groundwater and land use restrictions will be necessary until cleanup levels are met and a review will be conducted within five years after initiation of remedial action and every five years to ensure that the remedy continues

## **G. AMENDED ROD DATA CERTIFICATION CHECKLIST**

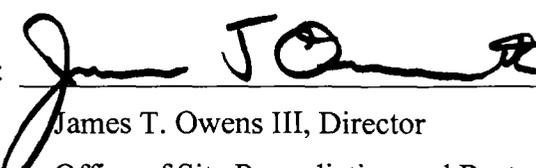
The following information and relevant updates are included in the Decision Summary section of the Amended ROD. Additional information can be found in the Administrative Records for this Site.

1. Decisive factors that led to amending the original 1998 ROD
2. Remedial Action Objectives and cleanup criteria
3. Amended Remedy components
4. Estimated schedule and costs

## **H. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES**

This ROD Amendment documents the selected remedy for contaminated soils under Operable Unit #1 at the Fletcher's Paint Works and Storage Facility Superfund Site. This remedy was selected by the U.S. EPA with concurrence from the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services.

### **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**

By:   
James T. Owens III, Director  
Office of Site Remediation and Restoration  
U.S. EPA New England, Region I

Date: 6/15/09

## **PART 2: THE AMENDED RECORD OF DECISION – DECISION SUMMARY**

### **A. SITE NAME, LOCATION, DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE FOR AMENDMENT**

**SITE NAME:**           **The Fletcher’s Paint Works and Storage Facility**

**Milford, New Hampshire**

**CERCLIS ID # NHD001079649**

**Operable Unit #1**

**SITE LOCATION:** The Fletcher’s Paint Site is situated in southeastern New Hampshire, Hillsborough County, Milford, New Hampshire. The Site is located approximately one-eighth of a mile from downtown Milford, along Route 101A (Elm Street).

The Site primarily consists of two former Fletcher’s Paint Works properties (located on Elm and Mill Street) which are located approximately 700 feet apart, and a drainage ditch which runs from the most southern of the properties to the north and discharges into the adjacent Souhegan River. The Elm Street property is bounded to the north by the Souhegan River, to the east by a historical cemetery, to the south by Route 101A, and to the west by Keyes Drive. The former Keyes municipal water supply well lies approximately 500 feet west of the Site, in the nearby Keyes Recreational Field. Groundwater contamination extends from the Mill Street area of the Site, through the Elm Street area of the Site and north to the Souhegan River.

**Figure 1: Locus Map**



### **LEAD and SUPPORT AGENCIES**

Lead Agency:           United States Environmental Protection Agency

Support Agency:       New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services

## **SITE DESCRIPTION:**

The primary 2-acre areas of the Site consist of two lots formerly owned by Fletcher's Paint Works: a former paint manufacturing plant/retail outlet on Elm Street and a storage shed area 700 feet south on Mill Street. Fletcher's Paint Works manufactured and sold paints and stains, for residential use, at its Milford plant from 1949 until 1991. Bulk paint pigments, drums and miscellaneous materials were stored at the Mill Street storage shed area. During operation of the paint facility, hundreds of drums were stored beside and behind the plant, and naphtha and mineral spirits were stored in underground tanks. Hundreds of drums of scrap pyranol were stored on Mill Street. Contaminants from the Mill Street area were found in a nearby drainage ditch and wetland, adjoining the nearby Hampshire Paper Company property.

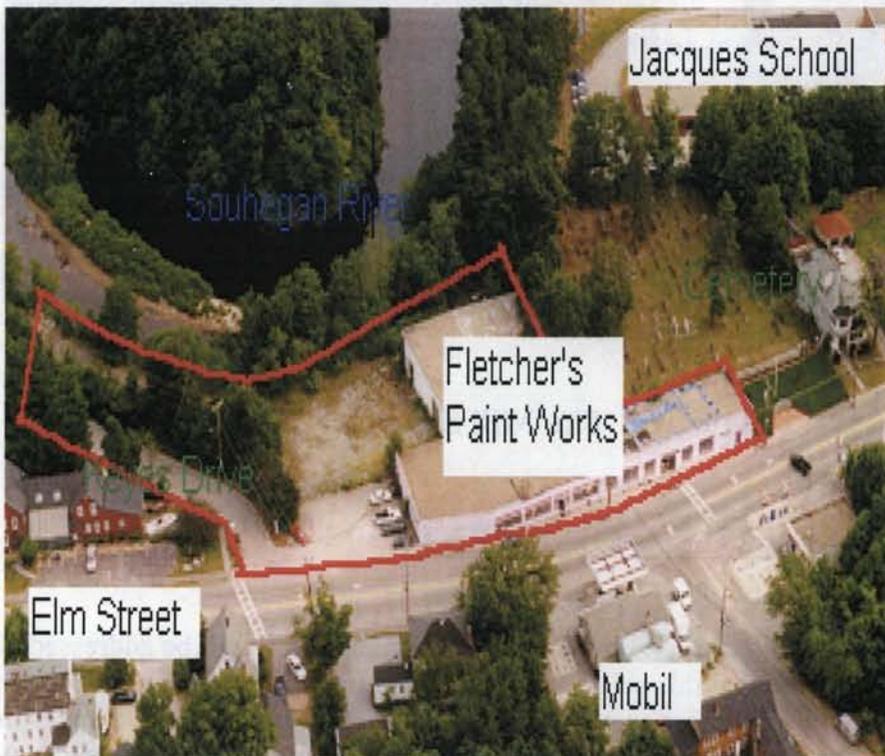
In 1982, the State inspected the facility in response to a complaint and found 800 drums of alkyd resins and 21 drums of solvent. Leaking and open drums, as well as stained soil, were observed. An EPA investigation of the Site was prompted by the discovery of VOC contamination in the adjacent Keyes Municipal Water Supply Well. Drums were removed from the Elm Street facility, and a permeable synthetic liner and clean fill were placed over areas containing high levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) at both the Mill Street and Elm Street locations. By the end of 1991, EPA had a fence built around the Elm Street property. The storage shed on Mill Street and its contents, along with the contents left inside the Elm Street property when the business shut down, were properly disposed of during the summer of 1993, due to deteriorating conditions and concern of local citizens. In 1995, PCB contaminated surface soils were removed from three residential properties adjacent to the Mill Street Site. Asphalt was also placed over Mill Street to direct future run-off away from these residential properties. In 1996, contaminated soils were removed from a small piece of land adjacent to the Elm Street facility to allow for construction of a Korean War Memorial. In December 2000, EPA demolished and disposed of the former Fletcher's Paint Works building on the Elm Street property and covered the area with sand. The building was vacant, in deteriorating condition and presented concerns for public safety given its location adjacent to the sidewalk and Route 101A. The demolition action was completed in the spring of 2001.

The Fletcher's Paint Site is situated in a densely populated residential and commercial area, located approximately 1/8th mile from the downtown Milford area. Approximately 11,400 people within 3 miles of the Site obtain drinking water from public and private wells. There are three schools nearby and a 10-acre recreation field (Keyes Field) located adjacent to the Site. The Elm Street portion of the Site is located adjacent to the Souhegan River, which is used for recreational activities. Across the River from the Site is the Boys and Girls Club property. A footbridge extends across the River allowing pedestrian access between the Boy and Girls Club and the Keyes Field.

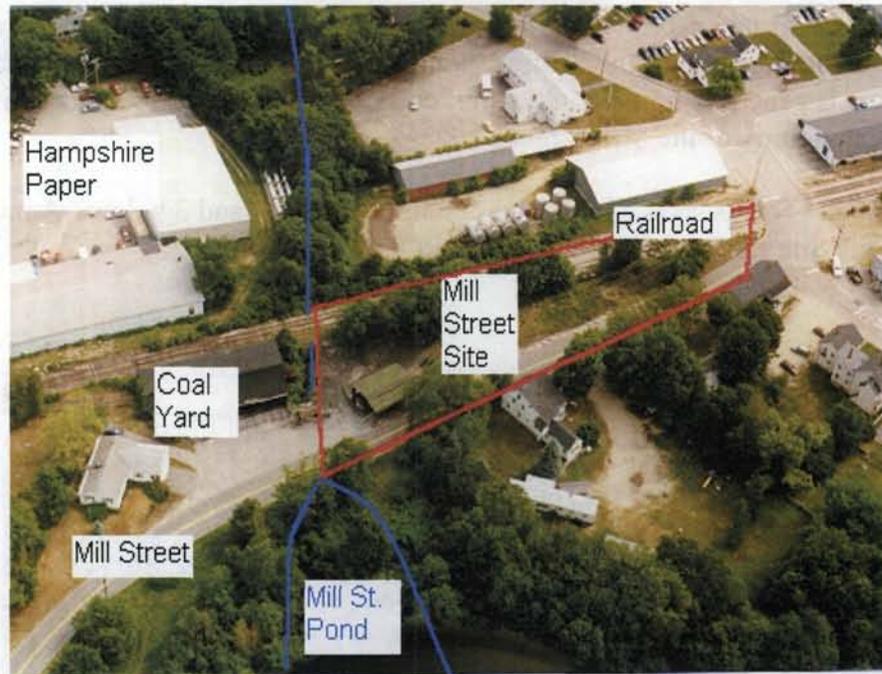
The Fletcher's Paint Site is situated along the southeastern extent of the Milford-Souhegan Aquifer. Depth to groundwater across the Site and varies from approximately four feet below the ground surface near Mill Street Pond to approximately twenty feet at the Elm Street Site and twelve feet at Keyes Field. The saturated thickness also varies across the Site from approximately ten feet near the Mill Street property to twenty feet beneath the Elm Street property and fifty-five feet beneath Keyes Field.

Groundwater flow is toward the Souhegan River and flows generally in a north-northwest direction from the Mill Street Site and a north-northeast direction across the Elm Street Site and Keyes Field. This lateral flow is consistent with regional interpretations that suggest the River is the primary groundwater discharge point associated with this part of the Milford-Souhegan Aquifer. Vertical flow in both the overburden and bedrock aquifers is generally upward in the immediate vicinity of the Souhegan River and prevails downward in the vicinity of the Mill Street Site.

The Fletcher's Paint Site is shown in greater detail in Figures 2 and 3 below. A more complete description of the Site can be found in the 1998 ROD.



**Figure 2: The Elm Street Area of the Site**



**Figure 3: The Mill Street Area of the Site**

**RATIONALE FOR THE AMENDMENT:**

This ROD amendment focuses on how highly contaminated soil will be addressed at the Site. The 1998 ROD required that this soil be excavated and treated on-site by low temperature thermal desorption (also referred to as "LTTD"). This ROD amendment changes that requirement and, instead, now requires that this highly contaminated soil be excavated and transported off-site for treatment, if required, and disposed of at appropriate facilities (also referred to as "OSD"). This ROD Amendment was developed based on information developed as part of the original remedy selection process, as well as new information obtained as part of the remedial design process.

Based on the information available at the time the 1998 ROD was written, an off-site disposal alternative was evaluated as a potential cleanup alternative and compared against the low temperature thermal desorption alternative, but not chosen as the cleanup method for highly contaminated soil at the Site. Also considered at the time of the 1998 ROD, were alternatives involving no action, limited action, containment, solidification, off-site incineration, and on-site solvent extraction. Also considered at the time of the ROD were alternatives proposed by the responsible party conducting the cleanup, the General Electric Company, which employed in-situ thermal destruction.

In 2001, GE requested that EPA reconsider off-site disposal for the highly contaminated soil at the Site. EPA had previously evaluated, during the Feasibility Study, several cleanup alternatives whereby highly contaminated soils would be excavated and disposed of off-site. These alternatives were evaluated according to the nine statutory criteria required by law. While not chosen in the 1998 ROD, EPA's evaluation of the off-site disposal was that this cleanup method was also a potentially acceptable way to address the highly contaminated soil at the Site. For these reasons, EPA agreed to reconsider off-site disposal at such a time when details of an OSD alternative could be compared to those of the LTDD remedy, and reevaluated against the NCP nine criteria.

GE has been performing the remedial design for the cleanup method selected in the 1998 ROD under a Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) since issuance on July 16, 2001. EPA requested that GE submit, in addition to the design for Low Temperature Thermal Desorption, a design for the Off-Site Disposal alternative as the primary component for source control. Because some of the design elements of an Off-Site Treatment/Disposal alternative differ from Low Temperature Thermal Desorption, a separate intermediate remedial design was submitted by GE that focused on the site preparations, support, transportation and schedule for Off-site Treatment/Disposal to address the highly contaminated soils at the Site.

Most of the new information EPA has obtained is compiled and analyzed in the 2007 Intermediate Remedial Design for Low Temperature Thermal Desorption submitted by GE pursuant to the UAO, and addendums to those documents, as well as a 2007 Intermediate Remedial Design for Off-Site Disposal submitted by GE and a September 2007 Comparative Analysis technical memorandum. These intermediate remedial designs and the Comparative Analysis presented specific engineering analyses and offered new information that allowed for the review, comparison and selection of Off-Site Treatment/Disposal in this ROD Amendment.<sup>1</sup> The information EPA has considered and/or relied upon to support this remedy change can be found in the Administrative Record for this ROD Amendment.<sup>2</sup>

The final remedial action design and implementation details are subject to approval by EPA, after review and comment by the State of New Hampshire, and will be consistent with all the criteria and requirements of this ROD Amendment. Other than this change to address the highly contaminated soil at the Site thru off-site treatment/disposal, all other requirements of the 1998 ROD remain in effect, including the need for long-term containment of the low threat materials, the monitoring of contaminated groundwater and the cleanup levels as discussed in Section K.

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<sup>1</sup> EPA provided comment to the Intermediate Remedial Designs on November 1, 2007.

<sup>2</sup> The Administrative Record contains detailed information EPA considered in selection of this Amended Remedy, and is available at the Records Center at the EPA Region 1 Office, One Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts and at the Wadleigh Memorial Library, Nashua Street, Milford, New Hampshire.

Off-Site Treatment/Disposal has some implementation advantages over on-site Low Temperature Thermal Desorption. For example, both cleanup methods would result in increased local truck traffic and require approximately the same number of truck trips to implement this portion of the cleanup. However, the truck traffic associated with Off-Site Treatment/Disposal would occur over a much shorter time frame. Off-Site Treatment/Disposal would generate approximately 5,600 large, 20 cy truck trips entering and leaving Milford, New Hampshire. Under the construction schedule developed as part of the intermediate remedial design, traffic would occur primarily during excavation, handling, off-site transportation and disposal operations, and the hauling of clean materials for capping and site restoration, estimated at 110 working days, with an average of 52 truck trips (or 26 trucks) per day over a 4 month time period.

In contrast, the 5,350 truck trips estimated to implement Low Temperature Thermal Desorption would be smaller 10 cy trucks, moving soils between the Mill and Elm Street areas. Larger trucks would haul soils, debris and other materials off-site which would not be treated by LTTD and bring in clean materials for capping and restoration. Under the construction schedule developed as part of the intermediate remedial design, traffic would primarily occur during excavation/treatment/backfill operations estimated at about 460 working days and an average of 12 truck trips (or 6 trucks) per day over a 13-month period (including a 3 month winter shutdown period).

In addition, the overall timeframe to complete construction under the Off-Site Disposal/Treatment remedy is expected to be approximately 15.5 months compared to the estimated construction timeframe of approximately 30 months for Low Temperature Thermal Desorption. Off-Site Disposal/Treatment has a significantly shorter construction schedule and therefore can achieve soil cleanup levels sooner, which shortens the duration for impacts on and disruption to the community. Finally, the costs associated with the implementation of Off-Site Treatment/Disposal are approximately \$6 million less than the costs for on-site Low Temperature Thermal Desorption.

## **B. SITE HISTORY AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CONTAMINATION**

Commercial and light industrial use at the Fletcher's Paint facilities dates back to the late 1700's and the land has been used for such activities as carriage painting, a blacksmith shop, an armory, a car dealership, a Town burning dump, a paint manufacturing and retail facility and a consignment shop. Fletcher's Paint Works operated at the Site from approximately 1948 until 1991. During the Fletcher's Paint operations, hundreds of drums of hazardous substances were stored outside at both the Elm and Mill Street areas.

Spills, leaks, manufacturing operations, and dust suppression activities led to the current contamination of the soils at the Site. PCBs, the primary contaminant at the Site, were brought to the Site from approximately 1948 until 1967 from the General Electric facilities in Hudson Falls and Fort Edward, New York in a material called scrap pyranol. This scrap pyranol was a waste liquid, which could contain PCBs, trichloroethylene and trichlorobenzene as well as small amounts of other waste

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compounds. A small amount of waste PCB material also came from the Sprague Electric Company and the Aerovox Company.

As a result, PCBs and other contaminants were released to the environment and are found at concentrations in Site soils, sediments, and groundwater at levels that pose an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment. Additional details on the Site history and the characterization of the contamination at the Site can be found in the 1998 ROD and the 2009 Pre-Design Investigation Report.

### **HISTORY OF CERCLA ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES:**

There are several parties that have been identified by EPA as potentially responsible parties and who are responsible for the investigation and cleanup at the Site. The Fletcher's Paint Works Company is defunct. The Town of Milford signed a Consent Decree with the EPA in 1998 and agreed to pay a portion of the past and future response costs at the Site and provide in-kind services. Two parties, Sprague Electric and Aerovox were *de minimis* contributors to the contamination at the Site. As a result, they signed a Consent Decree with EPA in 2002 and agreed to pay their portion of the past and future costs at the Site. EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to the General Electric Company on July 16, 2001 to perform the remedial design and remedial action for the first phase of cleanup at the Site. A further discussion of additional enforcement activities at the Site can be found in the 1998 ROD.

### **C. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

Overall, EPA has maintained close contact with the Town of Milford and interested parties. Throughout the Site's history, community concern and involvement has been high. Public meetings began at the Site in 1991 and a significant number of individuals have attended the periodic meetings held by EPA over the years regarding the Site. The Town of Milford, the current owner of the former Fletcher Paint properties, has also been a key player in all discussions regarding the Site. The community has voiced significant concern over the years regarding truck traffic near the Site, dust control, impacts to the local schools and the adjacent Keyes Recreation Field. As part of the public participation process required under CERCLA, the Town and the local community submitted comments in support of the 1998 ROD.

The Town has participated in this amended ROD process by reviewing the remedial design documents developed by GE including both Intermediate Design Reports. Their comments and concerns have been incorporated by GE as part of the design process. Many ancillary open, public and Town meetings have also been held to discuss capping and restoration details for the final design.

In September of 2007, after reviewing the intermediate remedial design reports for both Off-Site Disposal and Low Temperature Thermal Desorption submitted by GE, EPA met with the Milford Board of Selectmen. After discussion of these two cleanup options, the Board of Selectman agreed that EPA should present the Off-Site Disposal alternative to the public for comment.

Under Section 117(c) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9617(c) and the NCP, 40 C.F.R. §300.435(c)(2) (ii), if EPA proposes to fundamentally alter the basic features of the selected remedy with respect to scope, performance, or cost, then EPA is required to prepare an evaluation of the proposed amendment and provide an opportunity for public comment. In June 2008, EPA released a Proposed Plan that evaluated changing from on-site Low Temperature Thermal Desorption to Off-Site Disposal as the primary means to address the highly contaminated soil at the Site. In support of this proposed change, major design documents and the technical memorandum comparing the two options were made available to the public on EPA and NHDES's websites. On June 17, 2008, EPA held a Public Meeting at the Town Hall Auditorium to present information on the proposed change and to discuss how it differed from the cleanup method selected in the 1998 ROD. From June 18 through July 18, 2008, EPA held a 30-day public comment period to accept written comments on the proposed change described in the Proposed Plan. On July 8, 2008, a Public Hearing was held at the Town's Auditorium to accept oral comments. Upon request from a citizen, the public comment period was extended until August 18, 2008. A transcript of the Public Hearing and EPA's response to formal written and oral comments are included in the Responsiveness Summary, which is part of this ROD Amendment and the Administrative Record. The majority of the comments received by EPA on the Proposed Plan involved trucking, temporary road closures, dust mitigation, community safety, and continued use of the Keyes Recreational Field.

Pursuant to Section 300.825(c) of the NCP, EPA updated the Administrative Record for this ROD Amendment and added documents, which EPA considered and/or relied upon to amend the response action for the Fletcher's Paint Site. See Appendix B for the Administrative Record Index.

#### **D. SCOPE AND ROLE OF RESPONSE ACTION**

EPA has divided the Site into two operable units. The first phase of cleanup, Operable Unit One (also referred to as OU1), includes the contaminated soils and groundwater at the Elm and Mill Street Areas of the Site. The second phase of cleanup, Operable Unit Two (also referred to as OU2), includes the contamination within the Souhegan River and the groundwater under the Keyes Field.

The September 30, 1998 ROD sets forth the cleanup actions required to address Operable Unit One at the Site. The remedial measures presented in the 1998 ROD would prevent direct contact and incidental ingestion of contaminated soils and the future migration of contaminants from the Site into groundwater and would restore groundwater to concentrations at or below the drinking water standards through natural attenuation processes. Principal threat wastes present at the Site included soil containing high levels of PCBs which pose an unacceptable risk to human health through potential current and future direct contact and incidental ingestion of these soils and which may migrate into groundwater at levels exceeding drinking water standards. Once soil cleanup levels have been achieved within the Site, and the remaining soils are covered to minimize further leaching, groundwater would be monitored until drinking water standards are met. An Explanation of Significant Differences was signed in 2001 to clarify cleanup

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requirements at the Site. This ROD Amendment addresses a change to a portion of the source control component of the 1998 ROD.

EPA is currently conducting a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for Operable Unit Two that will address contaminated sediment at the Site. EPA anticipates that this OU2 RI/FS will be completed in 201009.

## **E. DESCRIPTION OF THE 1998 ROD REMEDY**

CERCLA and the NCP set forth the process by which remedial actions are evaluated and selected. In accordance with these requirements, a range of alternatives was developed for the Site. With respect to source control, the RI/FS developed a range of alternatives, which were also described in the 1998 ROD. These included alternatives that employed treatment to address principal threats, containment of residuals and management of untreated waste; and alternative(s) that involve little or no treatment but provide protection through engineering or institutional controls; as well as a no action alternative. The 1998 ROD included a review of a limited number of remedial alternatives that attain site-specific remediation levels within different time frames using different technologies.

An off-site disposal alternative was discussed in the 1998 ROD but was not selected over Low Temperature Thermal Desorption because the information at the time indicated that while both alternatives would be able to meet the Site cleanup levels in similar time frames and for similar costs, Low Temperature Thermal Desorption offered treatment as a principal component to reduce toxicity, mobility and volume. In addition, at the time the State and the Community supported Low Temperature Thermal Desorption and GE supported limited excavation and containment and in-situ thermal destruction via thermal wells.

The major 1998 ROD components included:

### **Phase 1 - Mill Street Site Soil Cleanup:**

To address the current and future risks associated with dermal contact or ingestion of the contaminated surface and subsurface soils at the Mill Street area, the following cleanup activities would occur:

- Excavation of approximately 1,500 yd<sup>3</sup> of surface soils (0 to 1 foot) at the Mill Street Area to a depth of 1 foot, wherever PCB concentrations are greater than 1 mg/kg PCB.

To address the future risks associated with ingestion of contaminated groundwater at the Mill Street Area as a result of leaching, the following cleanup activities would occur:

- Excavation of approximately 12,000 yd<sup>3</sup> of subsurface soils at the Mill Street area (1 to 20 feet (bedrock) below surface), approximately 3,000 yd<sup>3</sup> of which are located below the water table, wherever PCB concentrations remain that exceed 1 mg/kg PCB; or excavation of soils to a PCB concentration at which leaching models and/or soil column testing show that infiltration through the remaining PCB soil concentrations would not result in future groundwater concentrations in excess of the 0.5 ug/l MCL groundwater

concentration for PCBs.

- Water collected from the dewatering of the excavated soils and water collected as a result of lowering of the water table to conduct the excavation, would be either treated on-site in a mobile unit and appropriately discharged to the Souhegan River or sent off-site to a treatment facility.
- Treatment of approximately 13,500 yd<sup>3</sup> of excavated soils by ex-situ thermal desorption. The thermal desorption unit would be located on the Elm Street property. This property is currently secured with a fence. Liquid PCB condensate produced from the thermal desorption process would be disposed of off-site at an appropriate facility.
- Demolition and disposal of the Fletcher's Elm Street building prior to, or following thermal desorption activities. The manufacturing portion of this building was used to store paint pigments and chemicals. While these were removed in the 1993 removal action, gross contamination still exists in this facility and therefore some of the debris would have to be disposed of at an appropriate landfill facility. (Action completed by the EPA in 2001).
- Off-site disposal of all soil and debris that is either oversized or cannot be treated through the thermal desorption unit. All contaminated soil and debris would be disposed of in accordance with TSCA disposal regulations.
- Backfilling of the treated soils back onto the Mill Street Site and restoration of the property consistent with the anticipated future use of the Site. Specifically, the majority of the Mill Street Site would be paved, physically re-aligning Mill Street. The pavement would reduce infiltration of precipitation, control erosion, and promote drainage away from the residential properties.
- Regrading and repair of the storm drainage ditch system, as necessary, to promote surface water flow away from the Site. Erosion control measures shall be incorporated into the final drainage system to prevent erosion or debris from restricting future storm water flow from the Mill Street site or filling in of the drainage ditch.

#### Phase 2 - Elm Street Area Soil Cleanup:

To address the current and future risks associated with dermal contact or ingestion of the contaminated surface and subsurface soils at the Elm Street Area:

- Excavation of approximately 2,800 yd<sup>3</sup> of surface soils at the Elm Street Area to a depth of 1 foot, wherever PCB concentrations are greater than 1 mg/kg PCB.
- Excavation of approximately 1,000 yd<sup>3</sup> of subsurface soils, within the utility corridor(s), at the Elm Street area at depths between 1 and 10 feet, wherever PCB concentrations are greater than 25 mg/kg PCB. Final location of the utility corridor(s) within the site would be determined during design.

- Excavation of approximately 11,600 yd<sup>3</sup> of remaining subsurface soils, with the exception of the "hot spot" materials described below, from 1 foot to the seasonally low water table, wherever PCB concentrations remain that exceed 100 mg/kg; or to a PCB concentration at which leaching models and/or soil column testing show that infiltration through the remaining PCB soil concentrations would not result in future groundwater concentrations in excess of the 0.5 ug/l MCL groundwater concentration for PCBs.
- Excavation and off-site disposal in an appropriate landfill of the EB-03 "hot spot," a semi-solid stain (polyamide and polyurethane) material. This material is not amenable to the thermal desorption process, as the material is comprised of polyurethane, alkyd resins, etc., which may affect the performance of the thermal desorption unit. (The actual volume of this material is estimated to be 1,000 -2,000 yd<sup>3</sup>, and is considered part of the subsurface excavation volume describe above.)
- Removal and disposal of the 5 underground storage tanks located on the Fletcher's Elm Street property. (Two tanks were removed along with the 2000/2001 building demolition action).
- Treatment of the approximately 15,400 yd<sup>3</sup> of excavated soils by ex-situ thermal desorption. Liquid PCB condensate produced from the thermal desorption process would be disposed of off-site at an appropriate facility.
- Backfilling of the treated soils on-site.
- Final grading of and placement of a 10-inch soil cover over the treated soils, or placement of treated soils (PCB concentrations less than or equal to 1 mg/kg PCB) within the top foot. Asphalt would be placed on areas designated for parking, consistent with the final grading plans and the future anticipated use of the Site. The asphalt covering would promote drainage and further minimize infiltration through the residual contamination at the Site. Restoration and landscaping of the remaining areas, not covered by asphalt. Erosion control measures would be incorporated into the final grading to prevent erosion of the cover materials off-site and into the Souhegan River.
- Institutional controls, in the form of deed restrictions would be implemented to prevent unauthorized access into the subsurface. Deed restrictions would also have to implemented to restrict future use of the Site, or the modification of the cover or surface drainage structures in ways inconsistent with this remedy or the anticipated future use of the Site.

Groundwater:

- Establish a Groundwater Management Zone (GMZ) under NH's Comprehensive Groundwater Policy. The GMZ sets boundaries within which groundwater will be monitored over time to ensure that the contaminant concentrations are decreasing; to ensure that the remaining contamination has not migrated beyond the established boundaries or impacted the Souhegan River; and that the remedial action cleanup is working and remaining effective over time. Institutional controls would have to be

implemented to restrict the use of the groundwater within the GMZ, while contaminant concentrations are in excess of drinking water standards. Further action may be necessary consistent with the NH Comprehensive Groundwater Policy.

- Interim Groundwater Cleanup Levels must be achieved within the GMZ and maintained for a period of three consecutive years. A risk assessment will be performed on residual groundwater contamination to determine protectiveness of the remedy. If EPA determined the remedy is not protective, the remedial action shall continue until protective levels are achieved and not exceeded for three years or until the remedy is deemed protective or is modified.

## **F. SUMMARY OF SITE CONDITIONS**

A detailed description of the Site conditions can be found in the 1998 ROD as well as the 2009 Pre-Design Investigation Report.

Several removal actions over a period of years have addressed imminent public health threats at the Site. Through these removal actions, hundreds of drums and boxes of hazardous substances have been removed from the Site. The installation of a fence at the Elm Street area and a temporary cap over Site soils have temporarily protected workers and trespassers from the high concentrations of PCBs found in the Site soils. The severely deteriorating PCB-contaminated wooden Mill Street shed was demolished and the paint pigment and miscellaneous drum contents were disposed of off-site. PCB-contaminated surface soils from three residential properties located on Mill Street, across from the storage shed property were also excavated and disposed off-site.

As required by the 1998 ROD, in the fall of 2000, EPA tasked the Army Corp of Engineers with the demolition and disposal of the former Fletcher's Elm Street building. By 2000, this building was vacant, in deteriorating condition with large cracks and holes in the concrete structure, a leaking roof, no heat or electricity, located adjacent to a sidewalk used by local school children, and close to a heavily traveled state highway. The condition of the building posed an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public and a decision was made by EPA to demolish and dispose of the building.

The Pre-Design Investigations undertaken from 2001-2005 by GE, confirmed the presence of a substantial volume of PCB contaminated soils at the Site. Long-term storage, leaks, spills and manufacturing operations resulted in PCB contamination at and below the water table at the Elm Street area of the Site and to the top of bedrock at the Mill Street area. The water table at the Elm Street area is found at approximately 23 feet below grade and approximately 7 feet below grade in the Mill Street area. The surface of the bedrock at the Mill Street area is approximately 20 feet below grade. Contaminants from the Site have migrated into the groundwater and the plume of contaminated groundwater in both the overburden and the bedrock extends from the Mill Street area, north through the Elm Street area to the Souhegan River.

Currently the Elm and Mill Street properties have a temporary cover of sand and gravel and are monitored while they await final cleanup. Groundwater monitoring is proceeding on a quarterly basis through remedial design and information relative to groundwater contamination at the site can be found in the quarterly Water Monitoring Reports for the Site.

## **G. SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS**

The 1998 ROD presented a detailed summary of Site risks. Risks related to exposure to contaminated Site soils and groundwater have not changed. A summary of these Site risks is presented below.

### **1. 1998 OU1 Human Health Risk Assessment:**

The 1998 ROD sets forth the evaluation of risks posed by the Site, based on data collected during the remedial investigations. This risk estimate is a conservative analysis of the potential for adverse health effects to occur, based on possible exposures scenarios for the Site. The exposure scenarios identified and risk evaluations conducted in support of the 1998 ROD are still valid. Therefore, no additional risk assessment activities were performed to complete this ROD Amendment. Further information relative to the risk assessment can be found in the 1998 ROD.

Exposures to the following media present an unacceptable cancer risk: surface soils at the Elm Street and Mill Street locations, subsurface soil at Elm Street area and the Draper Energy portion of the Mill Street area, and groundwater. The compounds contributing to the majority of the potential cancer risk in Elm Street and Mill Street soils are PCBs. The compounds contributing to the majority of the potential cancer risk in ground water are benzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, trichloroethylene, and PCBs.

Exposures to the following media present an unacceptable non-cancer risk: surface soils at the Elm Street and Mill Street areas and near the drainage ditch, subsurface soils at the Elm Street area, and groundwater. The contaminants contributing to the majority of the potential non-carcinogenic effects in groundwater are ethylbenzene, manganese, and PCBs.

### **2. 1998 Ecological Risk Assessment:**

A Preliminary Ecological Risk Assessment was conducted as part of the Phase 1A Remedial Investigation to assess the potential site contamination risks to the dominant biota and major ecosystems found in the vicinity of the Site. The primary objectives of the preliminary ecological risk assessment were to document the baseline ecological conditions at the Site and in the surrounding local study area, and evaluate the need for supplemental field studies to fully characterize the biological communities of the study area that may have been or could have been affected by Site-derived contamination. The findings were reported as part of the Phase 1A RI, in the March 15, 1994 Final Report for the Preliminary Ecological Risk Assessment at the Fletcher's Paint Site.

As a result of the Preliminary Ecological Risk Assessment, the Souhegan River was separated from the OU1 study area, and will be further investigated as part of OU2 activities. The conclusion from the Preliminary Ecological Risk Assessment was that there were areas of the Site which held potential for ecological impacts as a result of Site-related contamination. These studies are on-going and the results will be documented in a supplemental Baseline Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment on the Souhegan River (OU2).

## **H. REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES**

Based on preliminary information relating to types of contaminants, environmental media of concern, and potential exposure pathways, remedial action objectives (RAOs) were developed during the Feasibility Study to aid in the development of alternatives. These remedial action objectives were developed to mitigate existing and future potential threats to human health and the environment. Remedial Action Objectives developed for the 1998 ROD, and remain unchanged for this ROD Amendment, as follows:

1. Prevent the ingestion of groundwater contaminated in excess of drinking water standards (MCLs/MCLGs) or, in their absence, which produces an incremental cancer risk greater than  $10^{-6}$ , for each carcinogenic compound. Also prevent ingestion of contaminated groundwater, which produces an incremental cancer risk level greater than  $10^{-4}$  to  $10^{-6}$  for all carcinogenic compounds together.
2. Prevent ingestion of groundwater contaminated in excess of drinking water standards for each non-carcinogenic compound, which produces a hazard quotient greater than 1 and a total hazard index of 1 to 10.
3. Restore the groundwater to drinking water standards or, in their absence, the more stringent of an incremental cancer risk of greater than  $10^{-6}$ , for each carcinogenic compound, or a hazard quotient of 1 for each non-carcinogenic compound. Also restore the aquifer to the more stringent of (1) a total incremental cancer risk level of  $10^{-4}$  to  $10^{-6}$  for all carcinogenic compounds; or (2) a hazard index of 1 to 10.
4. Prevent contact with soil contamination through ingestion or dermal contact which produces an incremental cancer risk of greater than  $10^{-6}$  for each carcinogenic compound. Also prevent dermal contact with and ingestion of contaminated soil, which produces a total incremental cancer risk level of  $10^{-4}$  to  $10^{-6}$  for all carcinogenic compounds.
5. Prevent contact with soil contamination which, through ingestion or dermal contact, produces a hazard quotient greater than 1 for each non-carcinogenic compound and a total hazard index of 1 to 10.
6. Prevent the leaching of contaminants from the soil to the groundwater that would result in groundwater contamination in excess of drinking water standards.
7. Prevent or mitigate the release of contaminants to the Souhegan River in excess of surface water standards.

The remedial action objective of a "total hazard index of 1 to 10" is clarified in this amendment to mean "a total hazard index of 1 to 10 without regard to target tissue". This clarification is needed because the EPA risk management criterion for non-carcinogens is that a total hazard

index for multiple chemicals with the same target tissue (e.g. kidney, central nervous system, blood) may not exceed 1.

**I. COMMON FEATURES TO BOTH LTTD AND OSD**

Implementation of either Low Temperature Thermal Desorption (LTTD) or Off-Site Disposal (OSD) would require several common activities including Site preparation, excavation, material handling, off-site disposal, and Site restoration as presented in the table below:

<b>Work Activity</b>	<b>1998 ROD Remedy: LTTD</b>	<b>Amended Remedy: OSD</b>
Site Preparation	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
Excavation	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
Material Handling	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
Off-site Transportation and Treatment/Disposal	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
On-site Thermal Treatment	<b>X</b>	
Backfilling and Restoration	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
Institutional Controls	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>

A description of the common elements for both remedies is presented below. A comparison of the baseline construction time frames for the implementation of these common elements (and other remedy components) is presented at the end of this section in Table 1. Additional comparative information can be found in the September 20, 2007 Technical Memorandum – *Comparison of Low Temperature Thermal Desorption and Off-Site Disposal Remedies*.

**1. Site Preparation**

Both cleanup options would require general Site preparation activities to mobilize equipment to the Site, establish Site management and control, remove trees, construct temporary access roads, and establish designated areas of work for material and equipment handling. Low Temperature Thermal Desorption would also require pre-excavation of approximately 5,000 cy of soils and the construction of equipment pads for the Low Temperature Thermal Desorption treatment facility and support equipment. Low Temperature Thermal Desorption would also require pre-operational performance testing prior to full-scale operations.

Low Temperature Thermal Desorption would also require a wider temporary access road to support truck traffic and materials handling during the operation of the treatment unit. This wider access road would be west of the current Keyes Drive location and provide two-way construction traffic to the treatment area and Keyes Field.

## **2. Excavation**

The limits and scope of the excavation activities are the same for both cleanup options, as both must meet the 1998 ROD cleanup levels. Excavation would proceed in two phases: 1) excavation to reach the 1998 soil cleanup levels; and 2) over-excavation required to construct an engineered soil cover system as well as utility and tree corridors in accordance with the final restoration plans for the Site. The only significant difference between the two options is with respect to how the excavated material is handled.

The 1998 ROD estimated that approximately 28,900 cy of materials would be excavated to meet the cleanup levels established for the Site. Pre-design investigations and the remedial designs did not significantly alter this estimate, and established the aerial and vertical extent of contaminated soils that would need to be addressed to achieve soil cleanup levels.

Excavation activities would require a number of controls for both cleanup options to ensure safety to the community, site workers and adjacent structures. These excavation controls include: fixed structural supports and/or excavation side slope grading to stabilize the excavations; dewatering to lower the water table to excavate deep soils at and near the Mill Street area; water treatment to manage the groundwater removed during dewatering; and diversion of road, rail, and pedestrian traffic away from the work areas.

Dewatering of saturated soils at the Mill Street area would be required for both cleanup options, before and during excavation. This water would be treated on-site at the Mill Street area by filtration, air stripping, and carbon adsorption before being discharged to the Souhegan River.

While the sequencing and scheduling of material handling activities varies between the two cleanup options, the final horizontal and vertical limits of excavation, the structural excavation supports and excavation side slope grading techniques, and construction equipment used to excavate impacted materials, would be the same.

## **3. Material Handling**

While both cleanup options include the need for material handling to meet soil cleanup levels, Low Temperature Thermal Desorption would require a significantly more complex process to move and stockpile excavated materials before and after treatment. Off-Site Disposal involves a much simpler process of loading excavated material onto trucks for transportation to appropriate off-site treatment and disposal facilities. Off-Site Disposal may require the segregation and temporary staging of materials on-site to segregate waste streams for disposal requirements. Such differences in material handling contribute to the difference in timeframe to meet cleanup levels with Off-Site Disposal being notably shorter than the timeframe for Low Temperature Thermal Desorption.

Both cleanup options would require transportation of clean materials to the Elm Street area to construct the engineered, low-permeability soil cover, or any equivalent cover, per the 1998 ROD. Typical engineered covers include sand, gravel, and topsoil to promote run-off and reduce infiltration and erosion. The engineered cover system would reduce infiltration of precipitation and prevent PCBs that remain at the Site below cleanup levels from leaching into the

groundwater above drinking water standards. Air, dust and emission monitoring and controls would be required during all construction and treatment operations for both cleanup options. Impacts to roadways are similar for both cleanup options. Construction, excavation and material handling operations would require the closing of Keyes Drive and a portion of Mill and Elm Streets during construction. In addition, the northern most travel lane along Elm Street, adjacent to the Elm Street area of the Site, would require temporary closure while shallow excavation and immediate backfilling and repaving activities are conducted. Mill Street would be closed to vehicular traffic to allow excavation and backfilling operations to be performed at the Mill Street area. Only the eastern-most portion of Mill Street is anticipated to be closed. Temporary access would be provided for the nearby Mill Street residents.

There are additional impacts to the Keyes Field area from Low Temperature Thermal Desorption. Keyes Drive would be closed to public access during construction. Contractors would require the use of Keyes Drive to address contaminated soils, situate the Low Temperature Thermal Desorption unit and transport equipment and personnel to and from Keyes Field area. The small size and the need to perform excavation on all areas of the Elm Street area of the site require the limited use of Keyes Field for office trailers and various clean operations, per the 1998 ROD. Figure 4, on page 18 provides a comparison of the Keyes Field footprint required by each cleanup option.

#### **4. Off-Site Transportation and Treatment/Disposal**

Both cleanup options require some volume of excavated materials to be sent off-site for disposal. Low Temperature Thermal Desorption would require approximately 3,000 cy of excavated soil be disposed of off-site because a fraction of the excavated soil would not be expected to be treated in the LTTD facility due to size of the material and/or contents. In addition, approximately 7,400 cy of materials associated with the LTTD facility staging pad would require off-site disposal upon completion of thermal treatment activities. Low Temperature Thermal Desorption also generates residual wastes including off-gas particulates, spent bag house filters, purged quench water, organic condensate, wastewater treatment sludge, spent granular activated carbon, and other miscellaneous waste materials. As a result, Low Temperature Thermal Desorption may require in total the off-site transportation and disposal of an estimated 10,400 cy of soil and various other residual wastes as part of the cleanup.

Off-Site Treatment/Disposal would involve the excavation and off-site treatment and/or disposal of approximately 28,000 cy of materials from the Site. Materials requiring off-site disposal would be characterized for disposal in accordance with local, state, and federal disposal requirements. Some of the PCB contaminated materials that are excavated might also contain constituents at concentrations sufficient to cause those excavated materials to be considered characteristic hazardous waste under RCRA Regulations and thus require further treatment prior to being disposed in a landfill.

Based on the results of this characterization, the materials would be transported to appropriate off-site disposal facilities, including permitted hazardous and non-hazardous waste disposal facilities. Both options would require the off-site disposal of the three remaining underground storage tanks, located at the Elm Street area, as described in the 1998 ROD.

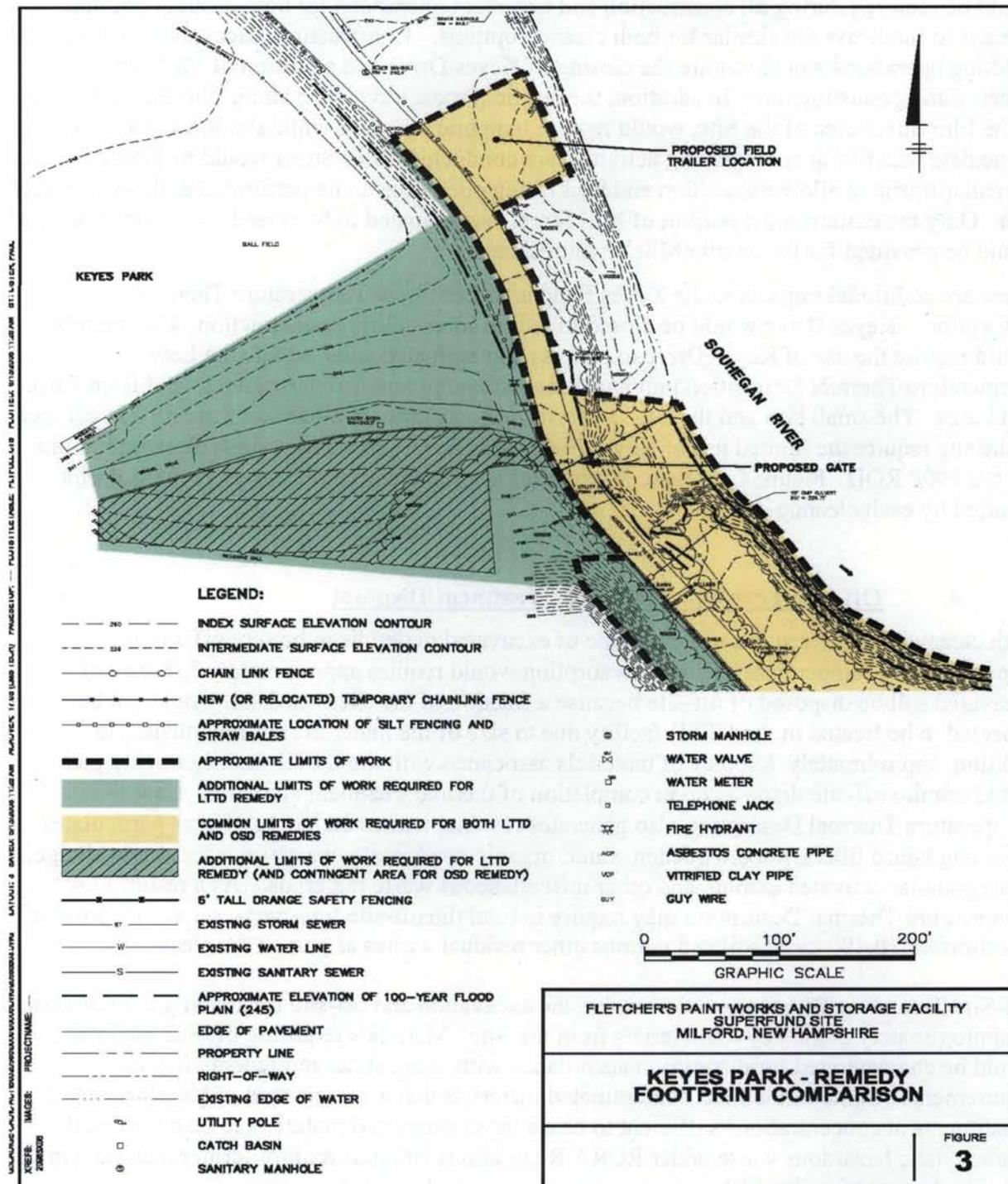


Figure 4: Keyes Park Footprint Comparison

**5. Backfilling and Restoration**

Backfilling and restoration operations would be similar under either cleanup option. Backfilling of excavations would generally be performed concurrently with excavation. Backfilling of excavations under Off-Site Treatment/Disposal would consist of importing clean fill, and either placing it directly into excavation cells or stockpiling the fill in a designated location and transporting the clean fill to open excavation cells for backfilling once the limits of excavation within a given cell or group of cells, or attainment of cleanup levels have been confirmed.

Similarly, under Low Temperature Thermal Desorption, treated soils would be transported from the treated soil staging areas to an excavation cell or group of excavation cells, or to a temporary stockpile and subsequently transported to open excavation cells for backfilling once the limits of excavation within a given cell or group of cells have been confirmed and any over-excavation actions for site restoration are completed. Clean fill would be brought in as necessary to complete the backfilling and cover construction.

**6. Institutional Controls**

In accordance with the 1998 ROD, institutional controls would be required to restrict disturbance of contaminated soils left in place at the completion of the remedial action and prevent ingestion of contaminated groundwater until drinking water levels are achieved.

A minor design change has been made in the long-term containment cover material. Instead of the soil and asphalt cover system described in the 1998 ROD, a 40 inch engineered soil cover system would be used to cover the remaining low level soil contamination and complete the restoration of the Elm Street portion of the Site. At the time of the 1998 ROD, the Town of Milford planned to use this portion of the Site as a parking area for the nearby Keyes Field. The 1998 ROD waived the state closure requirements and allowed for the installation of a cover that can attain equivalent performance standards. In 2005, the Town of Milford indicated that they would like the Elm Street portion of the Site to be used as a public park, with limited parking off Keyes Drive. As a result, the current proposed restoration plan for the Elm Street area includes a 40 inch engineered soil cover which meets NHDES capping requirements and which allows for the recreational use of the surface and the installation of several utility and tree corridors and limited parking spaces. Additional information on the redevelopment and current restoration plans for the Site can be found in the Intermediate Design Reports and supplemental memorandums.

**TABLE 1: Comparison of Baseline Construction Schedules\***

<b><u>Major Construction Activity</u></b>	<b><u>Low Temperature Thermal Desorption</u></b>	<b><u>Off-Site Treatment/Disposal</u></b>
<b>Mobilization and Site Preparation Activities</b>	2 to 3 months	2 to 3 months
<b>Installation of Excavation Support Systems</b>	3 to 5 months	3 to 5 months
<b><u>Low Temperature Thermal Desorption (LTTD):</u></b>		
Mobilization, set up, performance testing of LTTD	6 to 8 months	-----
Excavation, Full Scale Treatment of LTTD and backfilling: 12-hour days/ 6 days per week Feed rate: 12 tons per hour or 107 tons of soil treated per day	13 months to 20 months (including 3-month winter shut down)	-----
<b><u>Off-Site Treatment/Disposal (OSD):</u></b>		
Excavation /Off-Site Treatment/Disposal/concurrent back-filling: 10-hour days/6 days per week 15 Trucks loaded per day/20 cy size trucks or 450 tons/day disposed off-site	-----	4.5 to 9.5 months if Mill Street and Elm Street areas are excavated concurrently; 5.5 to 11.5 months if not.
<b>Decontamination/demobilization</b>	2.5 to 3.5 months	2 to 2.5 months
<b>Site Restoration</b>	4 to 6 months	4 to 6 months
<b><u>Total Estimated Duration</u></b>	<b>30.5 to 44.5 months</b>	<b>15.5 to 26 months with concurrent excavation of Mill Street and Elm Street Areas; 17.5 to 28 months if not.</b>

\* Time frames are presented as a range to represent the baseline duration and potential schedule changes from potential volume increases, seasonal limitations and operation issues.

## **J. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE 1998 ROD AND THIS ROD AMENDMENT**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Section 121(b)(1) of CERCLA presents several factors that, at a minimum, EPA is required to consider in its assessment of alternatives. Building upon these specific statutory mandates, the NCP articulates nine evaluation criteria to be used in assessing the individual remedial alternatives. The nine criteria are summarized as follows:

#### **Threshold Criteria**

The two threshold criteria described below must be met in order for the alternative to be eligible for selection in accordance with the NCP:

1. **Overall protection of human health and the environment** addresses whether or not a remedy provides adequate protection and describes how risks posed through each pathway are eliminated, reduced or controlled through treatment, engineering controls, or institutional controls.
2. **Compliance with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs)** addresses whether or not a remedy will meet all federal environmental and more stringent state environmental and facility siting standards, requirements, criteria or limitations, unless a waiver is invoked.

#### **Primary Balancing Criteria**

The following five criteria are utilized to compare and evaluate the elements of one alternative to another that meet the threshold criteria:

3. **Long-term effectiveness and permanence** addresses the criteria that are utilized to assess alternatives for the long-term effectiveness and permanence they afford, along with the degree of certainty that they will prove successful.
4. **Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment** addresses the degree to which alternatives employ recycling or treatment that reduces toxicity, mobility, or volume, including how treatment is used to address the principal threats posed by the site.
5. **Short term effectiveness** addresses the period of time needed to achieve protection and any adverse impacts on human health and the environment that may be posed during the construction and implementation period, until cleanup goals are achieved.
6. **Implementability** addresses the technical and administrative feasibility of a remedy, including the availability of materials and services needed to implement a particular option.
7. **Cost** includes estimated capital and operation & maintenance (O&M) costs on a net present-worth basis.

### **Modifying Criteria**

The modifying criteria are used as the final evaluation of remedial alternatives, generally after EPA has received public comment on the RI/FS and Proposed Plan:

8. **State acceptance** addresses the State's position and key concerns related to the preferred alternative and other alternatives, and the State's comments on ARARs or the proposed use of waivers.
9. **Community acceptance** addresses the public's general response to the alternatives described in the Proposed Plan.

Because this is an Amendment to the 1998 ROD, only that part of the remedial action which is proposed for change (i.e., a portion of the Source Control component) will be evaluated in this section. Those portions of the 1998 ROD Remedy which are not being changed remain in effect under the 1998 ROD including, but not limited to, the capping of contaminated soils below Site cleanup levels which would remain in place at the completion of the remedial action, the natural attenuation of the contaminated groundwater, and institutional controls.

## **2. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: APPLICATION OF THE EVALUATION CRITERIA TO LTTD AND OSD**

### 1.) Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment

Both Low Temperature Thermal Desorption and Off-Site Disposal offer the same overall protection of human health and the environment, but in slightly different ways. Off-Site Treatment/Disposal permanently removes all highly contaminated soil from the community to secure off-site locations, while Low Temperature Thermal Desorption treats the soil so that the levels of contamination in those soils are reduced to below cleanup levels.

Low temperature thermal desorption can be implemented successfully on-site in a phased cleanup approach and would employ control measures and precautions to minimize potential air emissions. Off-Site Treatment/Disposal would employ safe construction techniques to excavate, treat, if required and dispose of the contaminated soils off-site at appropriate landfills. Both options would have pedestrian and traffic control measures to protect nearby residents during construction through approved traffic control plans, alternative access plans for use and access to the nearby Keyes Field and resident access plans for those residents closest to the Site and most impacted by the cleanup activities. Finally, Off-Site Treatment/Disposal has a shorter construction timeframe and therefore a reduced duration for short-term impacts on the local community.

### 2.) Compliance with ARARs

For a remedy to be acceptable, it must comply with ARARs. Both cleanup options would comply with all state or federal laws identified by EPA as applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements. Off-Site Treatment/Disposal would have fewer requirements to meet because construction and operation of a treatment unit would not be conducted on Site as part of this alternative. Because Low Temperature Thermal Desorption results in emissions during the

treatment process, there are additional requirements related to controlling those emissions that must be met. Modified ARARs requirements related to Off-Site Treatment/Disposal are included in Appendix A.

### 3.) Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence

Both options provide long-term effectiveness and permanence but in slightly different ways. Off-Site Treatment/Disposal permanently removes all highly contaminated soil from the community to secure off-site locations. Some of the soils that are excavated may be RCRA Characteristic and require treatment prior to disposal in a landfill. Low Temperature Thermal Desorption treats the soil so that the levels of contamination are permanently reduced to below cleanup standards, prior to backfilling those soils onto the Site. Under LTDD, the liquid condensate would be sent off-site for incineration. Soils that could not be treated would be sent off-site for disposal. Either through off-site treatment/disposal or on-site treatment, both options are, therefore, permanent solutions and highly effective in the long term. Neither Off-Site Treatment/Disposal nor Low Temperature Thermal Desorption rely upon institutional controls to be effective, although institutional controls are a component of the remedy for the soil that remains after implementation of either option. The magnitude of the residual risk is slightly greater for Low Temperature Thermal Desorption because some contamination, albeit below cleanup levels, would remain on-site after treatment while all contamination is removed under Off-Site Treatment/Disposal.

### 4.) Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility or Volume through Treatment

The reduction of toxicity, mobility or volume through treatment is a balancing criterion that addresses the degree to which alternatives employ recycling or treatment of the principal threats posed by the Site.

Low Temperature Thermal Desorption best satisfies these criteria as it provides for the reduction in the toxicity, mobility and volume of hazardous substances through treatment of almost all contaminated soils excavated at the Site. Off-site Treatment/Disposal would permanently reduce the toxicity, volume, and mobility of some of the contamination through treatment of some of the excavated soil prior to disposal in a secure landfill.

Waste characterization is mandated by state and federal regulations to ensure proper classification, handling and disposition of waste to appropriate treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs). Details regarding the waste characterization requirements will be presented during the Remedial Action. PCB contaminated materials with concentrations greater than 50 ppm must be sent to a landfill which is designed and operated in compliance with federal regulations and which provides for a bottom liner and a cover, will minimize infiltration and the production of leachate, will collect and treat leachate, and provide for monitoring and maintenance.

Under Off-Site Treatment/Disposal, some of the PCB contaminated materials that are excavated might also contain constituents at concentrations sufficient to cause those excavated materials to be considered characteristic hazardous waste under RCRA Regulations and thus require further treatment prior to being disposed in a landfill. Under those regulations, compliance with Land

Disposal Regulation (LDRs) treatment standards for soil exhibiting the toxicity characteristic for metals or organics may require treatment to remove or to reduce the characteristic and meet all applicable LDR treatment standards for the underlying hazardous constituents, as appropriate. At this Site, the RCRA toxicity characteristic and the need for treatment prior to disposal may result from elevated levels of lead, chromium and TCE associated with Site soils.

On December 26, 2000, EPA deferred the treatment of metal contaminated soils which exhibit the toxicity characteristic and which contain PCBs less than 1,000 ppm. This was done because of the disparity between TSCA regulations which do not restrict the level at which PCBs in soil can be disposed of and RCRA which prohibits or requires treatment of PCBs prior to land disposal. As a result, RCRA required treatment to a more stringent standard than TSCA. To encourage more effective, ex-situ remedial actions, the deferral allows for PCBs less than 1,000 ppm in soils also exhibiting the toxicity characteristic for metals to be disposed of in a landfill, provided LDRs have been attained for all other hazardous constituents. Once a soil exhibiting the toxicity characteristic also contains total HOCs, including PCBs equal to or exceeding the statutory prohibition level of 1,000 ppm, it then must comply with RCRA's prohibition of land disposal and treatment to reduce PCB concentrations to 100 ppm (90% reduction in total PCB concentrations capped at 10 x the universal treatment standard) and treat, as appropriate, all remaining underlying hazardous constituents prior to disposal in a landfill.

Dewatering of the Mill Street soils is required as part of both options to lower the water table to perform the excavation. Groundwater removed during this activity would pass through an on-site treatment unit employing filters, air stripping and carbon adsorption to remove the contaminants from the groundwater prior to discharge into the nearby drainage ditch.

#### 5.) Short-term Effectiveness

Short-term effectiveness is a balancing criterion that addresses the period of time needed to achieve protection and any adverse impacts on human health and the environment that may be posed during the construction and implementation period, until cleanup levels are achieved.

Low Temperature Thermal Desorption can be implemented successfully on-site in a phased cleanup approach and would employ control measures and precautions to minimize potential air emissions. Off-site Treatment/Disposal would employ safe construction techniques to excavate and dispose of the contaminated soils off-site at appropriate landfills. Both options would have pedestrian and traffic control measures to protect nearby residents during construction through approved traffic control plans, alternative access plans for use and access of Keyes Field and resident access plans for those residents closest to the Site and most impacted by the cleanup activities.

Short term impacts during both plans include increased truck traffic, the southern rail line removal at Mill Street, temporary closure of a portion of Elm Street, Mill Street and Keyes Drive, noise and dust impacts as well as traffic and pedestrian diversion. The duration of the impacts varies between approximately 15.5 months for Off-Site Treatment/Disposal to approximately 30 months for Low Temperature Thermal Desorption (see Table 1 on page 20).

Both cleanup options include closure of Keyes Drive but allow continued use of Keyes Field. Limited areas of Keyes Field (see Figure 3) would be used for both cleanup options, but differ in area impacted and the duration of impacts (longer for Low Temperature Thermal Desorption and

shorter for Off-Site Treatment/Disposal). A footbridge is available for pedestrian access and an alternative vehicle access west of Keyes Field is under consideration.

Typical construction activities would be visible to the community during the implementation of both options given the location of the Site near parks, highways, schools, and downtown. Cranes, pile drivers, a slurry plant, excavators, front-end loaders, water treatment operations, water storage tanks, compaction equipment, and small and large trucks would be used in both options.

The Low Temperature Thermal Desorption facility would be located between Keyes Drive and the Souhegan River and generally consists of three tractor-trailer components (air emission controls, indirect heating of soil vessel, controls, stack, cooler, collection equipment, and generators), and occupies a space of about one-third of an acre. Stockpiles of treated soil are also associated with the Low Temperature Thermal Desorption. Jersey barriers, fencing and screens would be used to limit visual impacts, access and mitigate dust. In addition, an "earthy-dirt" odor is associated with the operation of the Low Temperature Thermal Desorption system.

Both options would generate noise associated with sheet pile installation, excavation, water treatment, back filling, and restoration. The sheet pile installation under both options would take 3 to 5 months and would generate loud repetitive sounds due to pounding and vibration of the sheet piles. The Low Temperature Thermal Desorption facility is expected to operate 12 hours per day/ 6 days per week and some noise would result from the treatment operations.

Both options generate dust, odors and emissions resulting from a number of sources. Real-time air monitoring would be performed to evaluate dust, particulates, and volatile organics. Engineering controls would be used if needed to control dust and odors during construction.

Both remedies would result in increased local truck traffic. The impact from truck traffic for each option is described below:

Low Temperature Thermal Desorption: Low Temperature Thermal Desorption would require approximately 5,350 truck trips during implementation. These trips (61%) are largely short distance trips moving material between the Elm and Mill Street areas using small, 10-cy dump trucks. The remaining 39% represent trucks leaving Milford to dispose of materials or bringing in the off-site backfill. This traffic would primarily occur during excavation/treatment/backfill operations estimated at about 460 working days and an average of 12 truck trips (or 6 trucks) per day over a 13-month period (including a 3 month winter shutdown period).

Off-site Treatment/Disposal: Off-Site Treatment/Disposal would require approximately 5,600 truck trips during implementation. All of these truck trips represent trucks entering and leaving Milford using large, 20-cy trucks. This traffic would occur primarily during excavation, handling, and off-site transportation/disposal operations estimated at 110 working days, with an average of 52 truck trips (or 26 trucks) per day over a 4 month time period.

A significant advantage to Off-Site Treatment/Disposal is that it can be implemented in a much shorter period of time thereby minimizing the duration of impacts to the community.

6.) Implementability

Implementability considers the technical feasibility of remedy implementation. Implementability factors include both the availability and ability to construct and operate a remedy and consider site-specific factors and constraints. Both Low Temperature Thermal Desorption and Off-Site Treatment/Disposal are implementable at this Site however Low Temperature Thermal Desorption is more difficult and complex an operation to implement at this Site, given the size, location, and configuration of the properties and the operating constraints.

Issues that place constraints on or impact the ease of implementation are remedy specific. The excavation involved in both options is the same. Both options include Site preparation activities, the need for structural support at both areas of the site, excavation of contaminated soils and site restoration. The Site preparation activities are more involved for Low Temperature Thermal Desorption as they include establishing an area for the treatment unit and additional Site access areas for the movement of heavy equipment to and from the treatment unit. Low Temperature Thermal Desorption requires a larger area of land for implementation of the on-site treatment and the stockpiling of treated soils, prior to backfilling operations. The Town's request that operation of the treatment unit be limited to 12 hour days limits the volume of materials being addressed per day and extends the overall schedule for treatment of the contaminated soils. There is also a limited selection of LTTD vendors who own and operate thermal treatment equipment, particularly units appropriately sized for this Site.

Off-Site Treatment/Disposal requires fewer site preparation activities since no on-site treatment facility for soils is involved. Even with a limit on the operating hours at the Site, the excavation and direct loading of contaminated soils into trucks for Off-Site Treatment/Disposal is a standard construction operation and moves quickly. Staging and stockpiling of some materials on-site may be required to segregate materials for disposal purposes. There are also no issues relative to the availability of landfill capacity or treatment facilities that can receive the Site materials. This shortens the overall time for achieving cleanup at the Site and shortens the duration for community disruption such as road closures.

Both options require that all or portions of Mill Street, Elm Street, and Keyes Drive be closed temporarily during the cleanup but actions will be taken to address this implementability issue. An active railway borders the Mill Street area, and poses certain implementation issues as the southernmost rail would need to be removed to allow for the excavation of contaminated soils, while the northern most rail remains active. Excavation work related to this activity must proceed safely with limited disruption to the railroad.

In sum, both options are implementable but do pose implementability issues that will have to be addressed. Off-Site Treatment/Disposal can be implemented more easily, with readily available services and equipment which requires less area for implementation. The implementation of the structural support, excavation and backfilling and Site restoration are the same for both options, however the overall schedule for Low Temperature Thermal Desorption is prolonged due to treatment operations and schedule limitations. For this Site, the relative ease of implementation of the Off-Site Treatment/Disposal is favored over the more complex and lengthier Low Temperature Thermal Desorption.

7.) Cost

A summary of the estimated remedy costs is presented below and is based primarily on information obtained from the 2007 Intermediate Remedial Design reports. These estimated costs represent the treatment/disposal of the highly contaminated soils and costs for the containment of low level-contaminated soils. While there are no changes to the 1998 ROD with respect to the requirements for long term containment of low level contaminated soils remaining at the Site, the specific activities and costs associated with this portion of the remedy have been modified and included since the backfilling and restoration activities for both options are the same and would be performed in conjunction with both excavation and treatment/disposal activities. Restoration plans for the Site were also included into the Intermediate Remedial Design reports and are also included in this summary. Costs associated with the management of migration component of the remedy (monitored natural attenuation and long-term monitoring of the contaminated groundwater) are not included in these costs and can be found in the 1998 ROD.

The original cost estimate to address all contaminated soil (both low level and high level contaminated soil) in the 1998 ROD was \$12.3 million. The most recent cost estimate is approximately \$26.8 million, an increase of \$14.5 million. The cost to implement Low Temperature Thermal Desorption has increased for several reasons, namely the expansive excavation support system (expected to cost \$5.6 million) which is required to ensure that the excavation performed on-site can be performed safely given the slope, depth and proximity to the Souhegan River, cemetery and major roadways as well as the support structure needed to excavate to bedrock at Mill Street and support an active railway adjacent to the deep excavation. In addition, the Town of Milford requested that the treatment operations for Low Temperature Thermal Desorption be confined to 12-hours per day. The 1998 ROD did not indicate treatment operation specifics; however the schedule and costs were calculated on a 24-hour operation. The limitation on the hours of operation and the limited throughput for the small scale thermal treatment unit extended the construction schedule by over one year and increased costs by several million dollars. Treatment, materials handling and disposal costs for Low Temperature Thermal Desorption have also increased since the 1998 ROD. The 1998 ROD included costs for an asphalt cover while the current costs include plans for an equivalent, but more costly, engineered soil cover which allows for tree planting corridors and excavated utility corridors to reflect the future recreational use of the Site requested by the Town of Milford. Finally, the cost differences reflect changes related to site preparation activities for the treatment unit, lower cost per cubic yard for the off-site disposal of materials, and cost increases associated with a longer schedule for construction and operation of the treatment facility.

As can be seen in the table below, the costs associated with Off-Site Treatment/Disposal are significantly less than the costs to implement Low Temperature Thermal Desorption.

**TABLE 2: COMPARISON OF COSTS**

<b>Major Construction Activity</b>	<b>1998 LTTD ROD Remedy</b>	<b>Amended OSD Remedy</b>
General Site Preparation	\$2,940,000	\$1,590,000
Installation of Excavation Support Systems	\$5,600,000	\$5,600,000
Excavation, Handling and Treatment/Disposal	\$16,420,000*	\$10,210,000
Site Restoration	\$1,320,000	\$1,520,000
Other	\$2,520,000	\$1,030,000
Total	\$26,800,000*	\$19,950,000

\* These costs do not include costs associated with the thermal treatment of the approximately 7,400cy of material associated with the LTTD facility staging pad which would not be backfilled on-site, but disposed off-site, upon completion of thermal treatment activities, to allow construction of the engineered soil cover at the current grade. A cost savings of approximately \$2.0 million is achieved through the excavation and off-site disposal of these soils without thermal treatment.

8.) State Acceptance

State acceptance is a modifying criterion that allows for final evaluation and modification of the proposed remedial approach following State review. The State of New Hampshire concurs with the changes to the 1998 ROD as described in this ROD Amendment.

9.) Community Acceptance

Community acceptance is a modifying criterion that allows for final evaluation and modification of the selected remedial approach following community review.

The Town of Milford reviewed the proposed changes to the 1998 ROD, specifically the change from on-site treatment to off-site disposal and has indicated its support for this change.

EPA has received several comments on the change to the selected remedy. EPA has addressed these comments in the Responsiveness Summary attached to the ROD Amendment. The community generally supports the change to off-site treatment/disposal of the contaminated soils mainly because of the shorter duration to complete this remedy versus LTTD. The community has some concerns regarding truck traffic, air monitoring, road closures and continued use and access to Keyes Field, which are addressed in the Responsiveness Summary.

### **3. PRINCIPAL THREAT WASTES**

#### **Identification of Principal Threat Waste**

Sampling undertaken at the Fletcher's Paint Site during the RI and PDI field work has shown that surface and subsurface soils contain concentrations of PCBs greater than 1,000 ppm along with lead, chromium and other VOCs. PCBs in soils are found at varying locations and at depths up to 20 feet below ground surface throughout the Site. Due to the historic build up and expansion of the property over time at the Site, through various activities and the placement of numerous layers of fill material, the PCB-contaminated soils exhibit a significant degree of heterogeneity with respect to their distribution throughout the soil column. Lead and chromium are compounds associated with paint and are found in various areas and depths across the Site. Elevated VOCs in soils (TCE/DCE) were also found in test pit samples and in association with the most significantly elevated PCB concentrations at the Site. Many locations within the Elm Street Area of the Site also contain debris consisting of granite, landfill debris, metal, boulders and wood.

The NCP establishes an expectation that EPA will use treatment to address the "principal threats" posed by a site wherever practicable ( NCP Section 300.430 (a)(1)(iii)(A)). Generally "Principal threat" wastes are those source materials that cannot be reliably controlled in place, such as liquids, highly mobile materials (e.g., solvents) and high concentration of toxic compounds. (*A Guide to Principal Threat and Low Level Threat Wastes*, p. 2 (OSWER 9380.3-06FS, November 1991). Remedies that involve treatment of principal threat wastes will likely satisfy the statutory preference for treatment as a principal element, although this will not necessarily be true in all cases.

The 1990 EPA "*Guidance on Remedial Actions for Superfund Sites with PCB Contamination*" describes principal threat wastes as material contaminated at concentrations exceeding 100 to 500 ppm depending on the land use. The 1998 ROD identified PCB-contaminated soils, exceeding risk-based cleanup levels, as the primary source materials and principal threat wastes at the Site. For purposes of this ROD amendment, EPA considers principal threat wastes to be those materials excavated from the Site above cleanup levels, which also: (1) exhibits the RCRA toxicity characteristic (TC) for metals and/or VOCs and/or (2) exhibits the RCRA toxicity characteristic (TC) for metals and which also contains total Halogenated Organic Compounds (HOCs) (including PCBs) greater than 1,000 ppm These materials are deemed to be highly toxic and/or mobile and cannot be reliably controlled in place without prior treatment.

PCBs that are present in soils that are deemed to be RCRA Characteristic for VOCs, would be treated to the universal contaminant level (UCL) allowed under RCRA (a treatment standard of 10 ppm for PCBs), or to the alternative treatment standard of 90% reduction, capped at 10 times the UCL (100 ppm PCB) or, if the PCB material is RCRA Characteristic for metals and total HOCs exceed 1,000 ppm, then a PCB disposal requirement of 1000 ppm would be met. This 1000 ppm PCB determination is consistent with previous regulatory disposal requirements that have temporarily deferred treatment of PCBs, whenever PCBs are found below certain levels in contaminated soil exhibiting the RCRA toxicity characteristic for metals. Treatment to remove the toxicity characteristic and address all other underlying hazardous compounds that may be

found in the soil from the Fletchers Paint Site is still required for the portion of contaminated soil covered by these regulations. See 40 CFR 268.32.

A Waste Characterization Plan will be submitted as part of the Remedial Action Work Plans and will require further sampling of materials at the site to determine appropriate disposal requirements and in accordance with the requirements of the disposal facility ultimately chosen for each waste stream. Preliminary waste characterization has shown that site materials may contain significant concentrations of PCBs and other contaminants that are highly mobile based upon the RCRA toxicity characteristic (TC) for metals and certain VOCs. Certain building demolition materials previously removed from the Site contained lead and chromium concentrations in excess of the TCLP criteria used to determine the RCRA toxicity characteristic for metals. One building demolition sample was also determined to be RCRA characteristic for ignitability. Soil data collected from various areas of the Site and from test pits during the Pre-Design Investigation, indicate that concentrations of lead, chromium, and TCE in soils exceed general TCLP screening levels (concentrations greater than 20X the TCLP criteria). These soils will mostly likely be RCRA characteristic waste and require treatment prior to disposal. Some of this soil also contains HOCs in concentrations greater than 1,000 ppm.

It is estimated that approximately 4,000 cubic yards of excavated materials may be designated as RCRA characteristic waste and will be treated at an off-site disposal facility to address waste characteristics and all underlying hazardous constituents as required by the RCRA Land Disposal Regulations (LDRs).

## **K. DESCRIPTION OF THE AMENDED REMEDY**

This ROD Amendment would address all soil containing PCB contamination of 1 mg/kg or greater and requires off-site treatment/disposal at an appropriate landfill as the primary remedial approach for the contaminated soils posing the greatest risks at the Site. More specific implementation plans would be included in the final design reports.

This ROD Amendment requires excavation and off-site treatment/disposal of approximately 28,000 cubic yards of PCB contaminated soils from both the Elm and Mill Street areas of the Site. Once the Site has been excavated to meet the 1998 ROD soil cleanup levels, additional soils may be excavated and used to fill the deeper excavations as a component of the engineered cover. Clean fill and materials would be brought in to fill the excavated areas, construct the engineered cover, and complete the restoration of the Site.

The final remedial design and implementation details are subject to approval by EPA, after review and comment by the State of New Hampshire, and will be consistent with all the criteria and requirements of this ROD Amendment. Other than this change to address the most contaminated soil thru off-site treatment/disposal, all other requirements of the 1998 ROD remain in effect.

### **Description of Amended Remedy Components**

This ROD Amendment includes excavation and off-site treatment/disposal of the contaminated soils that present the highest risk to public health. As set forth in the 1998 ROD, the remaining contaminated soils would be covered to prevent the future long-term migration of the contamination to the groundwater through leaching, and the contaminated groundwater would be addressed through monitored natural attenuation and long-term monitoring.

Specifically this ROD Amendment requires that the excavated soils and debris from the Elm and Mill Street areas, be excavated, loaded onto trucks, and transported for treatment/disposal to appropriate, secure landfills or treatment facilities in accordance with appropriate RCRA and TSCA regulations.

All other requirements included in the 1998 ROD related to the highly contaminated soil remain unchanged. These requirements include but are not limited to:

#### **Mill Street**

- Excavation of surface soils (0 to 1 foot) at the Mill Street area to a depth of 1 foot, wherever PCB concentrations are greater than 1 mg/kg PCB.
- Excavation of subsurface soils at the Mill Street area (1 to 20 feet (bedrock) below surface), wherever PCB concentrations remain that exceed 1 mg/kg PCB.
- Water collected from the dewatering of the excavated soils and water collected as a result of lowering of the water table to conduct the excavation would be either treated on-site in a mobile unit and appropriately discharged to the Souhegan River or sent off-site to a treatment facility.
- Backfilling of clean materials into the excavated areas to restore the property consistent with the anticipated future use of the Site. A portion of the Mill Street area would be paved, physically re-aligning Mill Street. The pavement would reduce infiltration of precipitation, control erosion, and promote drainage away from the residential properties.
- Re-grading and repair of the storm drainage ditch system, as necessary, to promote surface water flow away from the Site. Erosion control measures shall be incorporated into the final drainage system to prevent erosion or debris from restricting future storm water flow from the Mill Street area or filling in of the drainage ditch.

#### **Elm Street**

- Excavation of surface soils at the Elm Street area to a depth of 1 foot, wherever PCB concentrations are greater than 1 mg/kg PCB.
- Excavation of subsurface soils, within utility corridors, at the Elm Street area, wherever PCB concentrations are greater than 25 mg/kg PCB.

- Excavation of remaining subsurface soils to the seasonally low water table, wherever PCB concentrations remain that exceed 100 mg/kg.
- Removal and disposal of the remaining 3 underground storage tanks located on the Fletcher's Elm Street property.
- Final grading, restoration, and landscaping of the Site. The final cover would promote drainage and further minimize infiltration through the residual contamination at the Site and be part of the final restoration and landscaping plan. Erosion control measures would be incorporated into the final grading to prevent erosion of the cover materials off-site and into the Souhegan River.
- Institutional controls would be implemented to prevent unauthorized access into the subsurface. Deed restrictions and/or notices would also have to be issued to restrict future use of the Site, or the modification of the cover or surface drainage structures in ways inconsistent with this remedy or the anticipated future use of the Site.

#### **General Description of Off-Site Treatment/Disposal**

Off-Site Treatment/Disposal includes three major work activities:

- Excavation and handling of soil and debris at both the Elm and Mill Street areas;
- Off-site treatment and/or disposal of soil and debris from both the Elm and Mill Street areas;  
and
- Backfilling and Site restoration of both the Elm and Mill Street areas.

Described below are the general activities for the off-site disposal of the highly contaminated soils.

#### **1.) Excavation and Handling for Off-Site Disposal**

Approximately 28,000 cy of material are subject to excavation to attain the 1998 ROD soil cleanup levels. Of this, it is estimated that 10,000 cy would be excavated at the Mill Street area and 18,000 cy would be excavated at the Elm Street area. The limits of excavation are presented in Figures 5 and 6 on pages 34 and 35.

Excavation activities would require the installation of supports and then the excavation of soils within a series of cells. Sheet piling, soldier piles and lagging would be installed at both the Elm and Mill Street areas. Pile driving would entail use of cranes and pile driving equipment. In general, it is expected that the excavation activities at both areas of the Site would proceed from the deeper excavations to the shallower excavations.

Approximately 4,000 cy of material would be excavated from shallow areas and consolidated into deeper excavations at the Elm Street area in order to install the engineered soil cover system at the current grade and establish utility and tree planting corridors.

The limits of excavation at the Elm and Mill Street areas would require deep excavations (i.e., up to 23 feet below grade) very close to, or within, existing features such as roadways, railroad tracks, and other neighboring properties as was previously described in the 1998 ROD.

In order to achieve the soil cleanup levels, it would be necessary to close a portion of Mill Street and Keyes Drive during construction activities, and partially close Elm Street, adjacent to the Site during shallow excavation/backfill and repaving of the northernmost lane. These traffic diversions are summarized below.

Elm Street – Closure of one lane adjacent to the Elm Street area is required to excavate shallow, contaminated soils beneath the roadway. Two-way traffic would be maintained at all times. Traffic would be maintained in one lane with the use of flaggers or a temporary traffic signal. The west-bound (i.e., northern) lane would be closed only during excavation and pavement replacement operations. Pedestrians would be detoured to the opposite side of Elm Street at the adjacent intersections.

Mill Street – Closure of Mill Street is required to excavate the soils and to reconstruct the road. Mill Street traffic would be detoured during this period of time.

Keyes Drive – Closure of Keyes Drive would be necessary. Keyes Drive would be closed for all non-project use, including access to the recreational facilities in Keyes Field. An alternative vehicle access through private property is under consideration. Currently only office trailers and support facilities would be located on Keyes Field.

Rail way - The excavation would require removal of one of the two rail lines for several months. Excavation controls would include: fixed structural supports and/or excavation with side slope grading to stabilize the excavations; dewatering to lower the water table to excavate deep soils at and near the Mill Street area; water treatment to manage the groundwater removed during dewatering; and diversion of road, rail, and pedestrian traffic away from the work areas.

Excavation and handling of soils may create dust, odors, and emissions. Dust and odor control measures, in combination with real-time air monitoring would be established. Soil excavation may also expose buried soil and other materials, which, when exposed to the atmosphere, may create noticeable odors. This is a particular concern at the Elm Street area, the former location of a municipal burning dump, which may include partially burned trash, rubbish or other debris, which could create noticeable odors. If odors exceed action levels (to be established during final design) due to Site excavation activities, emission controls would be implemented, as needed.

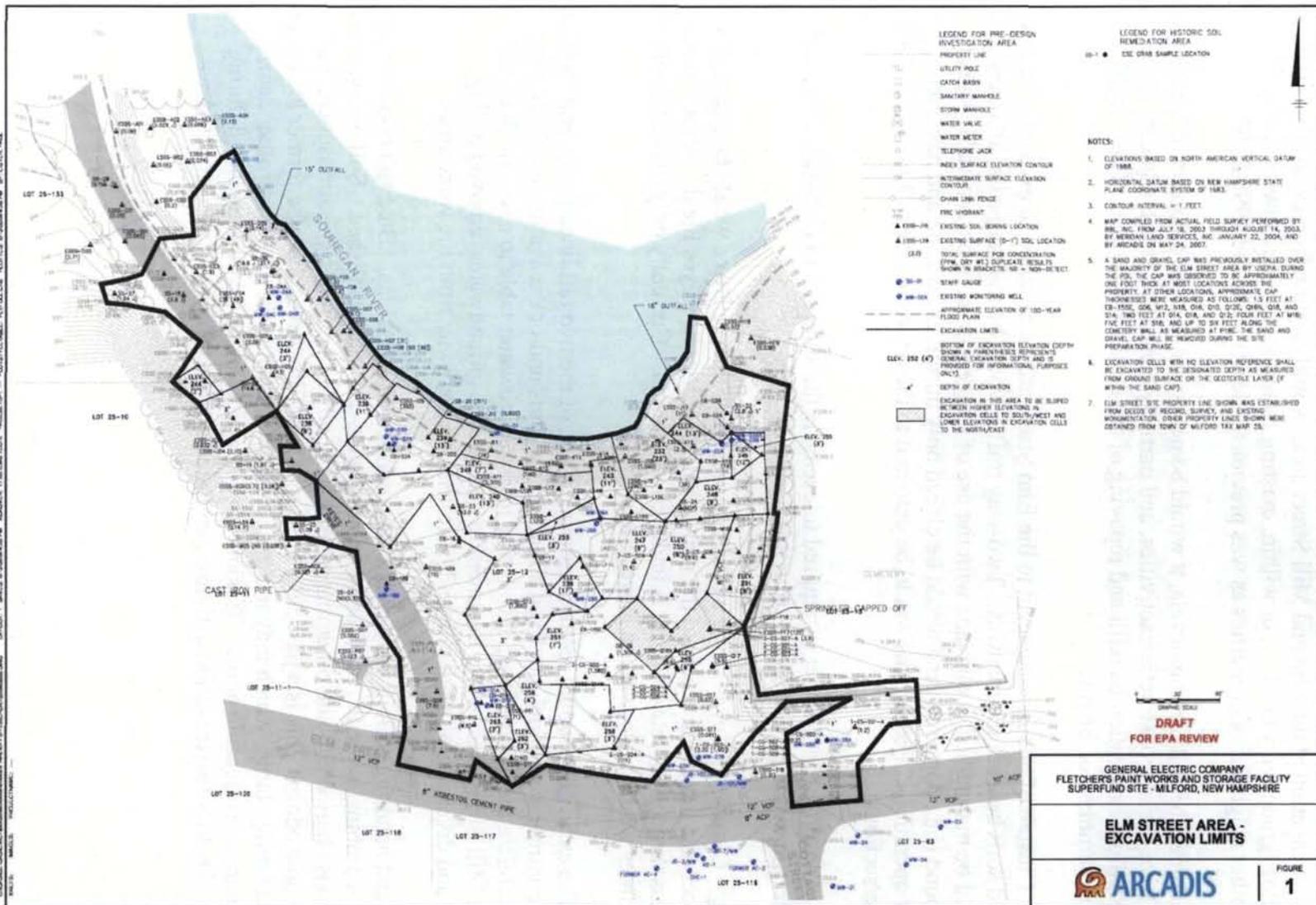


Figure 5: Elm Street Area Excavation Limits

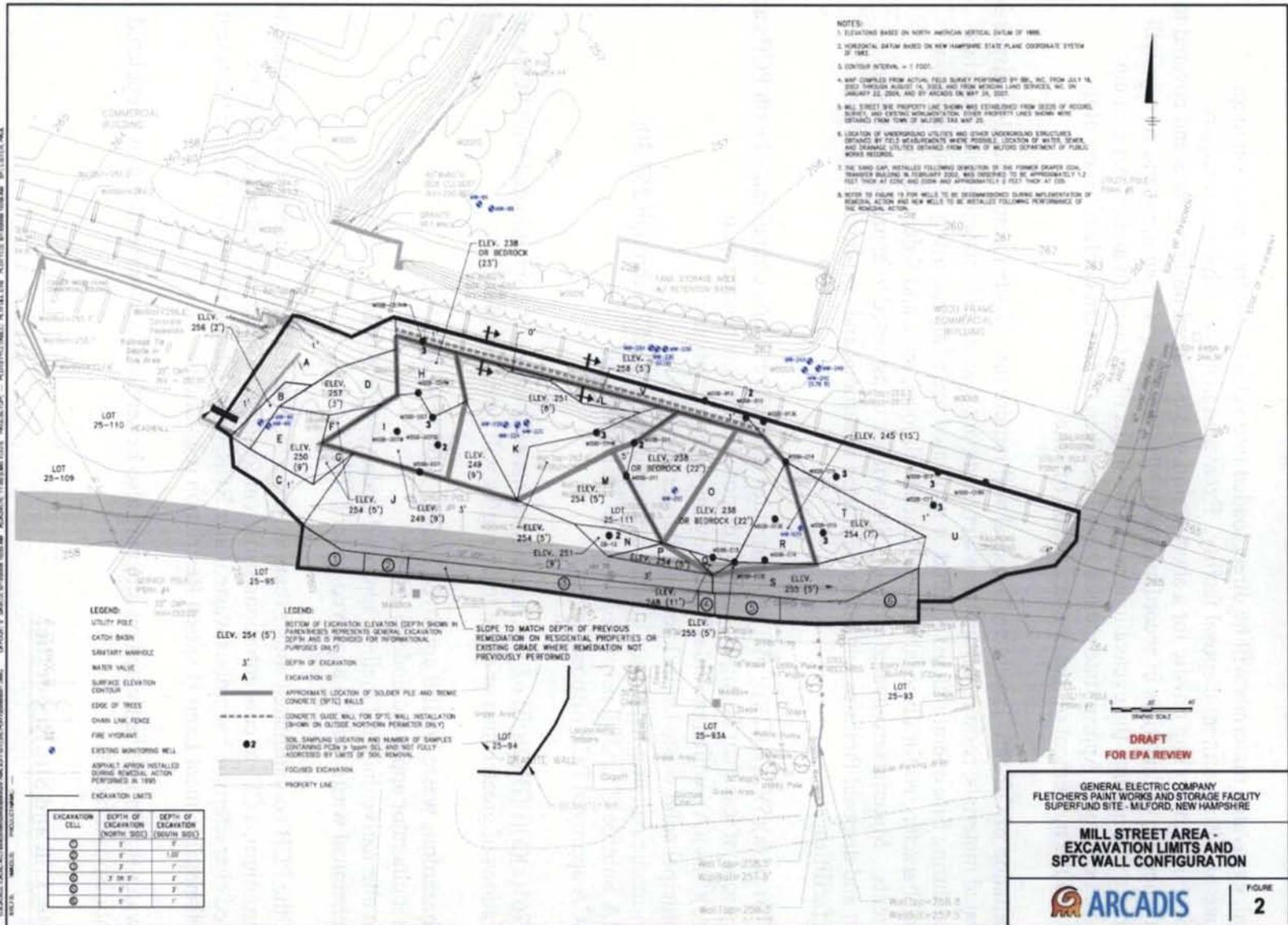


Figure 6: Mill Street Area Excavation Limits

## **2.) Transportation and Off-site Treatment/Disposal**

In general, excavated materials will be direct loaded into vehicles for transportation to an appropriate off-site treatment/disposal facility. Excavated materials which may require segregation and stockpiling on-site for a short period will be placed on lined areas and covered to prevent dispersion of materials in accordance with NH Regulations. Sampling and surveys will be required to ensure that the excavations reach the limits of excavation and/or that cleanup levels have been met. Appropriate measures will be taken to prevent contamination of the vehicles and the movement of that contamination off-site.

Implementation of Off-Site Treatment/Disposal will require the off-site treatment and/or disposal of excavated materials, residuals from the water treatment system and miscellaneous materials generated during Site operations. Excavated or generated materials requiring off-site disposal would be characterized for disposal in accordance with local, state and federal disposal requirements. Materials excavated from the Site will be transported to appropriate off-site treatment and disposal facilities, including permitted hazardous and non-hazardous waste disposal facilities.

Section 761.61(a)(5)(i)(B)(2)(ii) of TSCA provides that soil or debris contaminated with PCBs at concentrations of less than 50 mg/kg shall be disposed of in accordance with §761.61(a)(5)(v)(A), which provides the following disposal options:

- a municipal solid waste landfill permitted under Part 258;
- a non-municipal, non-hazardous landfill permitted under §§257.5 through 257.30;
- RCRA Subtitle C landfill permitted to accept PCB waste; or
- a TSCA approved PCB disposal facility.

Section 761(a)(5)(i)(B)(2)(iii) of TSCA provides that soils or debris contaminated with PCBs at concentrations of greater than or equal to 50 mg/kg will be disposed of:

- in a hazardous waste landfill approved under §3004 of RCRA;
- in an incinerator approved under §761.70;
- by an alternative disposal method approved under §761.60(e); or
- in a chemical waste landfill approved under §761.75

Some of the PCB contaminated soils excavated from the Site may also contain other constituents (lead, chromium, TCE) at concentrations sufficient to cause those excavated materials to be considered characteristic hazardous waste under RCRA regulations and would require treatment prior to disposal to meet Land Disposal Restriction regulations.

Groundwater that cannot be treated on-site may also be sent off-site for treatment to a regulated treatment/disposal facility.

## **3.) Backfill and Site Restoration**

The completed excavations would be backfilled using over excavated materials that have PCB concentrations below Site cleanup levels and clean fill. Trucks containing backfill materials are

expected to use the same travel routes to the Site as trucks transporting excavated material from the Site for off-site treatment/disposal.

Backfilling of excavations would consist of importing clean fill, and either placing it directly into excavation cells or stockpiling the fill in a designated location and transporting the clean fill to open excavation cells for backfilling once the limits of excavation within a given cell or group of cells have been confirmed.

Significant work was performed during the remedial design process to establish the expected restoration plans for the Site. Specifically meetings were held between the Town of Milford, the EPA and the responsible party to communicate future use plans for both areas of the Site and for the long-term containment and Site restoration. Restoration plans must meet the 1998 ROD requirements and allow future use of the properties.

As presented in the Intermediate Remedial Design Report, the cleanup includes the excavation of contaminated soils to meet the soil cleanup levels and excavation and consolidation of additional soils to allow construction of a 40 inch thick engineered soil cover which meets equivalent NHDES closure standards, per the 1998 ROD. This final cover would promote drainage and minimize infiltration of precipitation and provide long term protection to the groundwater from the leaching of contaminants remaining on-site. The cover is designed to minimize freeze-thaw cycles so as to minimize future erosion issues and long term maintenance. The topsoil/vegetation cover can be used by the Town for future recreational use as a park, as was presented by the Town of Milford during the design process.

The final cover and restoration includes the excavation for several utility and tree corridors at the Elm Street area. Figures 7, 8, and 9 on pages 39, 40 and 41 respectively, represent drawings from the Intermediate Remedial Design Report indicating the Site restoration plans for the Elm and Mill Street areas and the proposed Elm Street Future Utility/Tree Corridor and cover system locations. Specifications for the cover and the restoration of the Site areas can be found in more detail in this report.

#### **4.) Truck Routes and Staging Areas**

It is estimated that approximately 5,600 truck trips would be required to transport contaminated materials off-site and bring in clean materials to the Site. The excavation and direct loading of excavated material into trucks for transportation to appropriate off-site disposal facilities would be coordinated to facilitate the availability of sufficient truck capacity so as to allow the excavation to proceed at a steady pace. This would be done by pre-scheduling trucks to meet anticipated daily excavation volumes.

Staging areas for transportation vehicles have been tentatively identified so that those vehicles may be routed to the Site as needed to maintain a steady excavation and loading rate and to avoid congestion at the Site. These staging areas would also be used for vehicles transporting backfill from an off-site source to the Mill and Elm Street areas.

The transportation of the materials would likely be performed in large, 20 cy trucks. At an excavation rate of roughly 450 tons (300 cy) per day, excavation activities would be performed over a period of approximately 92 working days (107 calendar days given the 6 day a week/10 - 12 hours per day schedule). The distribution of truck traffic over the 107 days would mean that approximately 52 truck trips would be made per day between the site and off-site disposal facilities and sources of clean materials.

Based on new information obtained during the remedial design, these 52 truck trips (or 26 trucks entering and leaving the Site per day) would represent an increase of approximately 0.34% to the current traffic at the intersection of Elm and West Streets, whose approximate average daily traffic count is 15,250 vehicles. It is not anticipated that the additional truck traffic would represent a significant impact to the local traffic in the community.

Further information on the truck route and traffic analysis can be found in Appendix E to the Intermediate Remedial Design Report, and as modified in a separate October 30, 2008 submission from General Electric.

Truck routes were modified following comment on the Amended Proposed Plan such that the truck route through the downtown (called the "Oval") was eliminated from further consideration. Also modified following comment on the Proposed Plan was the location of the primary staging area. At the request of the Town of Milford, the primary staging area is expected to be the location of the former Milford Police Department on Elm Street, approximately 2 miles west of the Site, and which is sufficient to handle the truck traffic associated with Off-Site Disposal. A secondary staging area (overflow staging area) of trucks would be located on Perry Road, just off of Elm Street, west of the Site.

The anticipated truck routes used to transport materials from/to the Site and to/from the staging areas and found in Figures 10 and 11 on pages 42 and 43. The staging area locations are also presented in these figures.

As shown in Table 3 on page 44, the implementation of the various components for Off-Site Treatment/Disposal is expected to take approximately 15.5 months. This may increase to 24 months due to potential volume increases, seasonal limitations, and operation issues encountered during construction. The costs related to implementation of Off-Site Treatment/Disposal are presented in Table 4 also on page 44. These costs represent the estimated costs for implementation of the entire source control component (excavation/off-site treatment/disposal and capping/site restoration). Additional information related to the Management of Migration portion of the remedy can be found in the 1998 ROD.

Finally, a summary of the fundamental changes to the 1998 ROD Remedy compared to this Amended ROD are presented in Table 5 on page 45.

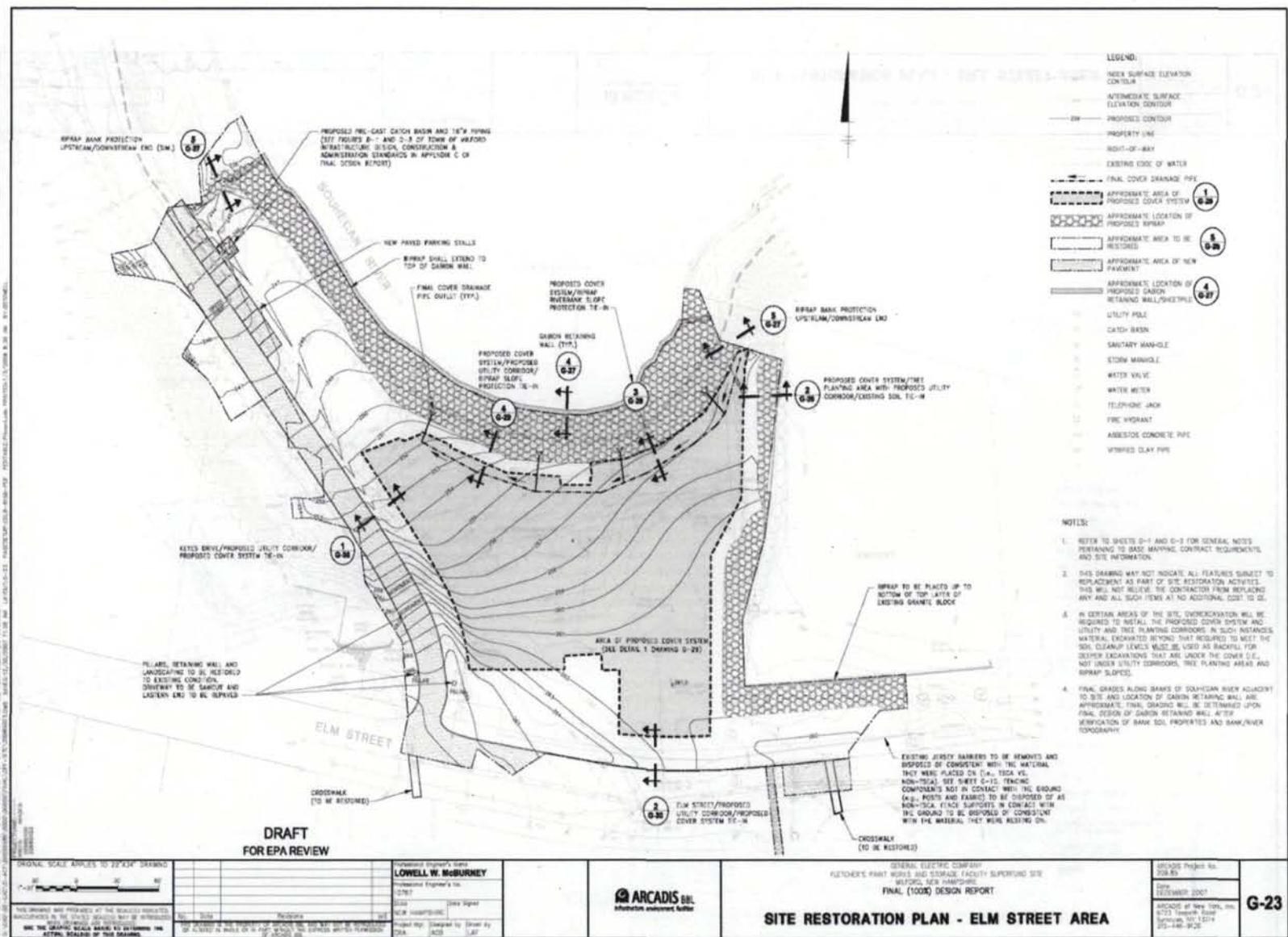


Figure 7: Site Restoration Plan – Elm Street Area

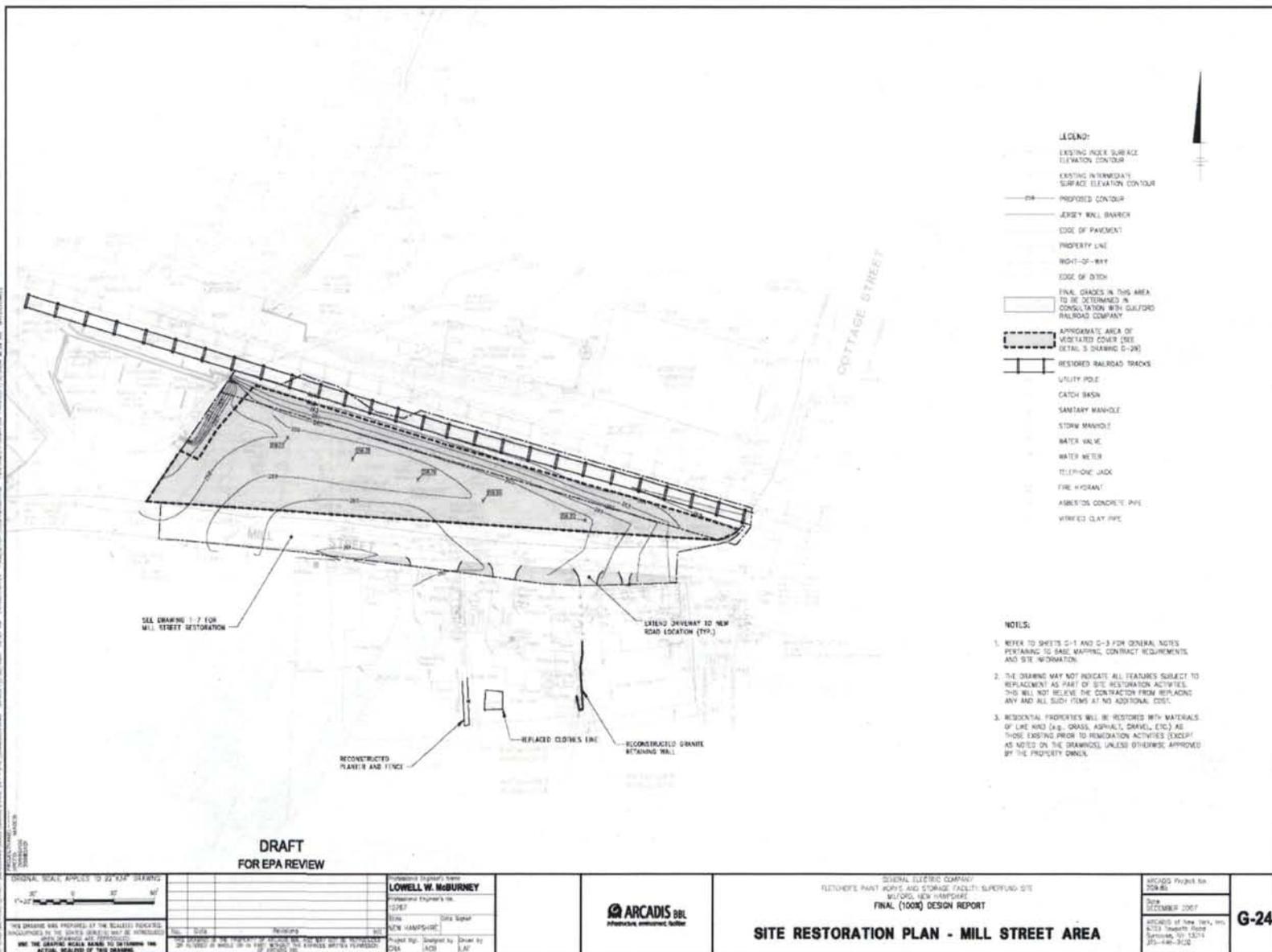


Figure 8: Mill Street Site Restoration Plan

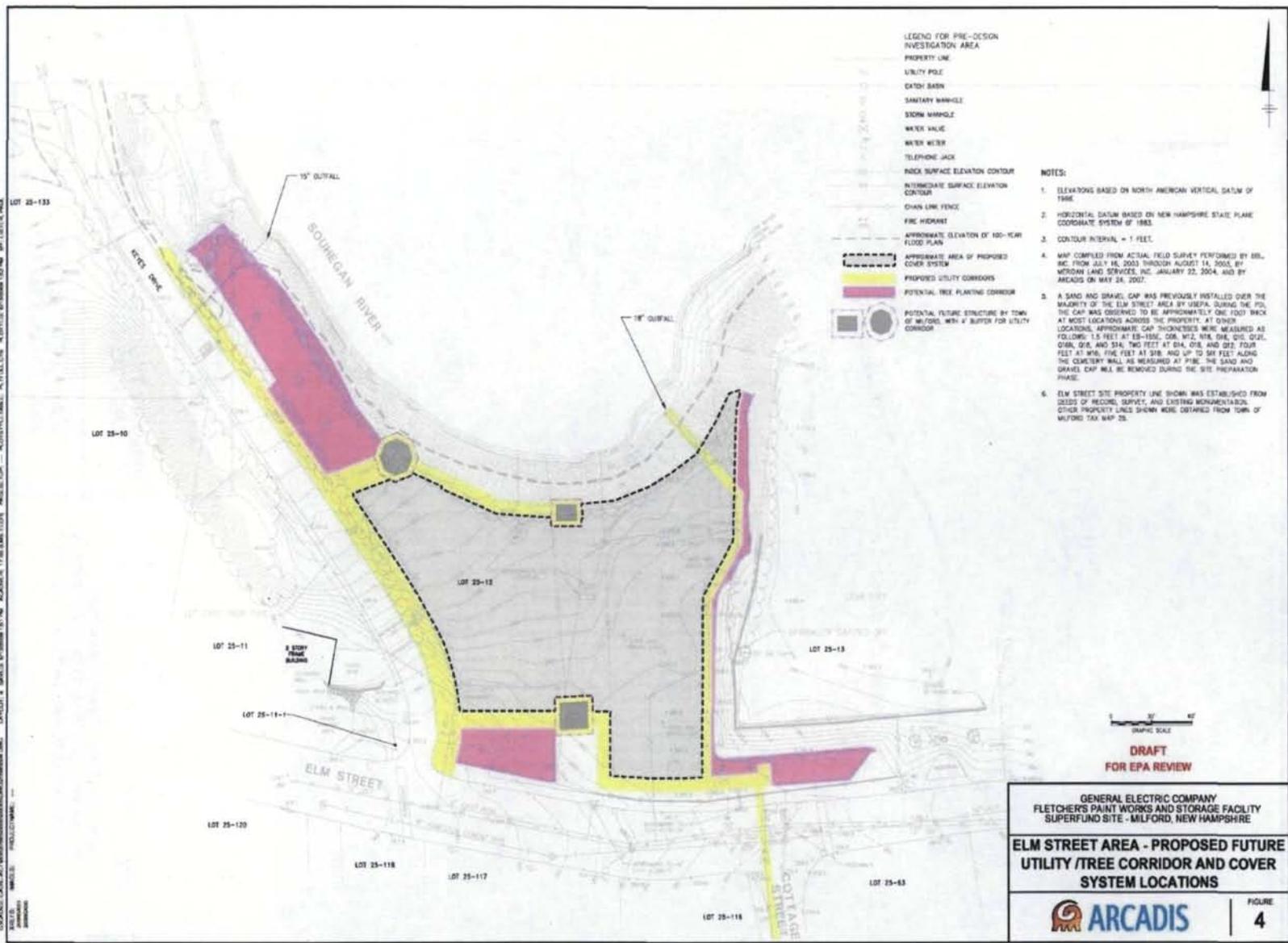


Figure 9: Elm Street Area Proposed Utility/Tree Corridor and Cover System

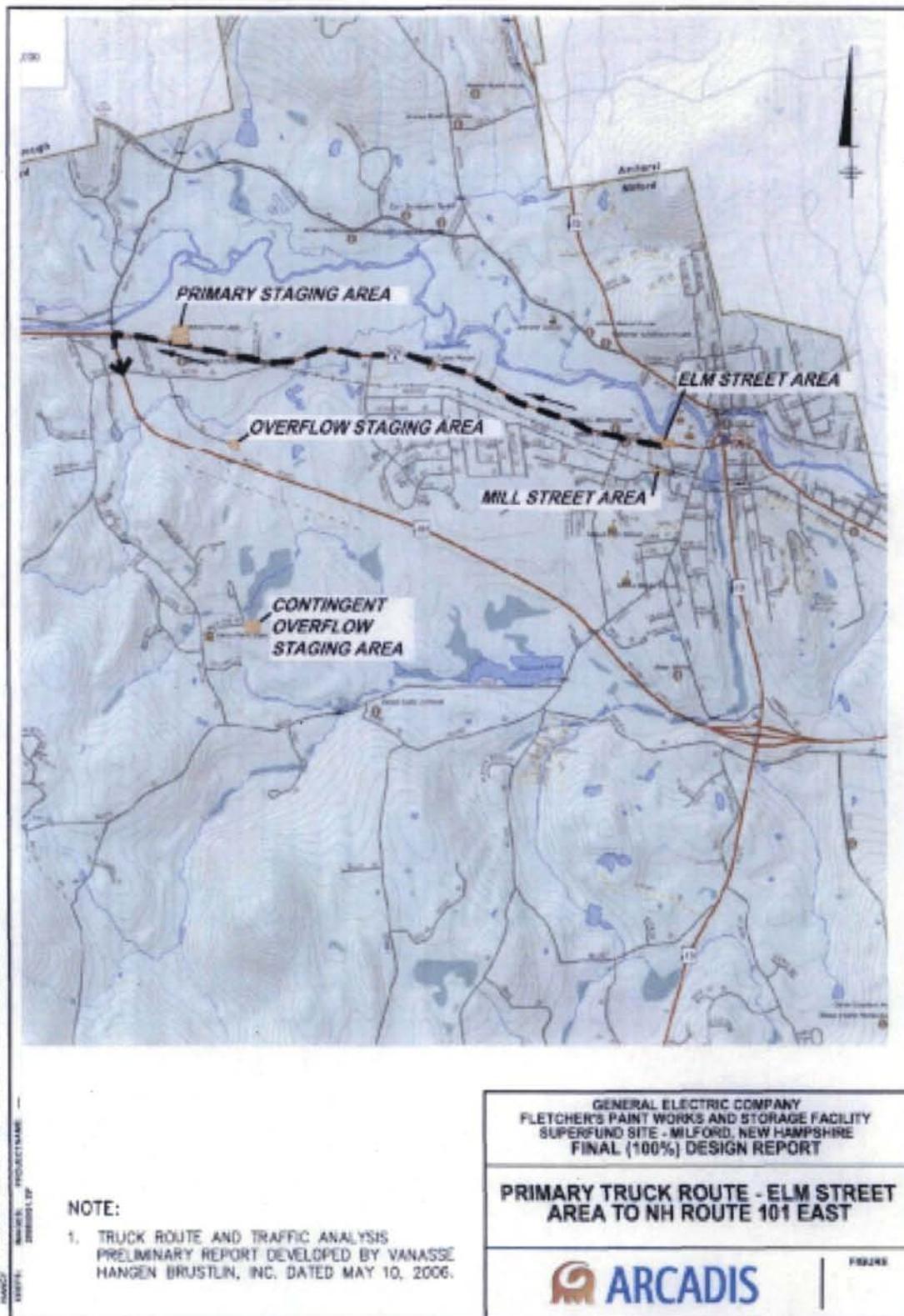


Figure 10: Primary Truck Route and Staging Areas – Elm Street

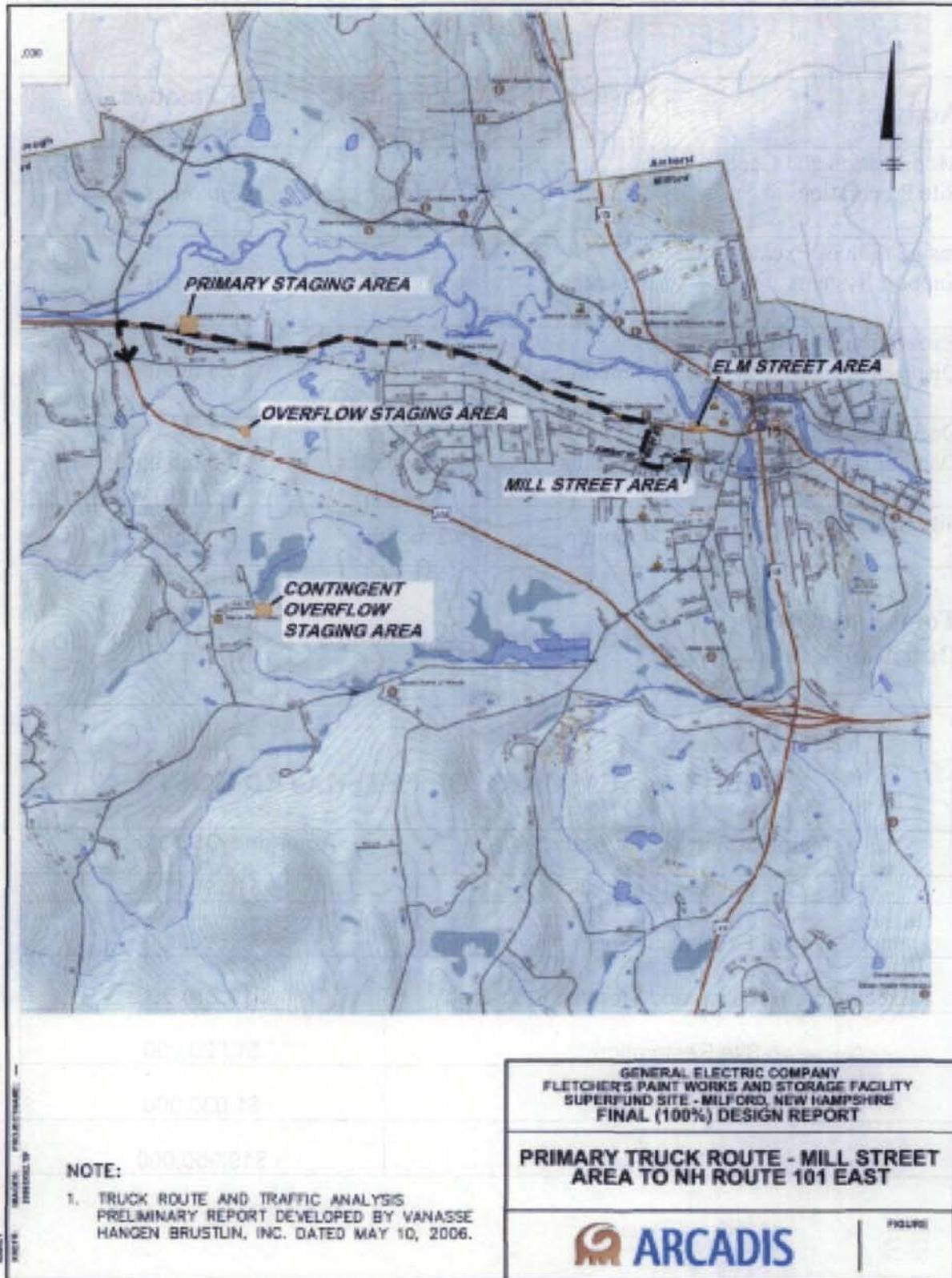


Figure 11: Primary Truck Route and Staging Area – Mill Street

**TABLE 3: BASELINE OFF-SITE DISPOSAL IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Baseline Schedule</b>	<b>Potential Growth</b>	<b>Extended Schedule</b>
Mobilization and General Site Preparation	2 months	1 month	3 months
Installation of Excavation Support Systems	3 months	2 months	5 months
Excavation and Off-site Disposal	4.5 months	3 months	7.5 months
Decontamination and Demobilization	2 months	0.5 months	2.5 months
Site Restoration	4 months	2 months	6 months
<b>Total Estimated Duration</b>	<b>15.5 months</b>	<b>8.5 months</b>	<b>24 months</b>

**TABLE 4: SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED COSTS**

<b>Major Construction Activity</b>	<b>Amended OSD Remedy</b>
General Site Preparation	\$1,590,000
Installation of Excavation Support Systems	\$5,600,000
Excavation, Handling and Treatment/Disposal	\$10,210,000
Site Restoration	\$1,520,000
Other/Misc	\$1,030,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,950,000</b>

**TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES TO THE 1998 ROD REMEDY**

<b>Remedy Element or Activity</b>	<b>1998 ROD Remedy (LTTD)*</b>	<b>Amended Remedy (OSD)*</b>
Cleanup levels for PCBs in soils	<u>Surface soils:</u> 1 mg/kg <u>Elm St. Subsurface soils:</u> 100 mg/kg <u>Elm St. Utility Corridor:</u> 25 mg/kg <u>Mill St. Subsurface soils:</u> 1mg/kg	Same/not changed from 1998 ROD
PCB Groundwater SDWA Goal	0.5 ug/l	Same/not changed from 1998 ROD
Estimated volumes of Contaminated Soil to be addressed	28,900 cy	28,000 cy
Cleanup Technique for addressing contaminated soil	<u>Treatment:</u> Low Temperature Thermal Desorption	<u>Off-Site Treatment/Disposal:</u> Treatment Facility/Landfill
Engineered Cap over contaminated soils remaining at site at completion of the remedial action	Soil and Asphalt over 1.6 acres at Elm Street Area	40 inch thick engineered soil cover at Elm Street, covering approx. 1 acre; allows for rip rap boundaries, tree planting and utility corridors
Removal and Disposal of three remaining Underground Storage Tanks	Required	Same/not changed from 1998 ROD
Monitoring of dust; engineering controls to mitigate	Required	Same/ not changed from 1998 ROD
Groundwater Monitored Natural Attenuation	Required	Same/not changed from 1998 ROD
Institutional Controls	Required	Same/not changed from 1998 ROD
Time to complete remediation	30.5+ months (2.5 years)	15.5+ months (1.4 years)
Cost	\$ 26.8 Million*	\$19.8 Million*

\* The current design elements and costs are estimated from the 2007 Intermediate (60%) Design Reports and Technical Memorandum – Comparison of LTTD and OSD (September 20, 2007) and may not reflect the final costs for the remedial actions depending on modifications to the final design, as required and/or approved by the EPA.

Fundamental Change

Design Modification:

## **L. Statutory Determinations**

CERCLA Section 121, 42 U.S.C. § 9621 and the NCP, 40 C.F.R. § 300.430 require that remedies selected for Superfund sites are protective of human health and the environment, comply with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (unless a statutory waiver is justified), be cost-effective, and utilize permanent solutions and alternative treatment technologies or resource recovery technologies to the maximum extent practicable. In addition, CERCLA includes a preference for remedies that employ treatment that permanently and significantly reduce the volume, toxicity, or mobility of hazardous wastes as a principal element. The following sections discuss how this ROD Amendment meets these legal requirements.

Off-Site Disposal is consistent with CERCLA and, to the extent practicable, the NCP. This ROD Amendment is protective of human health and the environment, attains ARARs, or invokes an appropriate waiver, and is cost effective.

### **1. The Selected Remedy is Protective of Human Health and the Environment**

Off-Site Disposal will permanently reduce the risks posed to human health and the environment by eliminating, reducing or controlling exposures to human and environmental receptors through excavation and removing highly contaminated soil from the Site to a secure off-site location. Excavation of contaminated soils, which exceed the cleanup levels set in the 1998 ROD, and off-site treatment/disposal of those soils in a secure landfill, will eliminate current and future exposure risks from direct contact and incidental ingestion.

Off-Site Disposal will not pose unacceptable short-term risks or cross-media impacts. Engineering controls and air monitoring will be employed and precautions taken to minimize potential air emissions at the Site during excavation and material handling activities.

The selected remedy will achieve potential human health risk levels that attain the  $10^{-4}$  to  $10^{-6}$  incremental cancer risk range and a level protective of non-carcinogenic endpoints.

### **2. The Selected Remedy Attains ARARs**

This component of the cleanup plan will attain all applicable or relevant and appropriate federal and state requirements that apply to it. A discussion of which requirements are applicable or relevant and appropriate to this ROD Amendment may be found in Appendix A. Additional information relevant to ARARs is found in Tables 27 through 32 of the 1998 ROD for a comprehensive presentation of the ARARs and other policies, criteria and guidance to be considered (TBCs).

### **3. The Selected Remedial Action is Cost-Effective**

In the Agency's judgment, the selected remedy, as amended, is cost effective ( i.e., the remedy affords overall effectiveness proportional to its costs.). In selecting Off-Site Treatment/Disposal to address highly contaminated soil, EPA has selected a cleanup method that provides similar overall effectiveness and protection as Low Temperature Thermal Desorption in a shorter time

period and at a lower cost. As a result, the overall effectiveness of Off-Site Treatment/Disposal is proportional to its costs and this change to the selected remedy is cost-effective.

#### **4. The Selected Remedy Utilizes Permanent Solutions and Alternative Treatment or Resource Recovery Technologies to the Maximum Extent Practicable**

This determination is made based upon a comparison of the remedy selected in the 1998 ROD, which was originally found to utilize permanent solutions and alternative treatment or resource recovery technologies to the maximum extent practicable after an evaluation of numerous alternatives including several that included treatment as a principal element, with the selected remedy in this ROD Amendment.

Once EPA identifies those alternatives that attain or, as appropriate, waive ARARs and that are protective of human health and the environment, EPA must determine which alternative utilizes permanent solutions and alternative treatment technologies or resource recovery technologies to the maximum extent practicable. This determination is made by deciding which one of the identified alternatives provides the best balance of trade-offs among alternatives in terms of: 1) long-term effectiveness and permanence; 2) reduction of toxicity, mobility or volume through treatment; 3) short-term effectiveness; 4) implementability; and 5) cost. The balancing test emphasized long-term effectiveness and permanence and the reduction of toxicity, mobility or volume through treatment; and considered the preference for treatment as a principal element, the bias against off-site land disposal of untreated waste, and community and state acceptance.

The selected remedy provides significant long-term effectiveness and permanence. Off-site Treatment/Disposal will result in fewer residual risks remaining on site when compared with Low Temperature Thermal Desorption because the most significantly contaminated soil will be removed from the site and replaced with clean soil. Low Temperature Thermal Desorption will result in low levels remaining in the soil after treatment. Both Off-Site Treatment/Disposal and Low Temperature Thermal Desorption provide permanence but in different ways. Off-Site Treatment/Disposal will permanently remove the most highly contaminated soil from the Site to a permitted facility where a portion the contaminated soil will be treated in accordance with applicable regulations including LDRs. Low Temperature Thermal Desorption will permanently reduce the levels of contaminants in all soil to safe levels through on-site separation and off-site treatment via incineration of the concentrate.

Both Off-Site Treatment/Disposal and Low Temperature Thermal Desorption reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment but in different ways. Off-Site Treatment/Disposal will reduce the mobility of contaminants that present the greatest risk of leaching through treatment as required by LDRs. Additional treatment to reduce volume and toxicity will be required where contaminant concentrations require further treatment under LDRs. Low Temperature Thermal Desorption will reduce the toxicity, mobility and volume of all contaminants in all soils treated.

Off-Site Treatment/Disposal greatly reduces the short term impacts to the community and eliminates issues related to the implementation of on-site treatment of Low Temperature Thermal Desorption at the Site. The very small size of the Site (1.6 acres at Elm Street and 0.2 acres at Mill Street), its proximity to the state highway, river, Town center, schools and town recreational

fields, residential houses and an active railway, make the implementation of on-site treatment extremely complex. Because of the significantly longer construction schedule for Low Temperature Thermal Desorption, the short term impacts are much greater. In addition, because of the much longer construction schedule, it is significantly longer before clean up levels are achieved in soils at the Site. For these reasons, the State and the community have stated that the implementation of on-site treatment via Low Temperature Thermal Desorption is unacceptable. Finally, Off-Site Treatment/Disposal can be conducted at a significantly lower cost than Low Temperature Thermal Desorption.

Based upon our assessment of the trade-offs among alternatives in terms of: 1) long-term effectiveness and permanence; 2) reduction of toxicity, mobility or volume through treatment; 3) short-term effectiveness; 4) implementability; and 5) cost, EPA finds that the selected remedy provides the best balance of trade-offs between the alternatives. The selected remedy provides greater long-term effectiveness with similar permanence with fewer short term impacts and implementability issues at a significantly lower cost when compared to the alternative selected in 1998 while recognizing that the 1998 alternative reduces the toxicity, mobility and volume of a greater volume of soil through treatment. In balancing these factors, EPA has also considered the strong support of the community and the State for the selected alternative. Because the selected alternative will require treatment in accordance with all federal regulations for the contaminated soil taken off-site, EPA's decision is consistent with the bias against off-site land disposal of untreated waste. Based upon this evaluation, EPA finds that the selected remedy utilizes permanent solutions and alternative treatment or resource recovery technologies to the maximum extent practicable.

##### **5. The Selected Remedy Satisfies the Preference for Treatment as a Principle Element**

The selected remedy results in the excavation and treatment/disposal of approximately 28,000 cubic yards of PCB contaminated soil which pose a risk to human health from direct contact and incidental ingestion and under the circumstances of this Site, a continuing source to groundwater. Under the circumstances presented by the Fletcher's Paint Site, the preference for treatment is met by treating soils exhibiting the toxicity characteristic (TC) primarily for metals and possibly for VOCs, as well as soil containing total HOCs (including PCBs) in concentration greater than 1000 ppm. Consistent with other regulatory findings and the particular circumstances found at the Fletcher's Paint Site, EPA believes these levels are identifiable at the Fletchers Paint Site and also constitute a principal threat. For those soils sent off-site, where treatment is not required, they will be managed in a protective manner in either RCRA or TSCA-approved landfills, depending on whether the waste constitutes a TSCA or RCRA waste.

EPA's decision to require treatment of the waste identified above is based upon site-specific circumstances related to the contaminated media found at this Site. EPA's decision at the Fletcher's Paint Site is also consistent with TSCA and RCRA regulatory requirements. Under TSCA, Congress authorized EPA to prescribe methods for the disposal of PCBs so long as they do not "present an unreasonable risk to health or the environment." *See* 15 U.S.C. 2605(e) and *Deferral of Phase IV Standards for PCBs*, 65 FR at 81375, December 26, 2000. Regulations promulgated under TSCA allow PCB bulk remediation waste to be placed in a secure TSCA landfill if greater than 50 ppm without treatment and in a RCRA Subtitle D landfill if PCB

concentrations are below 50 ppm. TSCA permitted chemical waste landfills are facilities that meet design specifications for the long-term management of PCB materials and include liners, leachate collection, cover/capping and monitoring of all media. The decision to require treatment of a portion of the contaminated soil under these specific circumstances at the Fletcher's Paint Site is also consistent with Land Disposal Restriction regulations (LDRs) promulgated by EPA under RCRA that have temporarily deferred treatment when PCBs are found below certain levels in contaminated soil. See 40 CFR 268.32 and 65 FR 81373.

## **6. Five year Reviews**

Because contaminants will remain on-site, EPA will review the Site every five years after construction is complete to assure that the remedial action continues to be protective of human health and the environment and exposures are being controlled.

## **M. DOCUMENTATION OF SIGNIFICANT CHANGES**

The Proposed Plan to amend the 1998 ROD was released for public comment in June 2008. EPA has determined that, based on comments received during the public comment period that concluded on August 18, 2008, no significant change is needed to the Proposed Plan. EPA has prepared a Responsiveness Summary, which is attached in Appendix D.

Based upon comments received during the public comment period, minor changes have been made to truck routes and staging areas and EPA has provided additional information relating to potential treatment requirements prior to off-site disposal.

The truck route through downtown (called the "Oval") was eliminated from further consideration. Also modified was the location of the primary staging area. At the request of the Town of Milford, the primary staging area will be the location of the former Milford Police Department on Elm Street, approximately 2 miles west of the Site. This location is sufficient to handle the truck traffic associated with the implementation of Off-Site Disposal. A secondary staging area (overflow staging area) of trucks would be located on Perry Road, just off of Elm Street, west of the Site.

Off-Site Disposal of contaminated soil contains a requirement that materials that are excavated from the Site and sent for off-site disposal must comply with RCRA LDR regulations and as such, some materials may require treatment to reduce contamination or minimize leachability to meet those regulations prior to being placed in a landfill. This amendment therefore is for Off-Site Treatment/Disposal to clarify this component of the disposal requirements.

## **N. STATE ROLE**

The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services has reviewed the proposed remedy change for the Site and concurs with the selected remedy described in Section K of this ROD Amendment. A copy of the state concurrence letter is attached as Appendix C.

# APPENDIX

## A

### ARAR Tables

**TABLE 1  
CHEMICAL-SPECIFIC ARARs**

**FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS AND STORAGE FACILITY SUPERFUND SITE**

<b>Medium</b>	<b>Potential Federal Requirement</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Requirement Synopsis</b>	<b>Action to be Taken to Attain ARAR</b>
Groundwater	Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) (40 CFR 141.11, 141.13, 141.61, 141.62)	Relevant and Appropriate	Provides enforceable drinking water supply and cleanup standards for turbidity and certain inorganic and organic contaminants.	1998 SDWA MCLs (which are equal to the Interim Clean-Up Levels (ICLs) referenced by the 1998 ROD) will be attained through source control (i.e., soil removal) and subsequent monitored natural attenuation.
Surface Water/ Groundwater	SDWA Non-Zero MCL Goals (MCLGs) (40 CFR 141.50, 141.51)	Relevant and Appropriate	Provides non-enforceable zero and non-zero health goals for specific organic and inorganic contaminants in public water systems.	1998 SDWA Non-Zero MCLGs (which are equal to the ICLs referenced by the 1998 ROD) will be attained through source control (i.e., soil removal) and subsequent monitored natural attenuation.
Surface Water	Clean Water Act (CWA) s. 304(a), Ambient Water Quality Criteria (AWQC) for Protection of Human Health and Aquatic Life, 40 CFR 131	Relevant and Appropriate	AWQCs are developed under the CWA as guidelines from which states develop water quality standards for protection of human health and aquatic organisms.	AWQCs will be attained in adjacent surface waters through source control (i.e., soil removal) and subsequent monitored natural attenuation.
Soil/ Groundwater	Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) PCB "Mega-Rule" (40 CFR 761) and PCB Spill Cleanup Policy (40 CFR Part 761, Subpart G)	To Be Considered	Applicable to cleanup of PCB remediation waste -- sediments/soils containing PCBs at a concentration of 50 ppm or greater released from an original source containing PCBs at a concentration greater than 500 ppm prior to 4/18/78, or a concentration of 50 ppm or greater after 7/2/79 (40 CFR 761.3); and PCB liquids at concentrations of 50 ppm or greater (40 CFR 761.60.)  Includes standards for cleanup of spills resulting from the release during remediation of materials containing PCBs at concentration of 50 ppm or greater for spills which occur after May 4, 1987. 40 CFR 761.120(a).	Should any spill/release of PCBs at a concentration of 50 ppm or greater occur during the course of the remedial action, such releases will be addressed in compliance with these requirements.

**TABLE 1  
CHEMICAL-SPECIFIC ARARs**

**FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS AND STORAGE FACILITY SUPERFUND SITE**

<b>Medium</b>	<b>Potential State Requirement</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Requirement Synopsis</b>	<b>Action to be Taken to Attain ARAR</b>
Groundwater	EPA Final Groundwater Use and Value Determination Guidance	To Be Considered	Provides a rating system for the State to establish restoration goals for a groundwater aquifer based on its vulnerability, use and value.	This guidance was considered in conjunction with the federal SDWA and the New Hampshire Groundwater protection Rules in the development of the 1998 ROD remedy for source control. The aquifer was classified as medium value, drinking water levels are expected to be attained at the completion of the remedial action and limited action and institutional control actions described in the 1998 ROD are consistent with this.
Groundwater	New Hampshire Groundwater Protection Regulations; Ambient Groundwater Quality Standards (AGQS). Env-ws 410.03, Feb. 1993.	Applicable	Groundwater shall be suitable for drinking water; shall not contain contaminants above the concentrations set in 410.05; shall not cause violation of surface water quality standards when naturally discharged to surface waters.	Source control (i.e., soil removal of OU-1 soils) will limit discharges to groundwater that could result in a violation of surface water quality of adjacent surface waters or rendering groundwater unsuitable for use as drinking water.
Groundwater	New Hampshire Groundwater Protection Regulations. Env-ws 410.05, Feb. 1993.	Applicable	Table 1 established maximum contaminant levels (Ambient Groundwater Quality Standards), which at the time were the same as EPA MCLs.	Source control (i.e., soil removal of OU-1 soils) will limit discharge of VOCs, PCBs, and inorganics at concentrations above state MCL and MCLG levels.
Surface Water	Clean Water Act (CWA) Ambient Water Quality Criteria (WQC) for Protection of Human Health and Aquatic Life. Env-ws 430.	Relevant and Appropriate	Establishes water quality standards for protection of human health and aquatic organisms. Standards include dissolved oxygen, pH, bacteria, toxic substances, etc.	Discharges into surface waters from the temporary water treatment system will meet Surface Water Quality Regulations. Erosion/sedimentation controls will be installed and maintained around the exclusion zones to eliminate discharges of soils/sediments to surface waters.

**TABLE 1  
CHEMICAL-SPECIFIC ARARs**

**FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS AND STORAGE FACILITY SUPERFUND SITE**

<b>Medium</b>	<b>Potential State Requirement</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Requirement Synopsis</b>	<b>Action to be Taken to Attain ARAR</b>
Soil	EPA Guidance on Remedial Actions for Superfund Sites with PCB Contamination (1990)	To Be Considered	Describes the recommended approach to evaluating and remediating Superfund Sites with PCB contamination.	The guidance will be considered when establishing remediation goals for PCB contaminated media.

**TABLE 2  
ACTION-SPECIFIC ARARs**

**FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS AND STORAGE FACILITY SUPERFUND SITE**

<b>Medium</b>	<b>Potential Federal Requirement</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Requirement Synopsis</b>	<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Action to be Taken to Attain ARAR</b>
Air	RCRA (40 CFR 264, Subpart AA)	Applicable	Air emission standards for process vents and closed-vent systems and control devices associated with air or steam stripping operations that manage hazardous wastes with organic concentrations of at least 10 ppmw.	Air emissions from temporary water treatment system.	Should air stripping operations manage hazardous wastes with organic concentrations of at least 10 ppm by weight, vents operated as part of the air stripper system will comply with Sections 1032 through 1036 of this Subpart.
Air	RCRA (40 CFR 264, Subpart BB)	Applicable	Air emission standards for equipment that contains or contacts hazardous wastes with organic concentrations of at least 10 percent by weight.	Air emissions from temporary water treatment system.	Should equipment come into contact with hazardous wastes containing organic concentrations of at least 10 percent by weight, the equipment will be equipped and monitored for leaks as specified in Sections 1052 through 1065 of this Subpart.
Surface Water	Clean Water Act (CWA), Section 402, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), 33 USC 1342; 40 CFR 122-125, 129, 131  NPDES General Permit for Remediation in NH and MA; 40 CFR 122.3(d)	Applicable	Standards for the discharge of pollutants into surface waters. Remediation General Permit imposes effluent limitations, standards, prohibitions and best management practices for discharges from construction dewatering of contaminated sites.	Excavation/ Dewatering	Discharges associated with dewatering of Mill Street soils will meet requirements through onsite treatment, or treatment at offsite plant, and/or under GP, if applicable. Discharge activities shall meet the substantive requirements of this regulations.

**TABLE 2  
ACTION-SPECIFIC ARARs**

**FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS AND STORAGE FACILITY SUPERFUND SITE**

<b>Medium</b>	<b>Potential Federal Requirement</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Requirement Synopsis</b>	<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Action to be Taken to Attain ARAR</b>
Soil	40 CFR 122.26(C)(1)(ii)(C); 40 CFR 122.44(i); NPDES General Permit for Construction Stormwater Management	Applicable	Discharges of storm water associated with construction activities must implement best management practices and other measures, to control pollutants in stormwater discharges during and after construction activities.	Earth Disturbance	Erosion and sedimentation controls will be installed and maintained around the perimeter of the exclusion zones during the remedial actions until surface covers are restored, and, for vegetative covers, established. Also, waters from impacted equipment/material staging/handling areas will be contained and routed to temporary water treatment facility for treatment prior to discharge.
Soil	Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) (40 CFR 761), 40 CFR 761.50, 40 CFR 761.61, 40 CFR 761.65(c)(9) Storage and Disposal of Bulk PCB Remediation Waste	Applicable	<p>General requirements (761.50) and specific technical requirements and options (761.61, 761.65) for cleanup, storage and disposal of PCB Remediation Waste. Includes specific provisions for storage of PCB remediation waste in piles for up to 180 days (761.65(c)(9)).</p> <p>Section 761.61(a)(5)(i)(B)(2)(ii) of TSCA provides that soil or debris contaminated with PCB concentrations less than 50 mg/kg shall be disposed of in accordance with the disposal options of 761.(a)(5)(v)(A) and Section 761(a)(5)(i)(B)(2)(iii) of TSCA provides that soil and debris with PCB concentrations greater than 50 mg/kg shall be disposed of in a permitted hazardous waste landfill or disposal facility.</p>	Storage/Pre-Transportation Handling of Waste	Excavated materials and/or other residuals subject to these regulations will be disposed of within 180 days at an appropriate/approved off-site disposal facility. Remediation Waste soils stored on-site will meet these requirements.

**TABLE 2  
ACTION-SPECIFIC ARARs**

**FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS AND STORAGE FACILITY SUPERFUND SITE**

<b>Medium</b>	<b>Potential Federal Requirement</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Requirement Synopsis</b>	<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Action to be Taken to Attain ARAR</b>
Soil/ Groundwater	TSCA - 761.61 (a) and (c) and 40 CFR 761.65(c)(1)  Storage and Disposal of Liquid PCB Remediation Waste	Applicable	These regulations address the use, cleanup, storage and disposal of PCBs including PCB remediation waste. PCB remediation waste is waste containing PCBs as a result of a spill or release of PCB containing oil. Provides options for cleanup and disposal of liquid PCB remediation waste, allowing for temporary storage of certain PCB containers containing PCB liquids at concentrations of 50 ppm or greater, normally for no more than 30 days but time period may be extended by Regional Administrator. (761.65(c)(1)).	Storage/Transportation/Disposal of Waste	Liquid Remediation Wastes subject to these regulations will be disposed of within 30 days, or grounds for a waiver will be met consistent with the Record of Decision. Waste Remediation Waste liquids will be stored in containers suitable for offsite transport/disposal and managed according to a SPCC Plan. Water treatment system will be operated on concrete/asphalt surface that is bermed/curbed and equipped with a sump pump. Treatment residuals will be routed to an approved off-site treatment/disposal facility.  Compliant with TSCA requirements by excavation an off-site treatment/disposal of soil with >50 ppm PCB.
Soil	RCRA – 40 CFR Part 261.11  40 CFR, 261.24	Applicable	Generators must characterize their wastes to determine if the waste is hazardous by listing (40 CFR 261, Subpart D), by Characteristic (40 CFR 261, Subpart C), or excluded from regulation 940 CFR 261.4)  Testing procedure (TCLP) to assess materials for potential hazardous characteristics including toxicity	Generation, management, Storage/Transportation/Disposal of Waste	Excavated soils maybe classified as characteristic. By products and residues from the treatment of contaminated groundwater must also be characterized.  Waste characterization samples will be collected prior to/during implementation of the remedial action to determine whether any material to be excavated is a RCRA hazardous waste. SPLP testing may also be considered.

**TABLE 2  
ACTION-SPECIFIC ARARs**

**FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS AND STORAGE FACILITY SUPERFUND SITE**

Medium	Potential Federal Requirement	Status	Requirement Synopsis	Project Component	Action to be Taken to Attain ARAR
Soil/ Groundwater	<p>RCRA - 40 CFR 262.30-33, 262.34; 40 CFR 264 Subparts J and L;</p> <p>Land Disposal Restrictions 40 CFR Subpart E, 40 CFR 268.50; 40 CFR 264.554</p>	Applicable	<p>Pre-transport requirements for generators of hazardous waste (packaging, labeling, marking, placarding).</p> <p>Allows on-site accumulation of hazardous waste for 90 days or less in containers, tanks, drip pads, or containment buildings, provided generator complies with specified requirements, including referenced requirements of 40 CFR Part 265. 40 CFR 262.34. Also includes requirements for storage for more than 90 days, 40 CFR 262.34(b).</p> <p>Design, operating, closure, and (if necessary) post-closure requirements for storage of hazardous waste in tanks. (Subpart J). Design, operating, closure, and (if necessary) post-closure requirements for storage of hazardous waste in waste piles outside structures. (Subpart L).</p> <p>Prohibits storage of hazardous wastes that are prohibited from land disposal under Part 268, Subpart C, unless on-site storage of such wastes are in containers, tanks, or containment buildings to facilitate recovery, treatment, or disposal and the generator meets the applicable requirements for such storage. 40 CFR 268.50. This prohibition and requirements do not apply to hazardous remediation wastes stored in a staging pile approved pursuant to 40 CFR 264.554.</p> <p>Restricts land disposal of hazardous wastes that exceed specific criteria. Establishes Universal treatment Standards (UTS), which hazardous wastes must be treated prior to land disposal. Phase IV Rule rev. establishes Alternative Treatment Standards for soils containing hazardous wastes</p>	Storage of Waste	<p>Any hazardous waste generated and stockpiled onsite over 90 days will be stored in accordance with these requirements.</p> <p>Excavated soil identified as a hazardous waste will be managed in accordance with these regulations prior to disposal.</p> <p>Wastes exhibiting a hazardous characteristic would need to be treated to meet the UTS for all hazardous constituents present in the residuals prior to disposal, in accordance with these regulations. PCB materials that are also characteristic for metals would comply with the deferred LDR policy for these wastes. Characteristic hazardous soils can be treated to meet the UTS standard or the alternative treatment standards for RCRA hazardous soils.</p>

**TABLE 2  
ACTION-SPECIFIC ARARs**

**FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS AND STORAGE FACILITY SUPERFUND SITE**

<b>Medium</b>	<b>Potential Federal Requirement</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Requirement Synopsis</b>	<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Action to be Taken to Attain ARAR</b>
Soil	TSCA/RCRA Storage Requirements	Applicable		Storage of Investigation Derived Waste	1998 ROD: Waiver issued by EPA, pursuant to CERCLA 121(d)(4)(A), of time limits for interim storage of investigation-derived waste.
Air/ Groundwater	Requirements for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Facilities/Hazardous Waste Transfer Facilities. Env-Wm 702.11	Applicable	Requires monitoring pursuant to plan to address potential for migration.	Source Control and Natural Attenuation	Groundwater and air emissions monitoring will be conducted as required during remediation.
Groundwater	Non-degradation of Groundwater to Protect Surface Water. Env-ws 410.03	Applicable	Groundwater shall be suitable for drinking water; shall not contain contaminants above the concentrations set in 410.05; shall not cause violation of surface water quality standards when naturally discharged to surface waters.	Source Control and Natural Attenuation	Remedial action will limit discharges to groundwater that would result in a violation of surface water quality at adjacent surface waters or render groundwater unsuitable for drinking water.
Groundwater	Groundwater Management Zone (GMZ). Env-Ws 410.26	Applicable	Regulations relating to delineation of GMZ boundaries and limited circumstance in which the use of groundwater must be restricted by easement or ownership.	Monitored Natural Attenuation, Institutional Controls	GMZ boundaries will be delineated in accordance with the substantive requirements of this regulation by implementing the WMP, as revised and/or modified during the remedial design and the IC/AR Plan and EMP following the remedial action.

**TABLE 2  
ACTION-SPECIFIC ARARs**

**FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS AND STORAGE FACILITY SUPERFUND SITE**

<b>Medium</b>	<b>Potential State Requirement</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Requirement Synopsis</b>	<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Action to be Taken to Attain ARAR</b>
Groundwater	Water Quality Sampling, Analysis, and Monitoring. Env-Ws 410.30	Applicable	Provides general standards for the implementation of a groundwater monitoring program.	Monitored Natural Attenuation	Groundwater sampling, monitoring and analysis under the revised WMP (during remedial action) and the EMP (following the remedial action), will comply with the substantive requirements of this regulation.
Groundwater	Groundwater Monitoring Wells. Env-Ws 410.31(a)	Applicable	Specifies standards for the design, installation and decommissioning of monitoring wells.	Monitored Natural Attenuation	Monitoring wells will be designed, installed and decommissioned consistent with this regulation.
Groundwater	Groundwater discharges and groundwater discharge zone. Env-ws 410.07 - Prohibited Discharges; Env-ws 410.09 - Groundwater Discharge Zone; and Env-ws 410.10 - Groundwater Discharge Permit Compliance Criteria.	Applicable	Discharges to groundwater must receive treatment by BAT; discharges shall not contain a regulated contaminant that exceeds AGQS; a permit is required to discharge to groundwater; information must delineate the groundwater discharge zone under the permit. Groundwater treatment and discharges at the site must meet the substantive requirements of this regulation.	Discharges of Dewatering Liquids to Groundwater (if any)	Temporary water treatment system was designed with BAT. Remedial actions involving discharges to groundwater will comply with the substantive requirements of these regulations. Remedial actions involving discharges to the Souhegan River will comply the substantive requirements of these regulations.

**TABLE2  
ACTION-SPECIFIC ARARs**

**FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS AND STORAGE FACILITY SUPERFUND SITE**

<b>Medium</b>	<b>Potential State Requirement</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Requirement Synopsis</b>	<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Action to be Taken to Attain ARAR</b>
Air	Env-A 1002	Applicable	Establishes prevention, abatement and control procedures for fugitive dust emissions due to construction and excavation	Source Control	These procedures shall be followed to maintain dust control during remediation activities.
Air	EnvA-1305	Applicable	Establishes requirements for technology and for air impact analysis with respect to devices emitting regulated substances	Discharge of Dewatering Liquids to drainage ditch (culvert).	Discharges from any new or modified facility will comply with these requirements.
Surface Water	Standards for Classifications of Surface Waters of the State. NH Water Quality Criteria Standards, RSA 485-A; Env-ws 430 – Surface Water Quality Regulations. (1998 ROD incorrectly cited Chapter 149-3, Ws 400, Parts 430-439)	Applicable	Disposal of wastes that will lower the quality of surface waters below classification standards is prohibited; the regulations provide standards for contamination associated with specific classes of waters including dissolved oxygen, bacteria, pH, contaminants, etc.	Discharge of Dewatering Liquids to drainage ditch (culvert).	Dewatered liquids will be routed to a temporary water treatment system. Discharges to surface waters from the temporary water treatment system will meet applicable standards.
Surface Water	Water Quality Standards and NH Antidegradation Policy. Env-Ws 430	Applicable	No person shall place or discharge pollutants into any waters of the state unless the discharge complies with effluent standards and limitations and will not degrade existing water quality.	Discharge of dewatering liquids to drainage ditch (culvert).	Dewatered liquids will be routed to temporary water treatment system. Discharges to surface waters from the temporary water treatment system will meet applicable standards.

**TABLE 2  
ACTION-SPECIFIC ARARs**

**FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS AND STORAGE FACILITY SUPERFUND SITE**

<b>Medium</b>	<b>Potential State Requirement</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Requirement Synopsis</b>	<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Action to be Taken to Attain ARAR</b>
Soil	New Hampshire Hazardous Waste Management Act and Hazardous Waste Rules. RSA Chapter 147-A – Hazardous Waste Management, and Env-Wm 100-1000 – Division of Waste Management Rules.	Applicable	State Hazardous Waste Management Standards operated in lieu of federal RCRA Subtitle C requirements.  Establishes hazardous waste management guidelines including ID of HW (400); requirements for handling, storing, transporting (500-700).	Excavation, storage and transport of hazardous wastes.	The actions to be taken to comply with the substantive requirements of the regulations specified in the ROD are discussed below.
Soil	Siting Requirements and Variances. Env-Wm 353.09 – Siting Requirements for New Facilities.	Applicable	Establishes siting requirements and variances for HW facilities near geologic fault areas and flood plains and sets forth state procedures for identifying the boundaries of the flood plains. Applies to new facilities, which include a location at which hazardous waste is subjected to treatment, storage or disposal.	Dewatering system, possibly excavation and storage.	Waiver of siting requirements (Env-Wm 353.09(b)(2) and 353.09(d)) issued by EPA.
Soil	Requirements for Facilities with a Standard Permit and/or a Transfer Facility Permit. Env-wm 708.03(d) and 708.03(d)(1).	Applicable	Includes standards for owners and operators of hazardous waste facilities that store containers. Provides requirements for types, management, and inspection of containers.	Storage/Disposal of Waste	The remedial action will comply with the substantive requirements of those regulations relating to the proper and safe usage of tanks and containers.

**TABLE 2  
ACTION-SPECIFIC ARARs**

**FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS AND STORAGE FACILITY SUPERFUND SITE**

<b>Medium</b>	<b>Potential State Requirement</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Requirement Synopsis</b>	<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Action to be Taken to Attain ARAR</b>
Soil	Hazardous Waste Regulations – General Requirements. Env-wm 702.09 – General Design Requirements.	Applicable	All facilities must be designed to control fugitive emissions, prevent unplanned releases, divert surface water run-off.	Dewatering	The temporary water treatment system was designed in accordance with these requirements.
Soil	Requirements for Facilities with a Standard Permit and/or a Transfer Facility Permit. Env-Wm-708.02 – Operation Requirements.	Applicable	Facility must comply with 40 CFR Part 264. §§12-19 (Notices, general waste analysis, security, inspection requirements, personnel training, location standards) and 40 CFR 264 Subparts C, D, F, G and H (preparedness and prevention, contingency plan and emergency procedures, closure and post-closure, financial requirements)	Dewatering and Soil cover	The temporary water treatment system will be operated in accordance with these requirements. The restored soil cover will meet all requirements except where waive for equivalent performance.
Soil	UST Regulations and Guidelines. Env-wm 1401 – Underground Storage Facilities. ROD incorrectly cited Env-Ws 411.18, which expired in 1997.	Applicable	DES must be notified prior to the removal or closure of a UST. The person closing a UST must be certified by International Code Council.	UST Removal/Disposal	Removal of the three remaining USTs will comply with the substantive requirements of these regulations.

**TABLE 3  
LOCATION-SPECIFIC ARARs**

**FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS AND STORAGE FACILITY SUPERFUND SITE**

<b>Medium</b>	<b>Potential Federal Requirement</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Requirement Synopsis</b>	<b>Action to be Taken to Attain ARAR</b>
Sediment	Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404(b) and Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 (33 U.S.C. 403).	Applicable	No discharge of dredged or fill material shall be permitted if there is a practicable alternative that has less adverse impact on aquatic ecosystem provided the alternative does not have other significant adverse environmental consequences.	Soil erosion/sedimentation control measures will be installed and maintained during remediation to minimize impacts. There is no practical alternative to conducting work in the wetlands.
Wetlands	Protection of Wetlands (Executive Order No. 11990) 40 CFR 6, Appendix A (Policy on Implementing E.O. 11990)  CWA Section 404(b) (40 CFR 230; 33 CFR 323) and Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 (33 U.S.C. 403)	Applicable	Requires that federal agencies' activities avoid, to the extent possible, adverse impacts on wetlands if there is a practicable alternative, and minimize adverse impacts on wetlands if no practicable alternative exists.  See preceding item for CWA provisions.	The alternative will be implemented with control of wetlands excavation to the greatest extent possible. Excavation in wetlands will meet the requirements of this Executive Order and applicable regulatory requirements. Restoration and, if required, mitigation will follow any such excavations. There is no practical alternative to conducting work in the wetlands.
Floodplains	Floodplain Management (Executive Order No. 11988) 40 CFR 6.302(b) and 40 CFR 6, Appendix A (Policy on Implementing E.O. 11988)	Applicable	Requires that federal agencies evaluate the effects of their actions (including actions undertaken by other entities pursuant to Federal permit or license) on floodplain to avoid or minimize adverse effects on floodplain.	The remedial action was designed to restore current grades. As such, the remedial action will be implemented in such a manner as to minimize the impacts to the risk of flood loss to the greatest extent possible. Because the contamination is located in the floodplain there is no practical alternative to conducting work within the floodplain.
Surface Water	Rivers and Harbors Act (Section 10 [33 U.S.C. 401]) and CWA (Section 404 [33 U.S.C. 1344]), 33 CFR 323; See PGP for NH	Applicable	Regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. No discharge shall be permitted if there is a practicable alternative that has less adverse impact on resource area. See prior synopsis regarding wetlands medium.	Erosion and sedimentation controls will be installed and maintained during the remedial action to mitigate potential discharges of dredged or fill materials.

**TABLE 3  
LOCATION-SPECIFIC ARARs**

**FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS AND STORAGE FACILITY SUPERFUND SITE**

<b>Medium</b>	<b>Potential Federal Requirement</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Requirement Synopsis</b>	<b>Action to be Taken to Attain ARAR</b>
Surface Water	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 USC 661-666)	Applicable	Federal agencies or public or private entities under Federal permit or license, proposing to undertake an action that will control or modify a water body must consult U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding measures to prevent loss of or damage to fish and wildlife resources and to provide for the development and improvement of such resources.	Implementation of remedy will be in compliance with this regulation since the EPA will consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
Water Resources	Water Management and Protection - Water Pollution and Waste Disposal. RSA 485-A:17 – Terrain Alteration, and Env-ws 415 – Permits for RSA 485-A:17 Activities.	Applicable	Criteria for alteration of terrain near state surface waters that may affect water quality. Includes activities in or on the border of surface water if 50,000 sq. ft. within protected shoreline or 100,000 sq. ft. in all other areas will be disturbed. Must include protective measures to prevent soil erosion and compliance with Env-ws 415.12 (permanent methods for protecting water quality).	Excavations near the Souhegan River will comply with the substantive requirements of these regulations.  Work within the Elm Street Area (contiguous area of more than 50,000 square feet adjacent to river) will comply with the substantive requirements of the regulations.
Wetlands	New Hampshire Wetlands Act. RSA 482-A – Dredge and Fill in Wetlands; Env-wt 300-700 (including Criteria and Conditions for Permits, Shoreline Structures, Permit Procedure, and Prime Wetland) ROD incorrectly cited regulations as Env-Ws 300-400, 600, 700.	Applicable	Requires minimal alterations to wetlands to preserve beneficial functions.	Remedial activities in wetlands located in or adjacent to the Site will avoid or minimize impacts to the greatest extent possible. Any excavation in wetlands will meet applicable substantive requirements. Because contamination is located in the wetland adjacent to the site, there is no practical alternative to conducting work in or near wetland.

**TABLE 3  
LOCATION-SPECIFIC ARARs**

**FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS AND STORAGE FACILITY SUPERFUND SITE**

<b>Medium</b>	<b>Potential State Requirement</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Requirement Synopsis</b>	<b>Action to be Taken to Attain ARAR</b>
Water Resources	Section 401 Water Quality Certificate. RSA 485-A – Water Pollution and Waste Disposal: specifically RSA 485-A:8 – Classification of Surface Waters, and RSA 485-A:13 – Water Discharge Permits; and Env-Ws 451-455 – NH 401 Water Quality Regulations.	Applicable	Remedial Action must adequately protect the environment, public health and state's surface waters; must not violate state's surface water quality standards. All discharges to surface waters must be in compliance with these requirements.	Any discharge to the State's surface waters will be in compliance with the substantive components of these regulations.
Wetlands/ Water Resources	RSA 483-B – Comprehensive Shoreland Protection Act.	Applicable	Protected shoreland is defined as all land located within 250 feet of ordinary high water mark. The act prohibits alteration of river bank and activity within protected shoreland without approval under RSA 402-A (Wetlands Act) and RSA 485-A:17 (Alteration of Terrain; prohibits fertilizer other than limestone within 50 feet of high water mark; requires natural woodland buffer within 150 feet of high water mark).	The remedial action, which includes alteration of the riverbank along the Elm Street Area, is subject to EPA approval (after consultation with the State). Work shall be conducted in accordance with the substantive requirements of these regulations.  Fertilizer will not be utilized within 50 feet of the high water mark.
Habitat	Endangered Species. Fis 1000 - Conservation of Endangered Species.	Applicable	Identifies, by list, the endangered species throughout the state. If any species are identified on-site, then need to comply with RSA 212-A. Taking, possessing and transporting of endangered species is prohibited.	The NH Fish and Game Department will be consulted prior to implementation of the remedial action. If endangered/threatened species/habitat exists, applicable requirements will be met.

# APPENDIX

## B

### Administrative Record Index

**FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS & STORAGE  
FACILITY**

Superfund Site

Administrative Record Index  
For the Amended Record of Decision (ROD)  
Operable Unit One (OU1)

**Amended ROD Released:**

June 15, 2009

Prepared by  
EPA New England  
Office of Site Remediation and Restoration

With Assistance from  
ASRC Management Services  
6301 Ivy Lane, Suite 300  
Greenbelt, MD 20770

## INTRODUCTION

This is the Administrative Record for the Amended Record of Decision (ROD) to the Fletcher's Paint Works & Storage Facility Superfund Site (Site) in Milford, New Hampshire, Operable Unit One [OU1 (Site Evaluation/Disposition)]. The Amended Record of Decision (ROD) was released on June 15, 2009. Section I of the Index cites site-specific documents, and Section II cites guidance documents used by the EPA staff in selecting a response action at the site.

This file includes, by reference, the Administrative Record for the Fletcher's Paint Works & Storage Facility, Record of Decision (ROD), issued on September 30, 1998, and the Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD), issued on March 14, 2001.

The Amended Record of Decision (ROD) is available for public review at:

EPA New England Superfund Records & Information Center  
1 Congress Street, Suite 1100 (HSC)  
Boston, MA 02114  
(617) 918-1440 (phone)  
(617) 918-1223 (fax)  
<http://www.epa.gov/region01/superfund/resource/records.htm>

Wadleigh Memorial Library  
49 Nashua Street  
Milford, NH 03055  
Phone: 603-673-2408; Fax: 603-672-6064  
[wadleigh@wadleigh.lib.nh.us](mailto:wadleigh@wadleigh.lib.nh.us)

An Administrative Record is required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

Please note that the compact disc(s) (CD) containing this Administrative Record may include index data and other metadata (hereinafter collectively referred to as metadata) to allow the user to conduct index searches and key word searches across all the files contained on the CD. All the information that appears in the metadata, including any dates associated with creation of the indexing data, is not part of the Administrative Record for the Site under CERCLA and shall not be construed as relevant to the documents that comprise the Administrative Record. This metadata is provided as a convenience for the user and is not part of the Administrative Record.

Questions about this Administrative Record file should be directed to the EPA New England site manager.

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ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
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Aerial Photographs

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449049 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH FLOWN JUNE 14, 1952 FRAME NO. 110, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: USDA

Addressee:

Doc Type: PHOTOGRAPH

Doc Date: 06/14/1952 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 17: SITE MANAGEMENT RECORDS

File Break: 17.04

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449050 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH FLOWN MAY 05, 1960 FRAME NO. 6693, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: USGS

Addressee:

Doc Type: PHOTOGRAPH

Doc Date: 05/05/1960 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 17: SITE MANAGEMENT RECORDS

File Break: 17.04

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449051 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH FLOWN NOVEMBER 16, 1962 FRAME NO. 984, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: TXAERO

Addressee:

Doc Type: PHOTOGRAPH

Doc Date: 11/16/1962 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 17: SITE MANAGEMENT RECORDS

File Break: 17.04

**Aerial Photographs**

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449052 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH FLOWN APRIL 29, 1963 FRAME N0. 245, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: USGS

Addressee:

Doc Type: PHOTOGRAPH

Doc Date: 04/29/1963 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 17: SITE MANAGEMENT RECORDS

File Break: 17.04

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449053 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH FLOWN APRIL 26, 1967 FRAME N0. 205, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: USGS

Addressee:

Doc Type: PHOTOGRAPH

Doc Date: 04/26/1967 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 17: SITE MANAGEMENT RECORDS

File Break: 17.04

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449054 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH FLOWN AUGUST 23, 1972 FRAME N0. 9519, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: NOS

Addressee:

Doc Type: PHOTOGRAPH

Doc Date: 08/23/1972 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 17: SITE MANAGEMENT RECORDS

File Break: 17.04

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**Aerial Photographs**

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449055 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH FLOWN MAY 05, 1974 FRAME NO. 14, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: ASCS

Addressee:

Doc Type: PHOTOGRAPH

Doc Date: 05/05/1974 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 17: SITE MANAGEMENT RECORDS

File Break: 17.04

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449056 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH FLOWN NOVEMBER 17, 1976 FRAME NO. 10, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author:

Addressee:

Doc Type: PHOTOGRAPH

Doc Date: 11/17/1976 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 17: SITE MANAGEMENT RECORDS

File Break: 17.04

**Total Documents in Category:8**

**Documents Prior to 1998 that Were Considered in the 1998 AR but not Included (Excluding Aerial Photographs)**

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449035 UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (USEPA) ANNOUNCES PROPOSED CLEANUP ALTERNATIVES FOR THE FLETCHER'S PAINT, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: US EPA REGION 1

Addressee:

Doc Type: PRESS RELEASE

Doc Date: 01/08/1997 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 13: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

File Break: 13.03

---

447795 COMMENTS TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S (EPA) PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN (PRAP) FROM GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPNAY (GE), OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: JILL SIEBELS GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Addressee: RICHARD C BOYNTON US EPA REGION 1  
ROGER DUWART US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: REPORT

Doc Date: 04/25/1997 # of Pages: 115

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

---

449060 LETTER FROM STEPHEN D RAMSEY TO JOHN P DEVILLARS REGARDING FEASIBILITY ALTERNATIVES, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [MARGINALIA]

Author: STEPHEN D RAMSEY GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Addressee: JOHN P DEVILLARS US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 07/17/1997 # of Pages: 4

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.01

**Documents Prior to 1998 that Were Considered in the 1998 AR but not Included (Excluding Aerial Photographs)**

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449029 RESPONSE LETTER FROM ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) TO GENERAL ELECTRIC'S (GE) COMPANY COMMENTS AND ALTERNATIVE REMEDY ON THE PROPOSED CLEANUP PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [MARGINALIA]

Author: JOHN P DEVILLARS US EPA REGION 1

Doc Date: 08/05/1997 # of Pages: 1

Addressee: STEPHEN D RAMSEY GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

Doc Type: LETTER

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449030 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S (EPA) RESPONSE ON JULY 17, 1997 LETTER FROM GENERAL ELECTRIC (GE) COMPANY REGARDING POTENTIAL USE OF THE IN-SITU THERMAL DESORPTION (ISTD), OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: JOHN P DEVILLARS US EPA REGION 1

Doc Date: 09/16/1997 # of Pages: 2

Addressee: STEPHEN D RAMSEY GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.01

Doc Type: LETTER

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262783 REVISED FOCUSED FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT (06/18/98 TRANSMITTAL IS ATTACHED)

Author: BEAK INTERNATIONAL INC

Doc Date: 06/01/1998 # of Pages: 215

Addressee: GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.06

Doc Type: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

Doc Type: REPORT

**Total Documents in Category:6**

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
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451863 LETTER REGARDING PROPOSED REMEDY [HARD COPY ATTACHMENTS MISSING]

Author: COLBURN T CHERNEY ROPES & GRAY  
Addressee: GE CORP  
ANTOINETTE POWELL US EPA REGION 1

Doc Date: 03/29/2000 # of Pages: 13  
Phase: 10: ENFORCEMENT/NEGOTIATION  
File Break: 10.06

Doc Type: LETTER  
Organization: GE CORP

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451864 LETTER REQUESTING THAT THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) AMEND THE  
REMEDY SELECTED FOR SITE (SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION AND AIRBILL ATTACHED)

Author: COLBURN T CHERNEY ROPES & GRAY  
Addressee: GE CORP  
ANTOINETTE POWELL US EPA REGION 1

Doc Date: 05/02/2000 # of Pages: 28  
Phase: 10: ENFORCEMENT/NEGOTIATION  
File Break: 10.06

Doc Type: LETTER  
Organization: GE CORP

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447741 CORRESPONDENCE ON DESIGN - USE OF THE KEYES FIELD, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1  
Addressee: LEE F MAYHEW MILFORD (NH) TOWN OF

Doc Date: 05/12/2000 # of Pages: 2  
Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)  
File Break: 05.01

Doc Type: LETTER

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
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449031 PUBLIC MEETING AGENDA, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: JANE W GARDNER GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Addressee: MINDY S LUBBER US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: PUBLIC MEETING RECORD

Doc Date: 05/31/2000 # of Pages: 10

Phase: 13: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

File Break: 13.04

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447742 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S (EPA) RESPONSE TO ROPES & GRAY MARCH 29 AND JUNE 9 LETTERS, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Addressee: COLBURN T CHERNEY ROPES & GRAY

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 06/26/2000 # of Pages: 11

Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

File Break: 05.01

---

449057 MAY 2000 LETTER REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) RESPONSE TO GENERAL ELECTRIC'S (GE) REQUEST THAT EPA AMEND REMEDY SELECTED FOR THE FLETCHER'S PAINT SITE ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1998

Author: ANTOINETTE POWELL US EPA REGION 1

Addressee: COLBURN T CHERNEY ROPES & GRAY

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 06/26/2000 # of Pages: 10

Phase: 07: REMEDIAL ACTION (RA)

File Break: 07.01

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
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449013 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) RESPONSE TO JULY 6, 200 LETTER FROM B. HARRINGTON, GE TO A. POWELL, EPA, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [DRAFT TABLE IS ATTACHED]

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1  
Addressee: BONNIE HARRINGTON GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Date: 07/14/2000 # of Pages: 6

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

Doc Type: LETTER

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449043 PRESS RELEASE - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) AND NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (NHDES) TO BEGIN DEMOLITION OF THE FORMER FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS BUILDING NEXT WEDNESDAY, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: ALICE KAUFMAN US EPA REGION 1  
Addressee:

Doc Date: 12/22/2000 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 13: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

File Break: 13.03

Doc Type: PRESS RELEASE

---

449044 NEWS ARTICLE - FLETCHER PAINT FACTORY DEMOLISHED, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: DAVID BROOKS NASHUA (NH) TELEGRAPH  
Addressee:

Doc Date: 01/03/2001 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 13: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

File Break: 13.03

Doc Type: NEWS CLIPPING

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
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24129 STATE CONCURRENCE LETTER

Author: PHILIP J OBRIEN NH DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Addressee: PATRICIA L MEANEY US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 03/09/2001 # of Pages: 4

Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

File Break: 05.04

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447745 CORRESPONDENCE CONFIRMING TOWN OF MILFORD'S SUPPORT FOR FLETCHER'S SITE REMEDY  
SELECTED IN SEPTEMBER 30, 2001, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: LEE F MAYHEW MILFORD (NH) TOWN OF

Addressee: PHILIP J OBRIEN NH DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 03/14/2001 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

File Break: 05.01

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447746 LETTER TRANSMITTING THE EXPLANATION OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES (ESD) TO THE TOWN OF  
MILFORD (NH), OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Addressee: LEE F MAYHEW MILFORD (NH) TOWN OF

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 03/20/2001 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

File Break: 05.01

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
\*\*\*For External Use\*\*\*

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449032 LETTER TRANSMITTING THE EXPLANATION OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES (ESD) TO GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: CHERYL L SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1  
Addressee: RANDALL MCALISTER GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Date: 03/20/2001 # of Pages: 4  
Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)  
File Break: 05.01

Doc Type: LETTER

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449034 LETTER TRANSMITTING THE EXPLANATION OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES (ESD) TO U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: CHERYL L SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1  
Addressee: MARK GALLAGHER US DEPT OF JUSTICE

Doc Date: 03/20/2001 # of Pages: 1  
Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)  
File Break: 05.01

Doc Type: LETTER

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447794 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S (EPA) RESPONSE TO STEPHEN RAMSEY (GE) ON 2001 ORDER, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: PATRICIA L MEANEY US EPA REGION 1  
Addressee: STEPHEN D RAMSEY GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Date: 07/16/2001 # of Pages: 3  
Phase: 10: ENFORCEMENT/NEGOTIATION  
File Break: 10.01

Doc Type: LETTER

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
\*\*\*For External Use\*\*\*

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447797 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) ORDERS GENERAL ELECTRIC (GE) TO CLEAN MILFORD, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: US EPA REGION 1

Addressee:

Doc Type: PRESS RELEASE

Doc Date: 07/20/2001 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 13: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

File Break: 13.03

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449002 CORRESPONDENCE ON CHANGE OFF-SITE DISPOSAL (OSD) ALTERNATIVE, OPERABLE UNI 1 (OU1)

Author: C BRAD GREATHOUSE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Addressee: ROBERT COURAGE MILFORD (NH) TOWN OF

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 10/26/2001 # of Pages: 9

Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

File Break: 05.01

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449003 CORRESPONDENCE FROM TOWN OF MILFORD TO GENERAL ELECTRIC (GE) REGARDING SITE TRUCKING ISSUES, OPERABLE UNI 1 (OU1)

Author: LEE F MAYHEW MILFORD (NH) TOWN OF

Addressee: GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Type: MEMO

Doc Date: 10/31/2001 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

File Break: 05.01

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
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449004 CORRESPONDENCE ON CHANGE OF OFF-SITE DISPOSAL (OSD) FROM ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) TO TOWN OF MILFORD, OPERABLE UNI 1 (OU1)

Author: ANTOINETTE POWELL US EPA REGION 1  
Addressee: LEE F MAYHEW MILFORD (NH) TOWN OF

Doc Date: 11/01/2001 # of Pages: 2  
Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)  
File Break: 05.01

Doc Type: LETTER

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447743 MEETING WITH TOWN OF MILFORD (NH) AND NHDES REGARDING FOR OFF-SITE DISPOSAL, OPERABLE UNI 1 (OU1) [MARGINALIA]

Author: US EPA REGION 1  
Addressee:

Doc Date: 11/04/2001 # of Pages: 12  
Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)  
File Break: 05.01

Doc Type: MEETING NOTES

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449005 RESPONSE LETTER FROM GENERAL ELECTRIC (GE) REGARDING OFF-SITE DISPOSAL (OSD) MODIFICATION TO TOWN OF MILFORD, OPERABLE UNI 1 (OU1)

Author: C BRAD GREATHOUSE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY  
Addressee: ROBERT COURAGE MILFORD (NH) TOWN OF  
LEE F MAYHEW MILFORD (NH) TOWN OF

Doc Date: 11/08/2001 # of Pages: 8  
Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)  
File Break: 05.01

Doc Type: LETTER

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
\*\*\*For External Use\*\*\*

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449007 DRAFT GENERAL ELECTRIC (GE) ACCESS AGREEMENT, OPERABLE UNI 1 (OU1)

Author: JOHN E PELTONEN SHEEHAN PHINNEY BASS & GREEN

Addressee: GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 11/13/2001 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 17: SITE MANAGEMENT RECORDS

File Break: 17.02

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449047 NEWS ARTICLE - CLEAN-UP PLAN FOR FLETCHER'S STILL UP IN AIR, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)  
[MARGINALIA]

Author: MICHAEL CLEVELAND MILFORD CABINET AND WILTON JOURNAL

Addressee:

Doc Type: NEWS CLIPPING

Doc Date: 11/14/2001 # of Pages: 3

Phase: 13: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

File Break: 13.03

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449037 NEWS ARTICLE - SELECTMEN IN MILFORD SLAM GENERAL ELECTRIC (GE) COMPANY, OPERABLE  
UNIT 1 (OU1) [MARGINALIA]

Author: UNION NEWS

Addressee:

Doc Type: NEWS CLIPPING

Doc Date: 11/15/2001 # of Pages: 3

Phase: 13: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

File Break: 13.03

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
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449039 NEWS ARTICLE - SIDES STILL APART ON CLEANUP OF FLETCHER'S SITE, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: DAVID BROOKS NASHUA (NH) TELEGRAPH

Addressee:

Doc Type: NEWS CLIPPING

Doc Date: 11/16/2001 # of Pages: 3

Phase: 13: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

File Break: 13.03

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449038 NEWS ARTICLE - KINGSTON MAY PROVIDE ANSWERS FOR MILFORD CONTAMINATION ISSUES,  
OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: KINGSTON (AP)

Addressee:

Doc Type: NEWS CLIPPING

Doc Date: 11/18/2001 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 13: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

File Break: 13.03

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449045 NEWS ARTICLE - COMING TO ELM STREET, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: MICHAEL CLEVELAND MILFORD CABINET AND WILTON JOURNAL

Addressee:

Doc Type: NEWS CLIPPING

Doc Date: 11/21/2001 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 13: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

File Break: 13.03

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
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449014 LETTER FROM GENERAL ELECTRIC (GE) COMPANY TO TOWN OF MILFORD REGARDING CLEANUP  
APPROACH, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: STEPHEN D RAMSEY GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Date: 12/11/2001 # of Pages: 2

Addressee: ROBERT COURAGE MILFORD (NH) TOWN OF

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.01

Doc Type: LETTER

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449006 TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM - COMPARISON OF REMEDIES AT FLETCHER'S PAINT, OPERABLE UNI 1  
(OU1) [01/15/2002 TRANSMITTAL FROM TOWN OF MILFORD IS ATTACHED]

Author: LOWELL W MCBURNEY BLASLAND BOUCK & LEE INC

Doc Date: 01/15/2002 # of Pages: 43

Addressee: GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Phase: 03: REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION (RI)

File Break: 03.07

Doc Type: MEMO

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447744 MEETING WITH TOWN OF MILFORD (NH), GE AND NHDES SEEKING CLARIFICATION FROM EPA  
REGARDING REMEDY TO OFF-SITE DIPOSAL, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [ATTENDEE LIST ATTACHED]

Author: US EPA REGION 1

Doc Date: 01/18/2002 # of Pages: 3

Addressee:

Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

File Break: 05.01

Doc Type: MEETING NOTES

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
\*\*\*For External Use\*\*\*

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449015 BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE TOWN'S COMMENTS ON THE GENERAL ELECTRIC (GE) COMPANY DRAFT SUBMITTALS, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: LEE F MAYHEW MILFORD (NH) TOWN OF

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 02/28/2002 # of Pages: 4

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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447790 LETTER FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) TO NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (NHDES) REGARDING THE USE OF 11MG/KG CONCENTRATION FOR ARSENIC AS CLEANUP LEVEL IN SURFACE SOILS

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Addressee: DENNIS A PINSKI NH DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 06/04/2002 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

File Break: 05.01

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447791 RESPONSE TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S (EPA) LETTER DATED ON JUNE 4, 2002 REGARDING ARSENIC - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (DES) SET THE METHOD 1 ARSENIC SOIL STANDARD ON THE BACKGROUND CONCENTRATION

Author: DENNIS A PINSKI NH DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 07/22/2002 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

File Break: 05.01

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
\*\*\*For External Use\*\*\*

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449016 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) COMMENTS ON DECEMBER 2001 PRE-DESIGN WORK PLAN INCLUDING TO THE PROJECT OPERATIONS PLAN AND JANUARY 2002 SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER MONITORING PLAN (05/01/2003 TRANSMITTAL IS ATTACHED)

Author: US EPA REGION 1

Addressee:

Doc Type: REPORT

Doc Date: 05/01/2003 # of Pages: 23

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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449017 GENERAL ELECTRIC (GE) COMPANY RESPONSE TO PHASE 1 COMMENTS CONTAINED IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S (EPA) MAY 1, 2003 LETTER, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: LEWIS S STREETER GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 05/14/2003 # of Pages: 11

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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449018 APPROVAL LETTER FOR PRE-DESIGN STUDIES PHASE 1 ACTIVITIES, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Addressee: LEWIS S STREETER GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 05/15/2003 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

AR Collection: 60579  
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AR Collection QA Report  
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447798 PRE-DESIGN WORK PLAN (PDWP), OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [11/26/2003 TRANSMITTAL IS ATTACHED]

Author: BLASLAND BOUCK & LEE INC

Addressee:

Doc Type: REPORT

Doc Date: 11/01/2003 # of Pages: 182

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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449019 SCHEDULE FOR SECOND HALF OF PHASE 2 ACTIVITIES AND PRE-DESIGN REPORT SUBMITTAL,  
OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Addressee: LEWIS S STREETER GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 03/12/2004 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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449036 NEWS ARTICLE - FLETCHER CLEANUP AT LAST, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: PEGGY MILLER THE CABINET OF MILFORD

Addressee:

Doc Type: NEWS CLIPPING

Doc Date: 05/06/2004 # of Pages: 5

Phase: 13: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

File Break: 13.03

AR Collection: 60579  
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AR Collection QA Report  
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449001 NEWS PAPER CLIPPING - FLETCHER CLEANUP ALTERNATIVE PROPOSED, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: PEGGY MILLER THE CABINET OF MILFORD

Addressee:

Doc Type: NEWS CLIPPING

Doc Date: 05/13/2004 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 13: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

File Break: 13.03

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449020 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) COMMENTS ON 1/16/2005 DRAFT PRE-DESIGN INVESTIGATION (PDI) REPORT, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: US EPA REGION 1

Addressee: LEWIS S STREETER GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 03/31/2005 # of Pages: 13

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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449058 DRAFT REMEDIAL DESIGN WORK PLAN (RDWP), OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [04/28/2005 TRANSMITTAL IS ATTACHED] MARGINALIA

Author: BLASLAND BOUCK & LEE INC

Addressee:

Doc Type: WORK PLAN

Doc Date: 04/01/2005 # of Pages: 44

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.06

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
\*\*\*For External Use\*\*\*

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449021 LETTER FROM ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) TO GENERAL ELECTRIC (GE)  
REGARDING PRE-DESIGN INVESTIGATION (PDI) - SOIL COLUMN STUDY

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION I

Addressee: LEWIS S STREETER GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 04/19/2005 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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449025 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) COMMENTS ON APRIL 2005 DRAFT REMEDIAL DESIGN  
WORK PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION I

Addressee: LEWIS STREETER GENERAL ELECTRIC

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 08/18/2005 # of Pages: 9

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.06

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447734 DRAFT PRELIMINARY (30%) DESIGN REPORT, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [11/29/2005 TRANSMITTAL IS  
ATTACHED]

Author: BLASLAND BOUCK & LEE INC

Addressee:

Doc Type: REPORT

Doc Date: 11/01/2005 # of Pages: 307

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
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447774 SCOPE OF WORK FOR SUPPLEMENTAL INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES FOR SUBSURFACE UTILITIES,  
OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [03/03/2006 COVER LETTER IS ATTACHED]

Author: COREY AVERILL ARCADIS BBL

Addressee: LEWIS STREETER GENERAL ELECTRIC

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 03/03/2006 # of Pages: 4

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.08

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449026 TOWN OF MILFORD'S COMMENTS ON (30%) REMEDIAL DESIGN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: KATHERINE E L CHAMBERS MILFORD (NH) TOWN OF

Addressee: MICHAEL JASINSKI US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 03/20/2006 # of Pages: 3

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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447775 EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING CAP COVER REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD) ISSUES, OPERABLE UNIT  
1 (OU1)

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Addressee: THOMAS E ROY ARIES ENGINEERING INC  
LEWIS STREETER GENERAL ELECTRIC

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 03/23/2006 # of Pages: 3

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.01

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
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449027 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) COMMENTS ON NOVEMBER 2005 DRAFT  
PRELIMINARY (30%) DESIGN REPORT, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1  
Addressee: LEWIS S STREETER GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Date: 03/27/2006 # of Pages: 11  
Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)  
File Break: .06.04

Doc Type: LETTER

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447737 ADDENDUM NO.1 PRELIMINARY (30%) DESIGN REPORT, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [05/11/2006  
TRANSMITTAL IS ATTACHED]

Author: GENERAL ELECTRIC  
Addressee:

Doc Date: 05/11/2006 # of Pages: 161  
Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)  
File Break: 06.04

Doc Type: REPORT

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447776 RESPONSE TO MARCH 23, 2006 EMAIL FINAL COVER AT THE ELM STREET SITE, OPERABLE UNIT 1  
(OU1)

Author: LEWIS S STREETER GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY  
Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Date: 06/01/2006 # of Pages: 4  
Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)  
File Break: 06.01

Doc Type: LETTER

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
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447787 DRAFT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) REVIEW: POTENTIAL CONFIRMATORY  
SOIL SAMPLING ACTIVITIES, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [08/17/2006 COVER LETTER IS ATTACHED)

Author: COREY AVERILL ARCADIS BBL

Addressee: LEWIS S STREETER GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Type: MEMO

Doc Date: 08/16/2006 # of Pages: 14

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.02

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447779 NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (NHDES) SOLID WASTE RULES AND  
LANFILL CAPPING SEPTEMBER DESIGN STANDARDS, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: TOM ANDREWS NH DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: REPORT

Doc Date: 11/28/2006 # of Pages: 18

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.01

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447777 MODIFICATION OF (30%) DESIGN FOR ELM STREET COVER, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [

Author: PAUL WM HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 12/22/2006 # of Pages: 4

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.01

AR Collection: 60579  
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447778 MILFORD CAP COMMITTEE COMMENTS, MAY 2006 PRELIMINARY (30%) CAP DESIGN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [MARGINALIA]

Author: GUY SCAIFE MILFORD (MA) TOWN OF  
Addressee: PAUL WM HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Date: 01/04/2007 # of Pages: 12  
Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)  
File Break: 06.01

Doc Type: LETTER

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447780 COMMENTS FROM GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY ON CAP COVER DESIGN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: PAUL WM HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY  
Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Date: 01/26/2007 # of Pages: 8  
Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)  
File Break: 06.01

Doc Type: LETTER

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447781 MODIFICATION OF (30%) DESIGN FOR ELM STREET UTILITY CORRIDORS, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: PAUL WM HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY  
Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Date: 01/30/2007 # of Pages: 5  
Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)  
File Break: 06.01

Doc Type: LETTER

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
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449022 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) PRELIMINARY (30%) REPORT APPROVAL WITH  
MODIFICATION FOR CONFIRMATION SAMPLING, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1  
Addressee: PAUL HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 02/13/2007 # of Pages: 10

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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447786 TOWN CAP COMMITTEE MEETING, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [ATTENDEE LIST IS ATTACHED]

Author: US EPA REGION 1  
Addressee:

Doc Type: MEETING NOTES

Doc Date: 02/15/2007 # of Pages: 3

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.01

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449023 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) RESPONSE TO GENERAL ELECTRIC'S (GE) JUNE 1,  
AUGUST 17, AND DECEMBER 22, 2006 LETTERS SUMMARIZING COVER DESIGN, JANUARY 29, 2007  
UTILITY MEMO, AND MODIFICATION FROM THE FEBRUARY 15, 2007 CONFERENCE CALL

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1  
Addressee: PAUL HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 02/27/2007 # of Pages: 5

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
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447783 MODIFICATION OF (30%) DESIGN SUBMITTALS, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: PAUL WM HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 02/28/2007 # of Pages: 13

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.01

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449028 MODIFICATION OF (30%) DESIGN SUBMITTALS - REVISED FIGURES TO (30%) DESIGN FOR THE COVER SYSTEM AND UTILITY CORRIDORS AT THE ELM STREET AREA, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: PAUL WM HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 03/27/2007 # of Pages: 6

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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447761 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) PRELIMINARY (30%) DESIGN REPORT APPROVAL WITH MODIFICATIONS, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Addressee: PAUL WM HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 04/05/2007 # of Pages: 9

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.01

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
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447792 LETTER FROM GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY (GE) REQUESTING MODIFICATION OF EXPLANATION OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES (ESD), OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [WITH ATTACHMENTS]

Author: PAUL WM HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 04/19/2007 # of Pages: 26

Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

File Break: 05.01

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447784 ELM STREET COVER SYSTEM, UTILITY CORRIDORS AND TREE PLANTING CORRIDORS, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: PAUL WM HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 05/02/2007 # of Pages: 6

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.01

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447793 EMAIL CORRESPONDENCES ON CAP COVER ISSUES FROM GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY (GE) TO EPA, AND STATE (FEBRUARY TO MAY 2007), OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: PAUL HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Addressee: NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES  
US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 05/02/2007 # of Pages: 20

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.01

AR Collection: 60579  
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AR Collection QA Report  
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447749 TOWN OF MILFORD AND MILFORD CAP COMMITTEE COMMENTS TO GENERAL ELECTRIC'S/ARCADIS/BBL REMEDIAL DESIGN QUESTIONS, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: GUY SCAIFFE MILFORD (MA) TOWN OF  
Addressee: PAUL WM HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Date: 05/15/2007 # of Pages: 5  
Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)  
File Break: 05.01

Doc Type: LETTER

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449024 LETTER FROM GENERAL ELECTRIC (GE) COMPANY PROVIDING RESPONSES TO THE TOWN'S COMMENTS AND MODIFICATIONS OF PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED FIGURES, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: PAUL WM HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY  
Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Date: 05/18/2007 # of Pages: 12  
Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)  
File Break: 06.04

Doc Type: LETTER

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447782 RESPONSE TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S (EPA) QUESTION # 2 IN ITS LETTER TO GENERAL ELECTRIC (GE) DATED FEBRUARY 27, 2007 REGARDING LANDFILL CAP REQUIREMENTS, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: SHERILYN BURNETT YOUNG RATH YOUNG & PIGNATELLI  
Addressee: RUTHANN SHERMAN US EPA REGION 1

Doc Date: 05/30/2007 # of Pages: 4  
Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)  
File Break: 06.01

Doc Type: LETTER

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
\*\*\*For External Use\*\*\*

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286706 DRAFT, INTERMEDIATE (60%) DESIGN REPORT FOR THE LOW TEMPERATURE THERMAL DESORPTION (LTTD) REMEDY, VOLUME 1 OF 2, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU-1)

Author: ARCADIS BBL  
Addressee: US EPA REGION 1

Doc Date: 06/04/2007 # of Pages: 221  
Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)  
File Break: 06.04

Doc Type: REPORT

Organization: GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

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286707 DRAFT, INTERMEDIATE (60%) DESIGN REPORT FOR THE LOW TEMPERATURE THERMAL DESORPTION (LTTD) REMEDY, VOLUME 2 OF 2 - APPENDICES, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU-1)

Author: ARCADIS BBL  
Addressee: US EPA REGION 1

Doc Date: 06/04/2007 # of Pages: 762  
Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)  
File Break: 06.04

Doc Type: REPORT

Organization: GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

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291996 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS PROVIDED IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S (EPA) FEBRUARY 13 & 27, 2007 LETTERS AND APRIL 5, 2007 LETTER (06/04/2007 TRANSMITTAL IS ATTACHED)

Author: GENERAL ELECTRIC CO  
Addressee:

Doc Date: 06/04/2007 # of Pages: 33  
Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)  
File Break: 06.06

Doc Type: REPORT

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
\*\*\*For External Use\*\*\*

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447762 DRAFT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECT AGENCY (EPA) REVIEW: TRUCK ROUTE AND TRAFFIC ANALYSIS REPORT - APPENDIX E TO THE INTERMEDIATE (60%) DESIGN REPORT (06/05/2007 TRANSMITTAL IS ATTACHED)

Author: ARCADIS BBL

Addressee:

Doc Type: REPORT

Doc Date: 06/04/2007 # of Pages: 19

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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286708 DRAFT, INTERMEDIATE (60%) DESIGN REPORT FOR THE OFF-SITE DISPOSAL (OSD) REMEDY, VOLUME 1 OF 2, OPERABLE UNIT 1 [(OU-1) (06/12/2007 TRANSMITTAL LETTER ATTACHED)]

Author: ARCADIS BBL

Addressee: US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: REPORT

Organization: GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Date: 06/12/2007 # of Pages: 194

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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286709 DRAFT, INTERMEDIATE (60%) DESIGN REPORT FOR THE OFF-SITE DISPOSAL (OSD) REMEDY, VOLUME 2 OF 2 - APPENDICES, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU-1)

Author: ARCADIS BBL

Addressee: US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: REPORT

Organization: GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Date: 06/12/2007 # of Pages: 755

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
\*\*\*For External Use\*\*\*

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286710 TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM - COMPARISON OF LOW -TEMPERATURE THERMAL DESORPTION AND OFF-SITE DISPOSAL REMEDIES, REVISED SEPTEMBER 20, 2007

Author: GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Addressee: ... US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: MEMO

Doc Date: 06/12/2007 # of Pages: 36

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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447763 COVER LETTER FOR INTERMEDIATE (60%) DESIGN REPORT FOR ALTERNATE OFF-SITE DISPOSAL REMEDY (OSD), OPERABLE UNIT I (OU1) [06/12/2007 COVER LETTER IS ATTACHED]

Author: PAUL WM HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: REPORT

Doc Date: 06/12/2007 # of Pages: 13

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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447764 VERIFICATION SAMPLING PLAN - APPENDIX A TO THE INTERMEDIATE (60%) DESIGN REPORT FOR LOW TEMPERATURE THERMAL DESORPTION (LTTD), OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [06/12/2007 COVER LETTER IS ATTACHED]

Author: ARCADIS BBL

Addressee:

Doc Type: WORK PLAN

Doc Date: 06/12/2007 # of Pages: 78

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.06

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
\*\*\*For External Use\*\*\*

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447738 DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN (EMP), OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [07/30/2007  
TRANSMITTAL IS ATTACHED]

Author: ARCADIS BBL  
Addressee: GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Date: 07/30/2007 # of Pages: 448

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.06

Doc Type: WORK PLAN

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447739 DRAFT INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS AND ACCESS RESTRICTION (IC/RA) PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: ARCADIS BBL  
Addressee: GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Date: 07/30/2007 # of Pages: 96

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.06

Doc Type: WORK PLAN

Doc Type: INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL(S)

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447747 EXPLANATION OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES (ESD) PREPARED BY THE NEW YORK STATE  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION (NYSDEC), OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [08/20/2007  
TRANSMITTAL IS ATTACHED]

Author: NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION  
Addressee:

Doc Date: 08/10/2007 # of Pages: 6

Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

File Break: 05.04

Doc Type: EXP SIGNIFICANT DIFF (ESD)

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
\*\*\*For External Use\*\*\*

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447750 EMAIL FROM ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) TO THE TOWN OF MILFORD (NH)  
REGARDING DECISION TO MOVE FORWARD WITH AMENDED RECORD OF DECISION (AROD) WITHOUT  
(OU2), OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1  
Addressee: GUY SCAIFE MILFORD (MA) TOWN OF

Doc Date: 08/13/2007 # of Pages: 1  
Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)  
File Break: 05.01

Doc Type: LETTER

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447751 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S (EPA) LETTER REGARDING GENERAL ELECTRIC (GE) TO  
SET UP A MEETING AMONG EPA, NH, GE, AND THE BOARD, OPREBALE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: RUTHANN SHERMAN US EPA REGION 1  
Addressee: JEFFREY R PORTER MINTZ LEVIN COHN FERRIS GLOVSKY AND POPEO

Doc Date: 08/13/2007 # of Pages: 3  
Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)  
File Break: 05.01

Doc Type: LETTER

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447752 RESPONSE LETTER TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S (EPA) LETTER DATED ON AUGUST  
13, 2007 DEMANDING TWO COMMITMENTS BY GE ON AMENDED RECORD OF DECISION (ROD),  
OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: JEFFREY R PORTER MINTZ LEVIN COHN FERRIS GLOVSKY AND POPEO PC  
Addressee: RUTHANN SHERMAN US EPA REGION 1

Doc Date: 08/17/2007 # of Pages: 5  
Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)  
File Break: 05.01

Doc Type: LETTER

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
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447753 TOWN ADMINISTRATORS AND MILFORD BOARD OF SELECTMEN MEETING REGARDING THE OFF-SITE DISPOSAL (OSD) ALTERNATIVE TO LOW TEMPRATURE THERMAL DESORPTION (LTDD), OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Addressee:

Doc Type: MEETING NOTES

Doc Date: 09/24/2007 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

File Break: 05.01

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447789 NEWS PAPER ARTICLE - FLETCHER SUPERFUND CLEANUP INCHES FORWARD, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: MILFORD (MA) NEWS

Addressee:

Doc Type: NEWS CLIPPING

Doc Date: 10/03/2007 # of Pages: 4

Phase: 13: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

File Break: 13.03

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447748 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S (EPA) RESPONSE TO THE LETTER DATED ON AUGUST 20, 2007 FROM GENERAL ELECTRIC REGARDING 34 FREEMANS BRIDGE ROAD SITE, OPERABLE UNIT 1(OU1)

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Addressee: PAUL WM HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 10/15/2007 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

File Break: 05.01

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
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447765 MILFORD'S (60%) DESIGN REPORT COMMENTS, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [10/31/2007 COVER LETTER IS ATTACHED]

Author: TOWN OF MILFORD  
Addressee: US EPA REGION 1

Doc Date: 10/30/2007 # of Pages: 20  
Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)  
File Break: 06.04

Doc Type: REPORT

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447785 EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THAT TOWN CONSIDERED SMALLER CAP AND DECIDED TO SUPPORT THE SMALLER CAP CONCEPT, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: THOMAS E ROY ARIES ENGINEERING INC  
Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Date: 10/30/2007 # of Pages: 2  
Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)  
File Break: 06.01

Doc Type: LETTER

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447773 RESPONSE TO INTERMEDIATE (60%) DESIGN COMMENTS PROVIDED IN TOWN OF MILFORD'S OCTOBER 31, 2007 LETTER, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [12/31/2007 COVER LETTER IS ATTACHED]

Author: GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY  
Addressee:

Doc Date: 10/31/2007 # of Pages: 14  
Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)  
File Break: 06.04

Doc Type: REPORT

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
\*\*\*For External Use\*\*\*

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447766 (60%) DESIGN REPORT COMMENTS - LOW THERMAL TREATMENT DESORPTION (LTTD) AND OFF-SITE DISPOSAL (OSD), OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [11/01/2007 COVER LETTER IS ATTACHED]

Author: US EPA REGION 1

Addressee:

Doc Type: REPORT

Doc Date: 11/01/2007 # of Pages: 33

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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447767 SECTION 6: GROUNDWATER/GMZ - 60% DESIGN COMMENTS, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Addressee: PAUL WM HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 11/01/2007 # of Pages: 7

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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447771 RESPONSE TO GROUNDWATER RELATED COMMENTS PROVIDED IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S (EPA) NOVEMBER 1, 2007 LETTER, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [12/31/2007 COVER LETTER IS ATTACHED]

Author: GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Addressee:

Doc Type: REPORT

Doc Date: 11/01/2007 # of Pages: 24

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
\*\*\*For External Use\*\*\*

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447772 RESPONSE TO INTERMEDIATE (60%) DESIGN COMMENTS PROVIDED IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S (EPA) NOVEMBER 1, 2007 LETTER, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [12/31/2007 COVER LETTER IS ATTACHED]

Author: GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Addressee:

Doc Date: 11/01/2007 # of Pages: 34

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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447754 EMAIL REGARDING TOWN ISSUE ON STORM WATER AND ALTERNATIVE ACCESS, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Addressee: GUY SCAIFE MILFORD (MA) TOWN OF

Doc Date: 12/13/2007 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

File Break: 05.01

Doc Type: LETTER

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286700 DRAFT, FINAL (100 %) DESIGN REPORT FOR THE OFF-SITE DISPOSAL (OSD) REMEDY, VOLUME 1 OF 3, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU-1), REVISED JANUARY 3, 2008

Author: ARCADIS BBL

Addressee: GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Date: 12/31/2007 # of Pages: 215

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

Doc Type: REPORT

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
\*\*\*For External Use\*\*\*

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286701 DRAFT, FINAL (100 %) DESIGN REPORT FOR THE OFF-SITE DISPOSAL (OSD) REMEDY, VOLUME 2 OF 3 - APPENDICES, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU-1)

Author: ARCADIS BBL  
Addressee: GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Date: 12/31/2007 # of Pages: 580  
Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)  
File Break: 06.04

Doc Type: REPORT

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286702 DRAFT, FINAL (100 %) DESIGN REPORT FOR THE OFF-SITE DISPOSAL (OSD) REMEDY, VOLUME 3 OF 3 - APPENDICES, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU-1)

Author: ARCADIS BBL  
Addressee: GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Date: 12/31/2007 # of Pages: 947  
Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)  
File Break: 06.04

Doc Type: REPORT

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447768 REVISED PAGES TO FINAL (100%) DESIGN REPORT FOR OFF-SITE DISPOSAL (OSD) REMEDY, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [01/03/2008 COVER LETTER IS ATTACHED]

Author: ARCADIS BBL  
Addressee:

Doc Date: 01/03/2008 # of Pages: 8  
Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)  
File Break: 06.04

Doc Type: REPORT

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
\*\*\*For External Use\*\*\*

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447755 TOWN OF MILFORD'S REQUEST TO MEET WITH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)  
REGARDING FLETCHER'S OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: JOHN E PELTONEN ESQ SHEEHAN PHINNEY BASS & GREEN PA

Addressee: RUTHANN SHERMAN US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 01/24/2008 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

File Break: 05.01

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447796 LETTER TRANSMITTING DOCUMENTS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: PAUL WM HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 04/07/2008 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

File Break: 05.01

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447740 DRAFT INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS AND ACCESS RESTRICTION (IC/RA) PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)  
[04/14/2008 TRANSMITTAL IS ATTACHED]

Author: ARCADIS BBL

Addressee: GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Type: WORK PLAN

Doc Date: 04/14/2008 # of Pages: 102

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.06

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286711 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN - EPA PROPOSES CHANGE TO SOIL CLEANUP PLAN

Author: US EPA REGION 1

Addressee:

Doc Type: REPORT

Doc Date: 06/01/2008 # of Pages: 18

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

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447729 HAND WRITTEN NOTE REGARDING 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: WILLIAM J MCIVER LAKE SUNAPEE BANK

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: NOTES

Doc Date: 06/06/2008 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

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447727 HAND WRITTEN NOTE REGARDING 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: BRENDA PHILBRICK LYNDEBORO (NH) RESIDENT

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: NOTES

Doc Date: 06/07/2008 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

AR Collection: 60579  
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447726 EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: JOHN TURCOGEORGE VEOLIA ES TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 06/13/2008 # of Pages: 3

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

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447725 EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: DAVE JOHNSON CLEAN HARBORS

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 06/15/2008 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

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447736 POWERPOINT PRESENTATION FOR AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN - PROPOSED CHANGE TO SOIL  
CLEANUP, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: US EPA REGION 1

Addressee:

Doc Type: REPORT

Doc Date: 06/17/2008 # of Pages: 60

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
\*\*\*For External Use\*\*\*

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447723 EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: PHIL JEWETT PENNICHUCK BREWING COMPANY INC

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 06/18/2008 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

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447724 EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: NANCY BEAN FOSTER COMCAST

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 06/18/2008 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

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447728 HAND WRITTEN NOTE REGARDING 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: MARC MAURIAS MILFORD (NH) RESIDENT

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: NOTES

Doc Date: 06/19/2008 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
\*\*\*For External Use\*\*\*

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447722 EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: ADAM LANGMAID NONE

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 06/20/2008 # of Pages: 3

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

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447721 COMMENTS ON 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) - AN INNOVATIVE  
TECHNOLOGY FOR PCB's (06/04/2008 GEOLABS REPORT IS ATTACHED)

Author: VAN VOLLMER EMERALD BAY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF NY

Addressee: PAUL HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 06/22/2008 # of Pages: 11

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

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447720 EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)  
[06/30/2008 EPA RESPONSE IS ATTACHED]

Author: KATHY CLEVELAND THE CABINET OF MILFORD

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 06/25/2008 # of Pages: 5

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
\*\*\*For External Use\*\*\*

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447719 EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)  
[06/26/2008 EPA RESPONSE IS ATTACHED]

Author: DAYMOND STEER NONE  
Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Date: 06/26/2008 # of Pages: 3  
Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)  
File Break: 04.09

Doc Type: LETTER

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447732 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S (EPA) RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON 2008 AMENDED  
PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1  
Addressee: DAYMOND STEER NONE

Doc Date: 06/26/2008 # of Pages: 2  
Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)  
File Break: 04.09

Doc Type: LETTER

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447718 COMMENTS ON 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) (WITH ATTACHMENTS)

Author: C M BALINT THE CABINET OF MILFORD  
Addressee: F A BALINT THE CABINET PRESS INC  
WALTER DR SEVIGNY THE CABINET OF MILFORD  
M SEVIGNY THE CABINET OF MILFORD  
CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1  
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY  
MILFORD (NH) BOARD OF SELECTMEN

Doc Date: 06/27/2008 # of Pages: 10  
Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)  
File Break: 04.09

Doc Type: LETTER

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
\*\*\*For External Use\*\*\*

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449040 NEWS ARTICLE: MILFORD TO PLAN FLETCHER'S RESPONSE - SELECTMEN WILL MEET IN CLOSED SESSION MONDAY TO DISCUSS TOWN'S STANCE TOWARD GENERAL ELECTRIC (GE), OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: KATHY CLEVELAND THE CABINET OF MILFORD

Addressee:

Doc Type: NEWS CLIPPING

Doc Date: 06/27/2008 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 13: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

File Break: 13.03

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447733 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S (EPA) RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Addressee: KATHY CLEVELAND THE CABINET OF MILFORD

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 06/30/2008 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

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447716 EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: GEOFF DALY MKD USA LLC

Addressee: COREY AVERILL ARCADIS BBL  
PAUL HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY  
BILL RANKIN ARCADIS

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 07/07/2008 # of Pages: 7

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

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449042 EMAIL LETTER WITH NEWS ARTICLE - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) TO AIR PLAN  
FOR SUPERFUND AT MEETING ON TUESDAY, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: THOMAS ANDREWS NH DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Addressee:

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Type: NEWS CLIPPING

Doc Date: 07/07/2008 # of Pages: 3

Phase: 13: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

File Break: 13.03

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291904 PUBLIC HEARING TRANSCRIPT REGARDING THE RECORD OF DECISION (ROD) AMENDMENT  
PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Addressee:

Doc Type: PUBLIC MEETING RECORD

Doc Date: 07/08/2008 # of Pages: 46

Phase: 13: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

File Break: 13.04

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447735 HAND WRITTEN NOTE ON 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: BRENDA S GONZALES SILVA PROPERTIES

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: NOTES

Doc Date: 07/08/2008 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

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447715 COMMENTS ON 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: AL ASTBURY AMPHENOL TCS  
Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Date: 07/09/2008 # of Pages: 2  
Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)  
File Break: 04.09

Doc Type: LETTER

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447713 EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: GEORGE D INFANTI NONE  
Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Date: 07/10/2008 # of Pages: 1  
Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)  
File Break: 04.09

Doc Type: LETTER

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447714 EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: MIKE STRAW NONE  
Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Date: 07/10/2008 # of Pages: 1  
Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)  
File Break: 04.09

Doc Type: LETTER

AR Collection: 60579  
ROD AMENDMENT  
AR Collection QA Report  
\*\*\*For External Use\*\*\*

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447711 EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)  
[07/14/2008 EPA RESPONSE IS ATTACHED]

Author: KATHY CLEVELAND THE CABINET OF MILFORD

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 07/11/2008 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

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447712 EMAIL CORRESPONDECE REGARDING 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: MELISSA GRANT HARDMAN COMPANY INC

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 07/11/2008 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

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447717 COMMENTS ON 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: BRENDA S GONZALES SILVA PROPERTIES

Addressee: MARIO A GONZALEZ SILVA PROPERTIES

BRENDA J SILVA SILVA PROPERTIES

PAUL F SILVA SILVA PROPERTIES

US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 07/11/2008 # of Pages: 6

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

AR Collection: 60579  
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447710 HAND WRITTEN NOTE ON 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: ANTOINETTE SPRAGUE MILFORD (NH) RESIDENT

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: NOTES

Doc Date: 07/12/2008 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

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447709 EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: MICHAEL J TROJANO MILFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 07/14/2008 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

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447731 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S (EPA) RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Addressee: KATHY CLEVELAND THE CABINET OF MILFORD

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 07/14/2008 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

AR Collection: 60579  
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447707 EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

**Author:** CLAIRE M BALINT ELM CHIROPRACTIC CENTER  
**Addressee:** CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1  
**Doc Type:** LETTER

**Doc Date:** 07/15/2008    **# of Pages:** 1  
**Phase:** 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)  
**File Break:** 04.09

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447708 EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)  
[07/16/2008 EPA RESPONSE IS ATTACHED]

**Author:** MICHAEL J TROJANO MILFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT  
**Addressee:** CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1  
**Doc Type:** LETTER

**Doc Date:** 07/15/2008    **# of Pages:** 3  
**Phase:** 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)  
**File Break:** 04.09

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447730 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S (EPA) RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON 2008 AMENDED  
PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

**Author:** CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1  
**Addressee:** MICHAEL J TROJANO MILFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT  
**Doc Type:** LETTER

**Doc Date:** 07/16/2008    **# of Pages:** 2  
**Phase:** 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)  
**File Break:** 04.09

AR Collection: 60579  
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447788 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) PUBLIC NOTICE OF 30 DAY EXTENSION, OPERABLE  
UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: NASHUA (NH) TELEGRAPH

Addressee:

Doc Type: PUBLIC NOTICE

Doc Date: 07/17/2008 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 13: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

File Break: 13.03

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447706 EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: SCOTT B KELLEY EASTERN ANALYTICAL INC

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 07/22/2008 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

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449041 NEWS ARTICLE - SUPERFUND SITE CLEANUP PLAN HEARING SLATED, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: KATHY CLEVELAND THE CABINET OF MILFORD

Addressee:

Doc Type: NEWS CLIPPING

Doc Date: 08/02/2008 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 13: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

File Break: 13.03

AR Collection: 60579  
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AR Collection QA Report  
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447704 HAND WRITTEN NOTE REGARDING 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: ANTOINETTE SPRAGUE MILFORD (NH) RESIDENT

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: NOTES

Doc Date: 08/05/2008 # of Pages: 3

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

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447705 COMMENTS ON 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: F A BALINT THE CABINET PRESS INC

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 08/08/2008 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

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447703 COMMENTS ON 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN REGARDING THE BOARD'S REMEDY CHANGE SUPPORT, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: GARY DANIELS MILFORD (NH) BOARD OF SELECTMEN

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 08/15/2008 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

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447701 EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: SCOTT B KELLEY EASTERN ANALYTICAL INC

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 08/18/2008 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

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447702 GENERAL ELECTRIC (GE) COMPANY COMMENTS ON 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: PAUL W HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 08/18/2008 # of Pages: 8

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

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447700 EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING 2008 AMENDED PROPOSED PLAN, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: AARON KAPLAN A & D COMPUTER

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 08/19/2008 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 04: FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

File Break: 04.09

AR Collection: 60579  
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AR Collection QA Report  
\*\*\*For External Use\*\*\*

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447760 EMAIL REGARDING FEW INFORMAL COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE CLEANUP FOR  
FLETCHER'S PAINT, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: KENNETH MUNNEY US DOI/US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

Addressee: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 08/22/2008 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

File Break: 05.01

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447769 TOWN OF MILFORD'S COMMENTS ON DRAFT FINAL (100%) DESIGN REPORT FOR THE OFF-SITE  
DESORPTION (OSD) REMEDY, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [09/26/2008 COVER LETTER IS ATTACHED]

Author: TOWN OF MILFORD

Addressee:

Doc Type: REPORT

Doc Date: 09/26/2008 # of Pages: 14

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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296186 ALTERNATE ACCESS TO KEYES FIELD DURING OU1 REMEDY

Author: PAUL W HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Addressee: CHERYL L SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 10/14/2008 # of Pages: 3

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.01

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447770 DRAFT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) REVIEW: TRUCK ROUTE AND TRAFFIC ANALYSIS REPORT - APPENDIX E TO THE FINAL (100%) DESIGN REPORT FOR OFF-SITE DISPOSAL (OSD) REMEDY, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [10/31/2008 COVER LETTER IS ATTACHED]

Author: ARCADIS BBL

Addressee:

Doc Type: REPORT

Doc Date: 10/30/2008 # of Pages: 17

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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449048 LETTER TRANSMITTING FINAL DELIVERY FOR FLETCHER'S PAINT WORK ASSIGNMENT # 20901103S WITH COMPLETED DATA SEARCH FORM, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: ROBERT A SHEETS LOCKHEED MARTIN

Addressee: US EPA REGION 9

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 11/11/2008 # of Pages: 4

Phase: 17: SITE MANAGEMENT RECORDS

File Break: 17.01

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447756 TOWN OF MILFORD'S LETTER REGARDING ADDITIONAL AND/OR TRUCK STAGING AREA, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: GUY SCAIFE MILFORD (MA) TOWN OF

Addressee: PAUL WM HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY  
CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 12/04/2008 # of Pages: 6

Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

File Break: 05.01

AR Collection: 60579  
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AR Collection QA Report  
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447757 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) LETTER REGARDING DOCUMENTS FOR INCLUSION IN AMENDED RECORD OF DECISION (AROD), OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: RUTHANN SHERMAN US EPA REGION 1

Addressee: JEFFREY R PORTER MINTZ LEVIN COHN FERRIS GLOVSKY AND POPEO

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 03/03/2009 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

File Break: 05.01

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447758 RESPONSE TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S (EPA) LETTER REGARDING DOCUMENTS FOR INCLUSION IN AMENDED RECORD OF DECISION (AROD), OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [WITH ATTACHMENTS]

Author: JEFFREY R PORTER MINTZ LEVIN COHN FERRIS GLOVSKY AND POPEO PC

Addressee: RUTHANN SHERMAN US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 03/10/2009 # of Pages: 5

Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

File Break: 05.01

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447799 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) LETTER ON FINALIZATION OF PRE-DESIGN INVESTIGATION (PDI) REPORT, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [EPA COMMENTS ON FINAL PDI IS ATTACHED]

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Addressee: PAUL HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 03/11/2009 # of Pages: 3

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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447759 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S (EPA) RESPONSE TO LETTER DATED ON MARCH 10, 2009 -  
DOCUMENTS FOR INCLUSION IN AMENDED RECORD OF DECISION (AROD), OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: RUTHANN SHERMAN US EPA REGION 1

Addressee: JEFFREY R PORTER MINTZ LEVIN COHN FERRIS GLOVSKY AND POPEO PC

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 03/17/2009 # of Pages: 1

Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

File Break: 05.01

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449000 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) LETTER ON FINALIZATION OF THE PRE-DESIGN  
REPORT (PDI) REPORT, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: CHERYL SPRAGUE US EPA REGION 1

Addressee: PAUL HARE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 03/30/2009 # of Pages: 2

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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449009 REVISED PRE-DESIGN REPORT, VOLUME 1 OF 3, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1) [04/02/2009 TRANSMITTAL  
LETTER AND TABLE 1 OF MODIFICATIONS TO JANUARY 2005 ARE ATTACHED]

Author: BLASLAND BOUCK & LEE INC

Addressee:

Doc Type: REPORT

Doc Date: 04/02/2009 # of Pages: 235

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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449010 REVISED PRE-DESIGN REPORT, VOLUME 2 OF 3, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: BLASLAND BOUCK & LEE INC

Addressee:

Doc Type: REPORT

Doc Date: 04/02/2009 # of Pages: 616

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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449011 REVISED PRE-DESIGN REPORT, VOLUME 3 OF 3, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: BLASLAND BOUCK & LEE INC

Addressee:

Doc Type: REPORT

Doc Date: 04/02/2009 # of Pages: 879

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

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449046 REVISED PRE-DESIGN REPORT, APPENDIX L - DATA VALIDATIONS REPORTS VOLUMES 1 AND 2, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: BLASLAND BOUCK & LEE INC

Addressee:

Doc Type: REPORT

Doc Type: SAMPLING DATA

Doc Date: 04/02/2009 # of Pages: 4916

Phase: 06: REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

File Break: 06.04

AR Collection: 60579  
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449059 STATE CONCURRENCE LETTER FOR AMENDED RECORD OF DECISION (AROD) DECLARATION OF  
CONCURRENCE, OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

Author: MICHAEL WIMSATT NH DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Addressee: JAMES T OWENS III US EPA REGION 1

Doc Type: LETTER

Doc Date: 06/15/2009 # of Pages: 5

Phase: 05: RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

File Break: 05.01

**Total Documents in Category:160**

Number of Documents in Collection:174

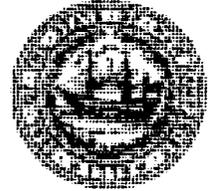
# APPENDIX

## C

### State Concurrence Letter



The State of New Hampshire  
**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**



**Thomas S. Burack, Commissioner**

June 15, 2009

James T. Owens, III, Director  
 Office of Site Remediation and Restoration  
 EPA - New England, Region I  
 1 Congress Street, Suite 1100  
 Boston, MA 02114-2023

Site Remediation Records Center  
 SITE: Fletcher's  
 BURACK: 5-1  
 OTHER: 449059

**SUBJECT: Milford - Fletcher's Paint Works and Storage Facility  
 DES Site # 198506001, Project RSN # 3576**

**Amended Record of Decision  
 Declaration of Concurrence CERCLIS ID# NHD981067614**

Dear Mr. Owens:

The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (Department) has reviewed the Amended Record of Decision (AROD), dated June 2009, for the Fletcher's Paint Works and Storage Facility Superfund Site (Site) in Milford, New Hampshire. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prepared the AROD in accordance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. The AROD addresses the remedial actions necessary under CERCLA, as amended, to manage potential threats to human health and the environment at the Site.

**Rationale for the AROD**

In January 1998, EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for Operable Unit 1, the Site, requiring that the PCB contaminated soils presenting the greatest risks be excavated and treated on-site by Low Temperature Thermal Desorption (LTTD). The Department concurred with the LTTD remedy after reviewing the range of alternatives proposed for the cleanup of the Site. The AROD changes this requirement and now requires that the highly contaminated soil be excavated and transported off-site for disposal/treatment. A change to off-site disposal/treatment was requested by General Electric in 2001. This AROD was prepared based on information developed as part of the original remedy selection process, as well as new information obtained as part of the remedial design phase for LTTD and a separate Off-Site Disposal (OSD) design submitted by GE. Based on information and data generated since the issuance of the 1998 ROD and after careful review and comparison of design documents, EPA believes that the off-site disposal/treatment of the PCB contaminated soils provides a remedy that is as protective and permanent as LTTD, can attain ARARs, can be accomplished in less time, for less cost and with

DES Web Site: [www.des.nh.gov](http://www.des.nh.gov)

P.O. Box 95, 29 Hazen Drive, Concord, New Hampshire 03302-0095

Telephone: (603) 271-2000 Fax: (603) 271-2181 TDD: (603) 271-2181

James T. Owens, III, Director  
DES Site # 198506001  
June 15, 2009  
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a shorter duration of impacts to the local community than the LTTD on-site treatment component selected in the 1998 ROD. The information and data which supports a fundamental change to the soil cleanup component of the 1998 ROD is summarized in the AROD (Appendix B, Administrative Record to the AROD). Other than this change to address the most contaminated soils through excavation and off-site disposal/treatment, all other requirements of the 1998 ROD remain in effect.

### **Overview of the ROD**

The 1998 ROD sets forth the selected remedy for the Site, with source control activities including the excavation of surface and subsurface contaminated soil at the Elm and Mill Street sites for on-site treatment at the Elm Street location by LTTD. This approach is intended to address the principal human health and ecological threats by removing known sources of contamination preventing direct contact and incidental ingestion of contaminated soils and the future migration of contaminants from the Site into groundwater. Groundwater would be restored to concentrations at or below the drinking water standards through natural attenuation processes. Institutional controls would be established to restrict disturbance to contaminated soils left in place and to prevent ingestion of contaminated groundwater until restoration of drinking water standards is achieved. Long-term monitoring of groundwater and surface water would be necessary to ensure the effectiveness of the remedy.

The major components of the 1998 ROD remedy are:

#### Elm Street

- Excavation of approximately 2,800 yd<sup>3</sup> of surface soils to a depth of 1 foot, wherever PCB concentrations are greater than 1 mg/kg.
- Excavation of approximately 1,000 yd<sup>3</sup> of subsurface soils, within the utility corridor(s), at depths between 1 and 10 feet, wherever PCB concentrations are greater than 25 mg/kg.
- Excavation of approximately 11,600 yd<sup>3</sup> of remaining subsurface soils, from 1 foot to the seasonally low water table, wherever PCB concentrations exceed 100 mg/kg.
- Treatment of the approximately 15,400 yd<sup>3</sup> of excavated soils by ex-situ thermal desorption.

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### Mill Street

- Excavation of approximately 1,500 yd<sup>3</sup> of surface soils (0 to 1 foot) to a depth of 1 foot, wherever PCB concentrations are greater than 1 mg/kg.
- Excavation of approximately 12,000 yd<sup>3</sup> of subsurface soils at the Mill Street area (1 to 20 feet (bedrock) below surface), approximately 3,000 yd<sup>3</sup> of which are located below the water table, wherever PCB concentrations exceed 1 mg/kg. Water collected from the dewatering would be either treated on-site in a mobile unit and appropriately discharged to the Souhegan River or sent off-site to a treatment facility.
- Treatment of approximately 13,500 yd<sup>3</sup> of excavated soils by ex-situ thermal desorption. The thermal desorption unit would be located on the Elm Street property.

The liquid PCB condensate produced from the thermal desorption process would be disposed of off-site at an appropriate facility. Excavated soil and debris that is either oversized or cannot be treated through the thermal desorption unit would be disposed of off-site at permitted hazardous and non-hazardous waste disposal facilities. Treated soils would be returned to the sites and covered with a soil/sand mix and restoration of the properties would be consistent with the anticipated future use of the Site. Long-term monitoring of groundwater would be implemented under a State Groundwater Management Permit with institutional controls to restrict use.

### **Overview of the AROD**

The major component of EPA's new proposed cleanup plan includes the excavation and off-site transportation and disposal/treatment of those PCB contaminated soils which exceed the applicable 1998 ROD cleanup levels, backfilling of the excavated areas with clean soil and site restoration. All the other remaining components of the 1998 OU1 ROD remedy remain in place and are not changed through this amendment.

Specifically, this amendment includes the excavation and off-site disposal/treatment of approximately 28,000 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated soils from both the Elm and Mill Street areas. Appropriate scheduling and staging of trucks would allow for direct loading of excavated soils and immediate transport off-site to a permitted hazardous waste disposal facility. Staging or stockpiling of some excavated materials on-site may be warranted to segregate waste streams for disposal. Once the Site has been excavated to meet the 1998 ROD soil cleanup levels, additional soils may be excavated to construct the final cover. Those soils would have PCB concentrations less than the Site cleanup levels and may be consolidated into the deeper excavations. The excavations would then be backfilled using clean fill. The final cover (part of the final restoration and landscaping plan) would promote drainage and further minimize infiltration through the residual contamination at the Site, consistent with the 1998 ROD requirements.

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DES Site # 198506001  
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Some of the PCB contaminated materials excavated from the Site may also contain constituents at concentrations sufficient to cause those excavated materials to be considered characteristic hazardous waste under RCRA regulations and thus require further treatment prior to being disposed of in a landfill.

#### **Justification for the Selected Remedy**

The Department believes that the amended off-site disposal/treatment remedy will be as protective as the 1998 ROD remedy; offer greater flexibility in addressing contamination at the site; provide long-term protection through the removal of the highest PCB contaminated soils from the Site; shorten the duration of impacts to the community; and be less expensive. This remedy will protect human health and the environment by eliminating, reducing or controlling exposures to human and environmental receptors through off-site disposal/treatment, engineering controls and institutional controls. In a letter to EPA dated August 15, 2008, the Town of Milford also indicated its support for the change to off-site disposal/treatment.

The change to excavation and off-site disposal/treatment of the PCB contaminated soils will reduce human health risk levels such that they do not exceed EPA's acceptable risk range of  $10^{-4}$  to  $10^{-6}$  or New Hampshire's target risk goal of  $10^{-5}$  for cumulative carcinogenic risk. The non-carcinogenic hazard is below a level of concern, not exceeding a hazard index of one. There are no significant short-term risks to human health or the environment anticipated during implementation of the amended remedy. The potential exposure of Site workers and area residents to contaminants will be minimized by using health and safety plans that include air monitoring to assess potential releases to the air during cleanup operations. The amended remedy is expected to reduce and eventually eliminate any potential future soil and groundwater risks posed by the Site. Furthermore, the amended remedy will reduce contaminant concentrations to levels that are consistent with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements and To Be Considered criteria.

The net present worth cost of the original remedy is estimated at \$26,800,000. The net present worth cost of the amended remedy is estimated at \$19,800,000. Given the amended remedy is as protective of human health and the environment as the original remedy, and it provides the best overall effectiveness in a significantly shorter period of time, the amended remedy is, therefore, cost-effective.

#### **State Concurrence**

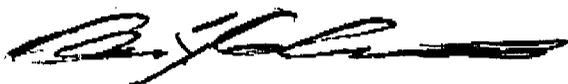
The Department, in reviewing the AROD, has determined that the amended remedy is consistent with the Department's requirements for a remedial action plan and meets all of the criteria for remedial action plan approval. The amended remedy establishes a remedial action that, as proposed, will permanently remove the contamination source to prevent the additional release of contaminants to groundwater, surface water and soil and manages the health hazard associated with direct exposure to the contaminant source.

James T. Owens, III, Director  
DES Site # 198506001  
June 15, 2009  
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The remaining components of the 1998 ROD remedy will contain contaminated groundwater within the limits of a Groundwater Management Zone and restore groundwater quality to meet the State's Ambient Groundwater Quality Standards. Ultimately, the OU1 remedial action, as amended, will provide protection of human health and the environment. Therefore, the Department, acting on behalf of the State of New Hampshire, concurs with the amended remedy, as described in the AROD.

In striving to maximize the effectiveness of limited public and private resources, the Department continues to seek reasonable and practical solutions to the complex challenges associated with contaminated site cleanups. The partnership and dedication of EPA and the Department will speed up the achievement of our mutual environmental goals at this Site. As always, the Department stands ready to provide the guidance and assistance that EPA may require to take the actions necessary to fully protect human health and the environment in a cost-effective manner.

Sincerely,



Michael J. Wimsatt, P.G.  
Director  
Waste Management Division

cc: Thomas S. Burack, Comm., NHDES  
Frederick J. McGarry, P.E., DEE, NHDES  
Carl W. Baxter, P.E., NHDES  
Richard H. Pease, P.E., NHDES  
Thomas C. Andrews, P.E., NHDES  
Cheryl Sprague, USEPA  
Guy Scaife, Milford Town Administrator

# APPENDIX

## D

### Responsiveness Summary

# **Fletcher's Paint Superfund Site 2009 Amended ROD Responsiveness Summary**

## **PREFACE:**

The purpose of this Responsiveness Summary is to document EPA's responses to the questions and comments received during the public comment period on the Amended Proposed Plan. EPA considered all of the comments summarized in this document before selecting the final remedy to address the highly contaminated soils at the Site.

Attachment 1 to the Responsiveness Summary is a copy of the transcript from the public hearing held on Tuesday, July 8, 2008 at Milford Town Hall, One Union Square, Milford, New Hampshire and all of the original comments submitted by citizens and the Town of Milford. These documents are included in the Administrative Record.

This Responsiveness Summary addresses comments pertaining to the changes proposed to the September 1998 Record of Decision for the Operable Unit I remedy and which were received during the comment period held from June 18 to August 19, 2008. Several individuals and the Town of Milford submitted comments to EPA either in writing or at the public hearing. None of the comments received were in opposition to the proposed changes to the cleanup action.

## **OFF-SITE DISPOSAL**

The implementation of Off-Site Treatment/Disposal requires site preparation; excavation of Site soils to the 1998 ROD cleanup levels; material handling; off-site transportation, treatment if required, and disposal; backfilling and restoration; and use of institutional controls. The change to Off-Site Treatment/Disposal will involve the transport of the excavated materials and other generated hazardous wastes to appropriate treatment and disposal facilities. EPA expects that treatment may be required for some of the materials shipped off-site to the extent required by applicable laws. The proposed change to Off-Site Treatment/Disposal is equally protective to human health and the environment as the 1998 Remedy. Off-Site Disposal would be performed in a shorter amount of time and, therefore, offers less interruption and impact to abutters and the community. Off-Site Disposal meets all state and federal ARARs, and is considered to be more easily implemented.

Off-Site Disposal permanently removes all highly contaminated soil from the Site to secure off-site locations. Off-Site Treatment/Disposal offers a permanent solution and is highly effective in the long term. Off-Site Treatment/Disposal does not rely upon institutional controls to be effective, although institutional controls are a component of the remedy for the soil that remains.

Off-Site Treatment/Disposal will employ safe construction techniques to excavate, dispose of, and, if required, treat contaminated soils off-site at appropriate, regulated landfills. Pedestrian and traffic control measures will be employed to protect nearby

residents during construction through approved traffic control plans, alternative access plans for use and access to the nearby Keyes Field, and resident access plans for those residents closest to the Site and most impacted by the cleanup activities.

Typical construction activities will be visible to the community during the implementation given the location of the Site near parks, highways, schools, and downtown. Cranes, pile drivers, a slurry plant, excavators, front-end loaders, water treatment operations, water storage tanks, compaction equipment, and small and large trucks will be used in the cleanup.

The cleanup will generate noise associated with sheet pile installation, excavation, water treatment, materials handling, back filling, and restoration. The sheet pile installation will take 3 to 5 months and will generate loud repetitive sounds due to pounding and vibration of the sheet piles. Site activities can generate dust, odors, and emissions resulting from a number of sources. Real-time air monitoring will be performed to evaluate dust, particulates, and volatile organics. Engineering controls will be used if needed to control dust and odors.

Off-Site Treatment/Disposal has a shorter construction timeframe than on-site treatment and therefore will have a reduced duration for short-term impacts on the local community. Short term impacts include increased truck traffic, removal of the southern rail line at Mill Street, and the temporary closure of a portion of Elm Street, Mill Street, and Keyes Drive. This portion of the cleanup is estimated to last approximately 15.5 months.

Health and safety of the public and onsite workers will be a priority and managed appropriately. Prior to initiation of the cleanup action, EPA will require that contractors provide detailed work plans, including methods for ensuring safe operations, perimeter air monitoring, soil excavation and transport methods, and many more engineering methods and controls to ensure safe operations. EPA will work with the responsible party and their contractor to ensure that air quality data is available in near real-time and is accessible to the community as requested. EPA and the contractors performing the work will be available to address community concerns as the construction and cleanup progresses.

## **SUMMARY OF COMMENTS FROM STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS**

A significant number of comments were received during the public comment period regarding the proposed change from Low Temperature Thermal Desorption to Off-Site Disposal as the primary means to address the highly contaminated soils at the Site. Eleven individuals from the local community provided comments as part of the public hearing, including a request for an extension to the public comment period. Written comments were also received from the Town of Milford, the General Electric Company (GE), local business owners, and several citizens.

The public comments were generally supportive of the proposed change to Off-Site Disposal. The consistent themes in the comments were:

- To complete the cleanup in the most expedited manner possible to minimize disturbance to the abutters and Town; and
- To complete the cleanup in the “safest” manner possible, ensuring measures are in place to minimize risk to abutters, especially the elementary school adjacent to the Site.

Specific comments regarding the change to Off-Site Disposal are addressed below. EPA combined several comments when they addressed a similar theme.

**1. Comment:** *Provide some background information about the site contamination, risks associated with it, what are safe levels, why clean it up now.*

**EPA Response:** Commercial and light industrial use at the Fletcher’s Paint facilities dates back to the late 1700s. The land has been used for such activities as carriage painting, a blacksmith shop, an armory, a car dealership, a Town burning dump, a paint manufacturing and retail facility, and a consignment shop. Fletcher’s Paint Works operated at the Site from approximately 1948 until 1991. During the Fletcher’s Paint operations, hundreds of drums of hazardous substances were transported to and stored outside at both the Elm and Mill Street areas. Spills, leaks, manufacturing operations, and dust suppression activities led to the current contamination of the soils at the Site. The majority of the polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), an insulating material used in electrical equipment, were brought to the Site from approximately 1948 until 1967 from the General Electric facilities in Hudson Falls and Fort Edward, New York in a material called scrap pyranol. This scrap pyranol was a waste liquid, which could contain PCBs, trichloroethylene (TCE), and trichlorobenzene (TCB), as well as small amounts of other waste compounds. A small amount of waste PCB material also came from the Sprague Electric Company and the Aerovox Company. While only a minimal amount of PCBs were added to the manufacturing of certain specialized paints (not residential house paints), and some of the scrap pyranol was transferred to another company, the remainder was left on-site. EPA estimates that well over 200,000 gallons of scrap pyranol were brought to the Site, and by the late 1970s over 1,000 drums of scrap pyranol were being stored on Site at the Mill Street property.

As a result, PCBs and other contaminants were released to the environment and are found at concentrations in Site soils, sediments, and groundwater at levels that pose an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment. The primary contaminants in the Site soils are poly-chlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) which are considered a carcinogen. (See the ATSDR and EPA fact sheets on PCBs found at the end of the Responsiveness Summary for additional information).

Other contaminants found in the surface soils at the Site posing a risk to human health include polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (remnants from burning and/or from nearby asphalt surfaces), and arsenic (which is naturally occurring in NH soils). Groundwater is contaminated primarily with PCBs, TCE, and TCB. Groundwater is also contaminated with petroleum products due to recent leaks from nearby gas stations and manganese, a naturally occurring compound found in groundwater.

Exposure to Site contaminants could occur through incidental ingestion or direct contact with contaminated soil or ingestion of contaminated groundwater. Risks to Site

contaminants were evaluated using a thirty-year exposure timeframe. Several removal actions have occurred at the Site since 1988 to remove certain imminent and substantial risks posed by Site conditions. Drums of hazardous materials, boxes of pigments, and contaminated buildings have been removed from the Site; sand and gravel has been placed on top of contaminated Site soils, and a fence was installed to minimize exposure to contamination at the Site. PCB contaminated soil at residential properties was also removed and disposed of. The soil/gravel cover and fencing at the Site are only temporary solutions to prevent direct contact with contaminants at the Site and do not prevent long term exposures to the highly contaminated soils or the migration of the contaminants into the groundwater.

In July 2001, EPA directed GE to perform the design of a cleanup for the Site that utilized on-site treatment of contaminated soils by low temperature thermal desorption. This process would remove PCBs from the soil to below cleanup levels. After discussions with GE and the Town, EPA agreed to review designs for both on-site treatment with thermal desorption and an off-site disposal alternative prior to recommending a final cleanup plan for consideration by the public. In July 2008, EPA proposed a change to the 1998 cleanup plan to allow for the off-site disposal of the contaminated soils that pose the greatest risk at the Site because new information indicates that a change to Off-Site Treatment/Disposal will be equally protective, easily implementable, and will reduce the duration of impacts on the community.

Off-Site Treatment/Disposal of the contaminated soils is equally protective since the cleanup levels set in the 1998 ROD will be met at the Site. Those cleanup levels are discussed in detail in the EPA's 1998 Record of Decision and are summarized below. EPA relied upon protective levels established in the Toxic Substances Control Act's PCB Spill Policy for residential exposure to establish cleanup levels in surface soils at the Site.

Surface Soil Levels for the Protection of Human Health from Dermal Contact and Incidental Ingestion

**Surface Soils – 0 to 1 Foot Below Ground Surface at Elm and Mill Street Areas**

Compound	Cleanup Level (mg/kg) <sup>(3)</sup>	Basis	Risk at Cleanup Level <sup>(1)</sup>
Benzo [a] anthracene	2.1	Risk-Based <sup>(1)</sup>	1.0 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>
Benzo [a] pyrene	0.2	Risk-Based <sup>(1)</sup>	1.2 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>
Benzo [a] fluoranthene	2.0	Risk-Based <sup>(1)</sup>	1.4 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>
PCBs	1.0	PCB Spill Policy <sup>(2)</sup>	3.0 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>
Arsenic	0.9	Risk-Based <sup>(1)</sup>	1.0 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>

**Subsurface Soil – 1 to 10 Feet Below Ground Surface at Elm Street Utility Corridor(s)**

Compound	Cleanup Level (mg/kg)	Basis	Risk at Cleanup Level <sup>(1)</sup>
PCBs	25	PCB Spill Policy <sup>(2)</sup>	$4.6 \times 10^{-7}$

Notes:

(1) Risk Based on incidental ingestion and dermal contact with soil. See the 1994 and 1996, amended Human Health Risk Assessments for exposure parameters and equations.

(2) PCB Spill Policy (40 CFR 761.60(d)) and *EPA Guidance on Remedial Actions for Superfund Sites with PCB Contamination* (EPA, 1990).

(3) 2001 ESD: If a cleanup level set in the ROD is not capable of being detected with good precision or accuracy or is below background values, then either the practical quantitation limit or a background value will be used, as appropriate, for that soil cleanup level.

**Interim Ground Water Cleanup Levels**

Carcinogenic Contaminant of Concern (Class)	Interim Cleanup Levels ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	Basis	Level of Risk
<i>Volatiles:</i>			
Benzene (A)	5.0	MCL	$1.7 \times 10^{-6}$
1,2-Dichloroethane (B)	5.0	MCL	$5.3 \times 10^{-6}$
Trichloroethylene (B)	5.0	MCL	$6.5 \times 10^{-7}$
<i>Pesticides/PCBs:</i>			
PCB (B)	0.5	MCL	$1.2 \times 10^{-5}$

Non-Carcinogenic Contaminant of Concern (Class)	Interim Cleanup Levels ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	Basis	Target Endpoint of Toxicity	Hazard Quotient
<i>Volatiles:</i>				
Ethylbenzene (D)	700	MCL	liver and kidney toxicity	0.2
Toluene (D)	1,000	MCL	liver and kidney weight changes	0.1
<i>Semivolatiles:</i>				
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (D)	70	MCL	reduced body weight gain	0.2
PCBs	0.5	MCL	immune system	0.7
<i>Metals:</i>				
Manganese	180	Risk-Based	central nervous system (CNS) effects	1.0

The cleanup selected includes the excavation and off-site treatment/disposal of the contaminated surface soils at the Site to prevent contact and/or incidental ingestion by the public. Some soil may be treated prior to disposal to meet RCRA and TSCA regulations regarding the disposal of certain materials and/or certain concentrations within a landfill. Contaminated soils found at depth and at concentrations which could migrate into groundwater above drinking water standards will also be excavated and sent off-site for treatment/disposal.

Once these highly contaminated soils are excavated and transported off-site, a protective, engineered soil cover will be placed on the Elm Street area of the Site to minimize infiltration and the leaching of the contaminants from the remaining, lesser contaminated soils into the groundwater above drinking water standards. Over time, groundwater concentrations in the overburden should reach drinking water standards, however the natural breakdown of contaminants found in groundwater within the bedrock at the Mill Street area could take over one hundred years. Institutional controls in the form of access restrictions for Site soils and groundwater use restrictions will minimize future exposures.

Removal of the highly contaminated Site soil which poses the greatest public health risks and is a continuing source of groundwater contamination is the most effective remedy to reduce the overall risks at the Site. Leaving the Site alone, or in its current highly contaminated condition, would not be protective of human health and the environment nor would it comply with federal or state regulations. PCBs do not readily degrade so leaving the Site alone does not mean that eventually safe levels will be reached at the Site.

**2. Comment:** *Has EPA considered other technologies for cleanup of this site?*

**EPA Response:** One commenter presented material regarding an alternative approach to treating the soils in-situ. Another commenter presented some information on soil washing. Several members of the community expressed interest in a soils washing approach, if it were deemed to be appropriate to this application. Other comments were received asking if mechanical conveyors might be a better way to move material.

CERCLA and the NCP set forth the process by which remedial actions are evaluated and selected. In accordance with these requirements, a range of alternatives was developed for the Site and presented in a Feasibility Study in 1996. With respect to source control, the Feasibility Study developed a range of alternatives including several which could remove or destroy hazardous substances to the maximum extent feasible, eliminating or minimizing to the degree possible the need for long term management. This range included alternatives that could treat the principal threats posed by the Site but varied in the degree of treatment employed, the quantities and characteristics of the treatment residuals, and untreated waste that must be managed. EPA's Feasibility Study evaluated the following cleanup alternatives for the Site: No Action, Limited Action (fencing and monitoring), Containment, Solidification and Stabilization, Soil Washing, Thermal Desorption and Off-Site Disposal.

On June 10, 1996, EPA held the first public informational meeting to present these various cleanup alternatives for the Site. At the request of the Milford Selectmen, EPA specifically did not release the Proposed Plan concurrently with the Feasibility Study so that the Town and public could review and comment on the potential alternatives for the cleanup, prior to EPA finalizing the Proposed Plan.

Solvent extraction of contaminated soil involves adding a liquid solvent to wash PCBs from the excavated soil. The washing process separates contaminants into treated solids, water, and the solvent containing the contamination. The treated soils would be placed back into the Site, once they meet cleanup levels. The solvent and concentrated

contaminants would be sent off-site to an approved hazardous waste incinerator. Any soils that could not be treated by solvent extraction would need to be disposed of off-site in a TSCA-approved chemical waste landfill or a RCRA-approved Subtitle D landfill (depending upon PCB concentration). There are many concerns relative to solvent washing (or soil washing). These include the hazardous nature of the solvent used to extract the PCBs off the soils and the quantity of solvent or liquid required for the soil washing. These liquids would require transport to and storage at the Site prior to and after treatment, or until they could be shipped off-site and incinerated. The 1998 ROD estimated solvent washing to be slightly more expensive than on-site treatment mainly due to the large volume of solvent required, the duration of the treatment/contact time and the costs to incinerate the PCB contaminated liquid concentrate per federal regulations.

While on-site soil washing may have applications at some sites, neither the principal contaminant found at the Site, the concentrations found, nor the site geology makes the Fletcher's Paint Site a good candidate for this technology. The soils on the Site consist of a mix of silts, sand, and organic waste from the dump operations at the Site. Soil washing employs techniques to separate the finer particles from the larger particles to segregate the fraction of the soils (the fines) which contain the sorbed organic materials. Soil washing has not been demonstrated to be effective in the type of soil and debris matrix found at the Fletcher's Site. The primary contaminant on the Site, PCBs, has proven difficult to remove from smaller size fraction soil particles (silts) without aggressive addition of other chemicals to break the bond that keeps the PCBs attached to the soil. The process of soil washing is similar to that of thermal desorption in that it also requires a fairly large footprint to stage, treat, and manage the equipment and materials. Soils would need to be excavated, washed, stockpiled for confirmation sampling, then backfilled and residuals sent off-site for treatment or disposal. Soils which could not be treated, or which cannot meet cleanup levels would also have to be sent off-site to an appropriate facility for treatment or disposal. EPA believes it is not accurate to present this technology to the community, as one commenter suggests, as "less disruptive" than other cleanup options for all the reasons stated above.

In summary, the lack of successful soil washing technologies for this particular contaminant, soil-type, and Site characteristics, as well as the lack of success for reduction of PCB concentrations as high as found at this Site, and need to transport the residual solvent waste product from this process off-site for incineration, did not favor soil washing over thermal desorption in the 1998 ROD and does not favor soil washing over Off-Site Treatment/Disposal as selected in this amendment.

Although contaminated soils could be moved with conveyors, this would also create dust and migration control issues, require additional equipment requiring monitoring and cleaning, would be highly complex and impractical to implement through private property and over a state highway, and would not eliminate the need for excavation equipment or trucking during the cleanup.

In-situ treatment of soils is a very complex process, even without the difficulties involved in the extraction or reduction of PCBs similar to those described above. PCBs are an oily type compound that move through soils in a random pattern guided by surface forces on soil particles. The larger the void between particles the less force necessary for the oils to

move into and out of these spaces. The greater the volume deposited on the surface the greater the forces for the downward movement of these chemicals into the subsurface. In addition to surface tensions and organic materials that absorb or hold back some of the contaminant, significant quantities of materials may move in a pattern governed by particle size, where chemicals may move around finer particles. The materials left behind are residuals and at this Site there is no homogeneous nature to the residual PCBs found at the Site. This is due to the nature and locations of spills or leaks over time. An in-situ technology would require contact with the residual material to have the desired effect and not produce unwanted movement of the materials into the groundwater or nearby river. The chemical makeup at the Site, the non-homogenous nature of the contamination, and the proximity to the water table and the nearby river do not make this Site a good candidate for an in-situ soil washing or a solvent washing alternative.

**.3. Comment:** *Who is the contractor performing this cleanup work?*

**EPA Response:** Contractors have not been selected for the cleanup. General Electric (GE) is the responsible party performing the work.

The contact for General Electric is:

Mr. Paul Hare  
General Electric Company  
Manager for the Northeast Region  
319 Great Oaks Blvd  
Albany, NY 12203  
Phone: 518-862-2713.  
Email: paul.hare@ge.com

**4. Comment:** *There were many comments asking for details on: the volume of truck traffic expected during construction, truck routes, staging for idle trucks, overall traffic safety, and ultimate disposal locations.*

**EPA Response:** We agree that the work should be done as quickly as possible without sacrificing safety. As part of the design process, potential truck traffic impacts, potential truck traffic routes, and staging areas were extensively evaluated in the remedial design documents and in the *September 30, 2008 Comparison of LTTD and OSD Report*.

Off-Site Treatment/Disposal will result in increased local truck traffic. The truck traffic associated with the excavation and off-site disposal of the contaminated soils will include approximately 5,600 large, 20 cy truck trips entering and leaving Milford, New Hampshire. Under the construction schedule developed as part of the intermediate remedial design, the majority of the truck traffic will occur during the excavation, handling, and off-site transportation/disposal operations. These operations are estimated to last approximately 110 working days, and will require an average of 52 truck trips (or 26 trucks) per day traveling to and from the Site over the 4 -5 month time period. We do not believe trucking significant amounts of material out at night is the safest way to move large quantities of soil out of the community. Also, we would be concerned that significant construction work in the evening would be more disruptive to those who live close to the Site.

The remedial design for Off-Site Treatment/Disposal allows for excavated soils be continuously loaded into trucks for immediate transport to the extent possible. Some staging of excavated materials will occur to allow dewatering activities and the segregation of materials for treatment/disposal. The small area of the Site does not readily allow for additional trucks to wait for loading and, therefore, staging areas have been designated along Elm Street, allowing trucks to park and wait to be called to the Site, as needed. Trucks located in the staging area will not be allowed to idle.

Trucks leaving the Site with contaminated soil will be headed to one of two potential, licensed disposal facilities: soils with PCB concentrations greater than 50 parts per million (PPM) are managed under TSCA and, potentially RCRA, and will likely be transported to Waste Management, Incorporated (WM) facility in Model City, New York; soils that are not hazardous under RCRA and have levels of PCBS less than 50 ppm will likely be disposed of at a permitted subtitle D landfill, such as WM's landfill in Rochester, New Hampshire. Current design estimates are that about 23,065 cubic yards of excavated materials will go to the TSCA/RCRA facility in New York and 4,210 cubic yards of excavated materials will go to a Subtitle D landfill such as the one in Rochester, New Hampshire.

Numerous suggestions were made regarding alternative truck routes and staging areas. Truck routes to and from the Site were described in the Amended Proposed Plan. Changes to the truck routes and staging areas were made based upon comments received during the public comment period and these changes are reflected in the Amended ROD in Figures 10 and 11 on pages 42 and 43 and are available on the EPA website (<http://www.epa.gov/region1>). Based upon comments received, the primary staging area will be the location of the former Police Station on Elm Street, west of the Site and the secondary staging area will be located on Perry Road, also west of the Site along Elm Street. We do not believe the Heron Pond site will be a good staging area because of its proximity to the Heron Pond school and the shared vehicle entrance to that school. Trucks leaving the Site towards a landfill will not stop at the staging areas. We will also be carefully monitoring truck traffic once work begins and are prepared to make adjustments to the truck routes based upon our observations and suggestions received from the community regarding its thoughts on improving the flow of traffic.

One commenter requested air testing along the proposed truck route. The rationale for the testing, to assure the public that no releases from the trucks carrying the contaminated soil are occurring, is well intentioned but difficult to achieve in practice. Since the trucks from the Fletcher's Paint Site will not be the only vehicles using the roads through Town, air monitoring would not be effective in identifying problems specific to the trucks used in the clean up.

A more effective way to address this potential problem is to require appropriate engineering controls on the trucks to ensure that the soil is transported in the safest manner. The United States Department of Transportation has strict regulations that address the transportation of waste such as this. The trucks will comply with all applicable Department of Transportation requirements for transporting this type of waste. General construction vehicles will not be used to transport the contaminated soil, but rather special trucks equipped to transport hazardous materials will be used. Below are several pictures of excavation equipment, the loading of soils into trucks and details of

the cover and containment of the soil within the truck typically used during the transport of contaminated soil.





Public safety is the primary concern of EPA and every effort will be made to ensure that the safest and least disruptive routes are chosen for this off-site disposal remedy.

**5. Comment:** *Compensation should be provided for inconveniences to property owners, schools and businesses. A related comment was received requesting information regarding compensation to ex-Site employees for health related issues. Finally comments were received requesting that GE should be required to provided extra compensation, share cost savings with the Town, take additional measures beyond the approved cleanup plan.*

**EPA Response:** EPA cannot provide compensation for its cleanup activities under federal Superfund law nor can it request that GE do so, but does strive to minimize short-term impacts to the extent practicable. The work performed to date, including the Pre-Design Investigations and the Remedial Designs were conducted to establish the areas to be addressed by the cleanup and the actions required to perform that cleanup but also focused on the ways to minimize impacts to the community and those businesses that fear the clean up will have economic impacts.

Traffic on the northern-most lane along Elm Street/Route 101A, adjacent to the Site, will be temporarily restricted to allow shallow PCB contaminated soil to be excavated from under the roadway and then backfilled and repaved. Flagmen will facilitate the movement of traffic during that action. It is estimated that this action could take up to 5 days. Because of the short duration and limited scope of work, EPA and GE indicated they are willing to consider night work to lessen the local impacts further.

Closure of Keyes Drive and the eastern end of Mill Street are necessary to ensure the safety of the cleanup operations and the public. These roads are being closed to the public for the duration of the cleanup to accommodate the large trucks, excavation equipment, staging and support materials, and deep excavations needed to perform the cleanup. Alternative access has been included in the remedial design for those residents affected by the road closures. EPA will work closely with those residents during the cleanup as we have in previous cleanup activities at the Site. There is currently no need for residents to be relocated during the clean up as EPA believes the work can be conducted safely with residents remaining in their homes.

EPA will request detailed schedules regarding the timing for work, especially around the Mill Street properties. EPA will pass on the requests for the landlords to be notified whenever tenants are contacted by GE. Additionally, EPA will require advance notification of any utility disruption, however, there are times when utilities are unexpectedly uncovered during excavation activities (due to old or incorrect mapping) and therefore, advance notice cannot always be assured.

Any disturbed areas will be restored to pre-excavation conditions. The current status and details regarding the anticipated road closures, alternative access routes, and anticipated construction schedules can be found on the EPA website.

We do not have any information regarding compensation to ex-workers for health related issues related to the Site.

The federal Superfund law does not have a legal mechanism to require potentially responsible parties to take additional actions outside of the selected cleanup plan. That being said, GE has worked cooperatively with the community for many years and we believe it will continue to do so as it moves forward with the work at the Site.

**6. Comment:** *Keyes Field must have access and remain open during the cleanup.*

**EPA Response:** The remedy selected for the Fletcher's Paint Site will leave the majority of Keyes Field open and undisturbed during the cleanup. EPA acknowledges the importance of Keyes Field and its use in many sport activities and has selected a cleanup plan that allows for the continuous use of the recreational fields.

Keyes Drive is currently the only road vehicles can use to access the park and will be closed during construction. The footbridge access into Keyes Field will remain open for use during construction. Keyes Drive will be excavated and shallow, contaminated soils adjacent to and below this road will be addressed as part of the cleanup. Construction vehicles will also use this area for trucking soils into and away from the Site. Alternative vehicle access is currently being considered; however alternate access is not included in the design plans. The 1998 Consent Decree between the EPA and the Town of Milford granted access to Town land, as needed, to implement the remedy. The Town currently owns the former Fletcher's Paint properties, Keyes Drive, and the Keyes Field.

**7. Comment:** *Special consideration should be given to the safety of the children at the Jacques school, as well as residents and businesses that abut the Site due to their close proximity to the work. How will monitoring be conducted? How will people know if there is a problem? There are related comments regarding the ability of emergency personnel to respond to incidents in the Town given the traffic concerns.*

**EPA Response:** Work at the Site will be completed in the safest manner possible. To ensure the safety of nearby residents and those in schools, air monitoring will occur at the perimeter of the Site during all invasive work, including excavation of contaminated soils. This monitoring allows us to have real time data on dust being generated by cleanup activities and will allow us to determine if dust is reaching the perimeter of the Site. Continuous monitoring allows for the use of engineering controls to quickly reduce dust generation at the Site. The specific locations, measurements and controls related to this monitoring will be presented in the remedial action work plans and will be made available to the public prior to the start of the cleanup. Results of the perimeter monitoring will be available to the public to review during the cleanup.

At any time deemed necessary, construction activities can be halted to address mitigation measures and/or unanticipated Site or public safety issues. Emergency officials would be contacted immediately should an emergency occur.

The transportation of contaminated soils from the Site will comply with all Department of Transportation regulations regarding the weights of the loads, size of trucks, and appropriate control measures for the material in the trucks. The anticipated truck routes

were presented in the Amended Proposed Plan and will largely utilize Elm Street/Route 101A toward Route 101 west of the Site as the primary means into and away from the Site. Police and/or flagmen will be utilized during all traffic diversion activities. These trucks are designed to control and contain the contaminated materials they carry and measures are taken during the loading of the trucks to minimize the trucks coming into contact with and/or carrying off-site any Site-related contamination.

Pedestrian and traffic detours will be coordinated with the Town and all necessary actions will be undertaken to ensure the safety of the public and school children. In the past, EPA has released fact sheets to students through the Superintendent's Office when activities occur at the Site that could impact children going to and from nearby schools. Pedestrian detours affecting students walking to and from school along Elm Street are one example where EPA will notify the Superintendent of Schools and ask for this information to be distributed. We expect to continue working with the Superintendent's Office to coordinate these types of activities in the future. In addition, we will closely monitor issues regarding transportation issues related to the local schools and will make adjustments as necessary to address unanticipated problems should they arise.

Prior to the start of the cleanup, EPA will meet with local officials, emergency responders, and school officials to discuss the hazards associated with the planned remedy. Site Management and Site Health and Safety Plans will be developed and will be shared with the local officials and made available to the public. Communication with local officials regarding any change to the Site status or operations will be a priority.

**8. Comment:** *Several comments were received regarding the extent of community outreach regarding the Amended Proposed Plan and receipt of mailings.*

**EPA Response:** Outreach at the Site exceeded what is legally required under the Superfund law. EPA regrets that some residents may not have received advanced notification of the availability of the Amended Proposed Plan. EPA identified residents and businesses located within a ½ mile radius of the Site and mailed approximately 1,000 Amended Proposed Plans. EPA also published the Public Meeting date in the local paper and had additional copies of the Amended Proposed Plan available at the Town Hall. In addition, residents located outside the ½ mile radius did not receive a mailing unless they had attended a previous meeting and placed their name on the EPA's mailing list for this Site.

In the future, EPA will notify the residents and businesses who are most impacted by the cleanup of the Fletcher's Paint Site by posting information on the EPA web site, the Town of Milford web site, mailing to all concerned within the 1/2 mile radius of the Site, and all citizens from our mailing list. We will also work with the Town of Milford to insure a greater level of communication and distribution of information on the status of activities at the Site. NHDES also has a program called One Stop which contains documents related to the on-going work at the Site.

**9. Comment:** *Comments received regarding the damaged drainage pipe at Mill Street and long-term maintenance of the 40" cap. Comments received asking about the Town's/GE's future liability for waste taken off-site.*

**EPA Response:** The Town of Milford was notified that it is considered a Potentially Responsible Party at the Site. The Town of Milford formerly owned a portion of the Site on which a burning dump operated and currently owns the land referred to as the Fletcher Properties as well as Keyes Drive.

The United States entered into a settlement with the Town of Milford in 1998. As such, the Town agreed to reimburse EPA for past response costs in the amount of \$62,139 plus interest, and perform additional services in support of the Remedial Action. These services include providing space for conducting public meetings, granting access to Town properties to perform the cleanup, replacement drainage pipe for the rerouting of the drainage system through the Elm Street area of the Site, providing routine long term maintenance on the final cover to protect the integrity and function of that cover, and execution of restrictions to properties where access and/or land or water use restrictions are needed. Long-term maintenance on the cover may include snow removal, repair of cracks, holes, erosion, vegetation, or resurfacing as necessary.

As to the questions regarding future liability, these are enforcement questions and are not comments on the proposed remedial action. Therefore, they are not addressed in this Responsiveness Summary.

The EPA is aware and was called to the Site when the storm sewer became blocked at the intersections of Elm and Cottage Street and diversion actions for storm water were taken. This action was performed and conducted by the Town of Milford. Included in the cleanup for the Site however is the replacement of the storm water drainage pipe through the Elm Street property to the Souhegan River.

**10. Comment:** *Various comments were received regarding the implementation of the cleanup. Were fluctuations in fuel prices taken into account? What happens if the scope of the cleanup changes once work is underway or the costs increase? Will the work have proper oversight given that issues have occurred at other sites? How will water be discharged and where?*

**EPA Response:** There have been significant variations in fuel costs over the past few years both up and down. The estimated cleanup costs do not account for fluctuations in price. EPA understands that a number of factors can change between when a cleanup plan is selected and when implementation takes place. The NCP states that cost estimates used by EPA for these types of cleanups are expected to be accurate within a **range** of +50 to -30 percent. This allows for fluctuations such as increases or decreases in fuel costs or the amount of material that must be addressed. Costs relied upon to make cleanup decisions are estimates only and it is expected that work will move forward regardless of typical changes in scope and cost associated with any construction project.

The Superfund law requires significant oversight for the type of work that will be conducted on the Fletcher's Paint Site. EPA is committed to providing a high level of oversight for the work at the Site.

Groundwater that is extracted from the Site to allow for the excavation to proceed and dewatering liquids are expected to be treated on-site and discharged into the nearby surface water (drainage ditch/river) once discharge requirements are met.

**11. Comment:** *GE submitted comments identifying additional changes it would like to see to the selected remedy including expansion of institutional controls and request for revision of groundwater cleanup levels. GE would like the selected remedy to address the soil cleanup levels for arsenic, benzo(a)pyrene (BaP), benzo(a)anthracene (BaA), and benzo(b)fluoranthene (BbF). GE would like the selected remedy to eliminate or change the interim cleanup level for manganese in groundwater.*

**EPA Response:** EPA will continue to evaluate all aspects of the selected remedy to insure that it remains protective of human health in the future. Should additional changes to the selected remedy be required, EPA will modify the remedy consistent with the requirement in the NCP.

This ROD amendment does not address changes to any cleanup level. Cleanup levels were set in the 1998 ROD, and amended in the 2001 ESD to account for practical quantitation limits for the PAHs and background concentrations of arsenic in NH soils. EPA does not expect to change these cleanup level requirements, as the 1998 ROD established that surface soils would be excavated to a depth of 1 foot, wherever PCB concentrations are greater than 1 mg/kg PCB. EPA acknowledges it has approved remedial designs that allow for the cleanup of arsenic and PAHs wherever PCBs are in excess of its cleanup level. Further, GE has proposed, and EPA and NHDES has accepted that 11 ppm be established as the background concentration of arsenic in soils and the concentration which will be met at the Site during the cleanup, and in accordance with the 2001 ESD.

Groundwater was not addressed in this ROD Amendment and therefore any potential change to the cleanup criteria for manganese in groundwater would need to be in a separate ESD.

**12. Comment:** *GE submitted various comments regarding its understanding of statements made in the proposed plan: Not all levels of soil disposed of off-site are "highly" contaminated; 28,000 cys is the most recent estimate of contaminated soil that will be disposed of and, if required, treated off-site; contaminated soil will likely be disposed of at more than one off-site location; the excavation limits do not include certain locations at which PCB concentrations exceed the soil cleanup levels; only a portion of the Elm Street site will be capped; the source of EPA's "less contaminated soil" estimate is unknown; utility and tree planting corridors are not required; some stockpiling necessary during implementation of the work; the old police station property may be used for staging; the scope of air monitoring; additional information is now available regarding fish and sediment sampling.*

**EPA Response:** EPA has performed enforcement and oversight responsibilities for the pre-design investigations and remedial design since the issuance of the Unilateral Administrative Order in July of 2001. The progress through the remedial design phase includes communications and reporting that has been approved, disapproved and/or

modified by the EPA under the UAO. Communications related to the volume and extent of contamination at the Site and other numerous remedial design considerations and modifications have been extensive and ongoing between GE and EPA as well as with the NHDES and the Town of Milford. Most of these communications have been incorporated directly or by reference into approved, or commented on design documents, which are included in the administrative record.

- The term “highly” contaminated soil was used in this, as well as past Proposed Plans and the ROD and AROD, to generally identify soils that pose the greatest risks at the Site and require action to protect human health and the environment – and in this case - would be taken off-site for treatment/disposal. We agree that the levels of contamination found in Site soil that will be taken off site vary from at or just exceeding cleanup levels to soils contaminated at greater than 140,000 times cleanup levels. Even though PCB contaminated soils less than 50 ppm may be excavated and disposed of off-site in a RCRA Subtitle D regulated landfill, those concentrations exceed the cleanup levels set for the Site for direct contact and for protection of groundwater at the Mill Street area of the Site.

- GE redefined their estimated volume of contaminated soils requiring off-site disposal through pre-design investigations and the remedial design process. This volume is, however, an estimate and not significantly different from the estimated volume set forth in the 1998 ROD. EPA acknowledges that the remedial designs vary in their final estimate of soils that will be excavated and sent for off-site treatment at various approved landfills depending on treatment requirement and/or concentration. The remedial design estimates that four waste streams will be generated which require off-site treatment and/or disposal. The Proposed Plan estimated that the remedy would address approximately 28,000 cubic yards of PCB contaminated soil. EPA acknowledges that the remedial design may include staging and or stockpiling of materials on-site so as to allow segregation of materials for disposal at an approved facility. EPA acknowledges that the approved facility receiving the contaminated soils may be either a RCRA subtitle D facility or a TSCA/RCRA C facility depending on the concentration of PCBs.

Neither the volumes estimated for excavation in the intermediate design, nor the volume estimated in the draft final design report are significantly removed from the original ROD estimate of 28,900 cy. The differences in volume reflect that until the final design for the cleanup is established, or until the volumes of soils excavated from the Site are calculated, there may be changes in the excavated volumes, disposal volumes, and associated costs related to the cleanup. The scope of the cleanup however, will not change.

- The AROD does not change the soil cleanup levels set in the 1998 ROD. The 1998 ROD establishes some excavation limits imposed by the cleanup for the Site, such as bedrock surface and the seasonal low water table. GE’s comment reflects the current understanding within the remedial design that 1) excavation is limited to the bedrock and seasonal low water table and 2) certain outlying hits of non-continuous contamination exceeding the cleanup level will be left in place and not excavated to meet site cleanup levels. Generally this refers to hits of PCBs, mainly at depth within the outer boundaries of the Mill Street area, just in excess of the 1ppm cleanup level that are non-continuous with other elevated areas of contamination that will be excavated as part of the cleanup.

The excavation of these few outlying low level hits are deemed acceptable to leave in place as part of an engineered decision because 1) to excavate these hits, a large volume of soil would also need to also be excavated, which is below the cleanup level, along with additional support and dewatering requirements and 2) these sporadic minor hits are insignificant in relation to the much larger volume of and significant concentrations of PCB contaminated soils that are being excavated for the cleanup.

- EPA acknowledges that the restoration of the Site includes an engineered cover which may not cover the entire Elm Street area. All soils outside of the cover would be required to be excavated to protective soil cleanup levels and/or have institutional controls. Currently, the remedial design includes areas for utility, tree corridors, and monument placements that have been designed into and/or around the cap for the Site. This is shown in Figure 9 of the AROD. The capping requirements set forth in the 1998 ROD have not changed and the final design will meet these requirements.
- EPA's contractor during the RI/FS, Arthur D. Little estimated that roughly 60,000 cubic yards of PCB contaminated soils are present at the Site.
- EPA acknowledges that the current restoration of the Site, as presented in the amendment includes the excavation of tree and utility corridors and that excavated soils within these areas may be consolidated into the deeper excavations at the Site if they are below Site cleanup levels. EPA acknowledges that excavation depths and volumes at the Site are dependent on meeting cleanup levels; however additional soils may also be excavated, disposed, and/or consolidated dependent on the final restoration plans approved for the Site.
- EPA acknowledges that additional information is now available regarding fish and sediment sampling which has occurred from 2004 through 2007 by both EPA and GE and will be reviewed under Operable Unit Two – the Souhegan River.

**13. Comment:** *GE submitted comments expressing agreement with EPA regarding findings made by EPA regarding Off-Site Disposal: Low Temperature Thermal Desorption would result in more truck traffic than Off-Site Disposal and would take a longer time to implement; Low Temperature Thermal Desorption would have greater impacts on Keyes Field.*

**EPA Response:** Thank you for your comments in support of the proposed cleanup plan.

## **CHANGES TO THE PROPOSED REMEDY MADE BASED UPON PUBLIC COMMENTS**

There have been no significant changes to the Proposed Remedy as a result of public comments. The Town of Milford and the local public were supportive of EPA's Proposed Remedy Change. The State of New Hampshire and General Electric were also in support of EPA's Proposed Remedy Change.

EPA has provided additional information within the AROD relative to off-site disposal requirements and the potential treatment of some RCRA characteristic materials that may require treatment prior to disposal to comply with Land Disposal Regulations. This information does not affect the volume or costs presented in the Proposed Plan.

Overall, the comments were in general agreement with the proposed change to Off-Site Disposal of the contaminated soils and offered comments or suggestions to modify the approach to reduce impacts on traffic flow, public safety, and the inconveniences of the cleanup action. As a result of these comments, minor modifications were made to truck routes and staging areas.

This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about polychlorinated biphenyls. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

**HIGHLIGHTS:** Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are a mixture of individual chemicals which are no longer produced in the United States, but are still found in the environment. Health effects that have been associated with exposure to PCBs include acne-like skin conditions in adults and neurobehavioral and immunological changes in children. PCBs are known to cause cancer in animals. PCBs have been found in at least 500 of the 1,598 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

### What are polychlorinated biphenyls?

Polychlorinated biphenyls are mixtures of up to 209 individual chlorinated compounds (known as congeners). There are no known natural sources of PCBs. PCBs are either oily liquids or solids that are colorless to light yellow. Some PCBs can exist as a vapor in air. PCBs have no known smell or taste. Many commercial PCB mixtures are known in the U.S. by the trade name Aroclor.

PCBs have been used as coolants and lubricants in transformers, capacitors, and other electrical equipment because they don't burn easily and are good insulators. The manufacture of PCBs was stopped in the U.S. in 1977 because of evidence they build up in the environment and can cause harmful health effects. Products made before 1977 that may contain PCBs include old fluorescent lighting fixtures and electrical devices containing PCB capacitors, and old microscope and hydraulic oils.

### What happens to PCBs when they enter the environment?

- PCBs entered the air, water, and soil during their manufacture, use, and disposal; from accidental spills and leaks during their transport; and from leaks or fires in products containing PCBs.
- PCBs can still be released to the environment from hazardous waste sites; illegal or improper disposal of industrial wastes and consumer products; leaks from old electrical transformers containing PCBs; and burning of some wastes in incinerators.
- PCBs do not readily break down in the environment and thus may remain there for very long periods of time. PCBs can travel long distances in the air and be deposited in areas far away from where they were released. In water, a small amount of PCBs may remain dissolved, but most stick to organic particles and bottom sediments. PCBs also bind strongly to soil.
- PCBs are taken up by small organisms and fish in water. They are also taken up by other animals that eat these

aquatic animals as food. PCBs accumulate in fish and marine mammals, reaching levels that may be many thousands of times higher than in water.

### How might I be exposed to PCBs?

- Using old fluorescent lighting fixtures and electrical devices and appliances, such as television sets and refrigerators, that were made 30 or more years ago. These items may leak small amounts of PCBs into the air when they get hot during operation, and could be a source of skin exposure.
- Eating contaminated food. The main dietary sources of PCBs are fish (especially sportfish caught in contaminated lakes or rivers), meat, and dairy products.
- Breathing air near hazardous waste sites and drinking contaminated well water.
- In the workplace during repair and maintenance of PCB transformers; accidents, fires or spills involving transformers, fluorescent lights, and other old electrical devices; and disposal of PCB materials.

### How can PCBs affect my health?

The most commonly observed health effects in people exposed to large amounts of PCBs are skin conditions such as acne and rashes. Studies in exposed workers have shown changes in blood and urine that may indicate liver damage. PCB exposures in the general population are not likely to result in skin and liver effects. Most of the studies of health effects of PCBs in the general population examined children of mothers who were exposed to PCBs.

Animals that ate food containing large amounts of PCBs for short periods of time had mild liver damage and some died. Animals that ate smaller amounts of PCBs in food over several weeks or months developed various kinds of health effects, including anemia; acne-like skin conditions; and liver, stomach, and thyroid gland injuries. Other effects

ToxFAQs™ Internet address is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>

of PCBs in animals include changes in the immune system, behavioral alterations, and impaired reproduction. PCBs are not known to cause birth defects.

#### How likely are PCBs to cause cancer?

Few studies of workers indicate that PCBs were associated with certain kinds of cancer in humans, such as cancer of the liver and biliary tract. Rats that ate food containing high levels of PCBs for two years developed liver cancer. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has concluded that PCBs may reasonably be anticipated to be carcinogens. The EPA and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) have determined that PCBs are probably carcinogenic to humans.

#### How can PCBs affect children?

Women who were exposed to relatively high levels of PCBs in the workplace or ate large amounts of fish contaminated with PCBs had babies that weighed slightly less than babies from women who did not have these exposures. Babies born to women who ate PCB-contaminated fish also showed abnormal responses in tests of infant behavior. Some of these behaviors, such as problems with motor skills and a decrease in short-term memory, lasted for several years. Other studies suggest that the immune system was affected in children born to and nursed by mothers exposed to increased levels of PCBs. There are no reports of structural birth defects caused by exposure to PCBs or of health effects of PCBs in older children. The most likely way infants will be exposed to PCBs is from breast milk. Transplacental transfers of PCBs were also reported. In most cases, the benefits of breastfeeding outweigh any risks from exposure to PCBs in mother's milk.

#### How can families reduce the risk of exposure to PCBs?

- You and your children may be exposed to PCBs by eating fish or wildlife caught from contaminated locations. Certain states, Native American tribes, and U.S. territories have issued advisories to warn people about PCB-contaminated fish and fish-eating wildlife. You can reduce your family's exposure to PCBs by obeying these advisories.
- Children should be told not play with old appliances,

electrical equipment, or transformers, since they may contain PCBs.

- Children should be discouraged from playing in the dirt near hazardous waste sites and in areas where there was a transformer fire. Children should also be discouraged from eating dirt and putting dirty hands, toys or other objects in their mouths, and should wash hands frequently.
- If you are exposed to PCBs in the workplace it is possible to carry them home on your clothes, body, or tools. If this is the case, you should shower and change clothing before leaving work, and your work clothes should be kept separate from other clothes and laundered separately.

#### Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to PCBs?

Tests exist to measure levels of PCBs in your blood, body fat, and breast milk, but these are not routinely conducted. Most people normally have low levels of PCBs in their body because nearly everyone has been environmentally exposed to PCBs. The tests can show if your PCB levels are elevated, which would indicate past exposure to above-normal levels of PCBs, but cannot determine when or how long you were exposed or whether you will develop health effects.

#### Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has set a limit of 0.0005 milligrams of PCBs per liter of drinking water (0.0005 mg/L). Discharges, spills or accidental releases of 1 pound or more of PCBs into the environment must be reported to the EPA. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) requires that infant foods, eggs, milk and other dairy products, fish and shellfish, poultry and red meat contain no more than 0.2-3 parts of PCBs per million parts (0.2-3 ppm) of food. Many states have established fish and wildlife consumption advisories for PCBs.

#### References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2000. Toxicological profile for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

**Where can I get more information?** For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs™ Internet address is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



# Ground Water & Drinking Water

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**Drinking Water**  
 For Kids!

## Consumer Factsheet on: POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS

### List of Contaminants

As part of the Drinking Water and Health pages, this fact sheet is part of a larger publication:

### **National Primary Drinking Water Regulations**

This is a factsheet about a chemical that may be found in some public or private drinking water supplies. It may cause health problems if found in amounts greater than the health standard set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

### **What are PCBs and how are they used?**

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are a group of organic chemicals which can be odorless or mildly aromatic solids or oily liquids. They were formerly used in the USA as hydraulic fluids, plasticizers, adhesives, fire retardants, way extenders, de-dusting agents, pesticide extenders, inks, lubricants, cutting oils, in heat transfer systems, carbonless reproducing paper.

The list of trade names given below may help you find out whether you are using this chemical at home or work.

### **Trade Names and Synonyms:**

PCB  
 Chlorinated diphenyl  
 Clophen  
 Kanechlor  
 Aroclor  
 Fenclor  
 Chlorextol  
 Dykanol  
 Inerteen  
 Monter  
 Pyralene  
 Santotherm  
 Sovol

Therminol  
Noflamol

## **Why are PCBs being Regulated?**

In 1974, Congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act. This law requires EPA to determine safe levels of chemicals in drinking water which do or may cause health problems. These non-enforceable levels, based solely on possible health risks and exposure, are called Maximum Contaminant Level Goals.

The MCLG for PCBs has been set at zero because EPA believes this level of protection would not cause any of the potential health problems described below.

Based on this MCLG, EPA has set an enforceable standard called a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as possible, considering the ability of public water systems to detect and remove contaminants using suitable treatment technologies.

The MCL has been set at 0.5 parts per billion (ppb) because EPA believes, given present technology and resources, this is the lowest level to which water systems can reasonably be required to remove this contaminant should it occur in drinking water.

These drinking water standards and the regulations for ensuring these standards are met, are called National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. All public water supplies must abide by these regulations.

## **What are the Health Effects?**

Short-term: EPA has found PCBs to potentially cause the following health effects when people are exposed to it at levels above the MCL for relatively short periods of time: acne-like eruptions and pigmentation of the skin; hearing and vision problems; spasms.

Long-term: PCBs has the potential to cause the following effects from a lifetime exposure at levels above the MCL: effects similar to acute poisonings; irritation of nose, throat and gastrointestinal tracts; changes in liver function; cancer.

## **How much PCBs are produced and released to the environment?**

Production of PCBs has decreased drastically: from over 86 million lbs. in 1970 to 35 million lbs in 1977. Since EPA banned most uses of PCBs in 1979, current releases are due mainly to the cycling of this persistent contaminant from soil to air to soil again. PCBs are also currently released from landfills, incineration of municipal refuse and sewage sludge, and improper (or illegal) disposal of PCB materials, such as waste transformer fluid, to open areas.

From 1987 to 1993, according to EPA's Toxic Chemical Release Inventory, PCB releases to land and water totalled over 74,000 lbs. The bulk of these releases occurred in 1990 and were primarily from non-ferrous wire drawing and insulating industries. The largest releases occurred in California.

## **What happens to PCBs when they are released to the environment?**

PCBs are very persistent in soil and water, with no known break down processes other than slow degradation by microbes. They adhere to soils or evaporate, and so will not usually leach to ground water. PCB-contaminated sediments in lakes or rivers can slowly release PCB back into water, from which it eventually evaporates.

## **How will PCBs be Detected in and Removed from My Drinking Water?**

The regulation for PCBs became effective in 1992. Between 1993 and 1995, EPA required your water supplier to collect water samples every 3 months for one year and analyze them to find out if PCBs are present above some lowest detectable level. If it is present above this level, which differs for each type of PCB, the system must continue to monitor this contaminant.

If contaminant levels are found to be consistently above the MCL, your water supplier must take steps to reduce the amount of PCBs so that it is consistently below that level. The following treatment methods have been approved by EPA for removing PCBs: Granular activated charcoal.

## **How will I know if PCBs are in my drinking water?**

If the levels of PCBs exceed the MCL, 0.5 ppb, the system must notify the public via newspapers, radio, TV and other means. Additional actions, such as providing alternative drinking water supplies, may be required to prevent serious risks to public health.

## **Drinking Water Standards:**

Mclg: zero

Mcl: 0.5 ppb

## **PCB Releases to Water and Land, 1987 to 1993 (in pounds):**

<b>TOTALS (in pounds)</b>		<b>784</b>	<b>73,632</b>
<b>Top Five States</b>			
CA	7	58,178	
NJ	0	13,188	
KY	250	750	
WA	0	998	
TN	255	251	
<b>Major Industries</b>			
Non-ferrous wire		0	58,178
Steel pipe/tubing		0	13,183
Pulp mills		0	998

## Learn more about your drinking water!

EPA strongly encourages people to learn more about their drinking water, and to support local efforts to protect and upgrade the supply of safe drinking water. Your water bill or telephone book's government listings are a good starting point.

Your local water supplier can give you a list of the chemicals they test for in your water, as well as how your water is treated.

Your state Department of Health/Environment is also a valuable source of information.

For help in locating these agencies or for information on drinking water in general, call: EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791.

For additional information on the uses and releases of chemicals in your state, contact the: Community Right-to-Know Hotline: (800) 424-9346

### List of Contaminants

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Last updated on Tuesday, November 28th, 2006  
 URL: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwh/c-soc/pcbs.html>

# Public Hearing

**Public Hearing  
July 8, 2008**

Superfund Records Center  
SITE: Fletcher's  
BREAK: 13.4  
OTHER: 291904



**ORIGINAL**

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STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

TOWN OF MILFORD

\* \* \* \* \*

RE: FLETCHER'S PAINT SUPERFUND \*

SITE \*

\* \* \* \* \*

PUBLIC HEARING

Before Michael Jasinski, EPA Region 1 Chief

Milford Town Hall, One Union Square

Milford, New Hampshire

July 8, 2008 7:00 a.m.

Maryellen Coughlin, CSR/RPR/CRR

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July 8, 2008**

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1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2  
3 MR. JASINSKI: Good evening. I  
4 hope everybody had a good fourth of July weekend.

5 As Pam said, my name is Mike  
6 Jasinski. I'm chief of the New Hampshire/Rhode  
7 Island Superfund Section in the East Boston  
8 office, and I will be serving as the hearing  
9 officer for tonight.

10 I will go over some ground rules  
11 and the purpose of this hearing first. We're  
12 basically here tonight to receive oral comments  
13 on the proposed plan dated June 2008 for the  
14 Fletcher Paint site.

15 As Cheryl indicated earlier this  
16 evening, the proposed plan essentially proposes  
17 to change the soil cleanup portion of the remedy  
18 only for the overall site cleanup.

19 We will not be able to respond to  
20 your oral comments when you come up to the mic  
21 and speak to them. We are taking very copious  
22 notes through a stenographer tonight who will  
23 record each and every one of your comments, and

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1 we'll respond to those comments in a document  
2 which the EPA calls a Responsive summary. That  
3 Responsiveness Summary will be made publicly  
4 available in the Information Repository called  
5 the Millberg, which I believe is at the library  
6 here, and in Boston at the EPA's offices, and it  
7 will probably be prepared sometime around October  
8 of this coming year.

9           Before I open the formal hearing to  
10 accept your comments, I want to just go over one  
11 major ground rule, 'cause we have such a large  
12 audience. Basically, I would like to ask that  
13 you try to limit your comments to 10 minutes so  
14 that everybody can speak tonight. There may be  
15 people that want to talk more than 10 minutes.  
16 If you get to about 10 minutes, I may tell you to  
17 summarize what your main points are, and then if  
18 you want to hand in your comments, that way we  
19 can accept those tonight, too, but please be  
20 cognizant that others may want to speak, and  
21 we'll try to limit those comments to 10 minutes.

22           One other point that I'd like to  
23 talk about is, after the oral comments have been

**Public Hearing  
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1 received tonight, I'll close the formal hearing.  
2 If you feel uncomfortable speaking tonight and  
3 you want to hand in written comments, as I said,  
4 you can give them to Cheryl and I before we leave  
5 this evening.

6 The public commentary will run till  
7 July 19th. We'll accept comments up to that  
8 point, either in written form, if they're post  
9 marked by July 19th, or if you send an e-mail to  
10 Cheryl Sprague, and her e-mail address is on the  
11 back of the proposed plan.

12 One last note. As the gentleman  
13 indicated earlier, please come to the mic and  
14 speak loudly. I don't usually need a mic, but  
15 I'm using it tonight. Please come to the mic,  
16 say your name, if you could spell your name.  
17 Jasinski is an easy name, usually, but some  
18 people have trouble with that. Our stenographer  
19 would like to really get your name fully into the  
20 record so that she can have full notes. And also  
21 try to give us an idea of, you know, like the  
22 gentleman earlier said, he lives within a mile of  
23 the site, that would be helpful to us, too.

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1                   With that, please raise your hand.  
2                   I'll call on you to come up and speak. As I  
3                   said, give your name and your affiliation to the  
4                   Fletcher Paint site and we'll begin.

5                   Sir, you're first.

6                   MR. SILVA: Yes, my name is Paul  
7                   Silva, S-I-L-V-A, and I've owned two buildings on  
8                   the corner of Mill and cottage Street for 30  
9                   years. I have nine long-term tenants, and I'm  
10                  certainly sure this will be a big hardship for  
11                  them, and we are in favor of the off-site  
12                  disposal, 'cause if this takes longer than 15  
13                  months I'm certainly sure it will be a real  
14                  hardship. So, again, I'm hoping that you will  
15                  pick the shortest amount of time. Thank you.

16                  MR. JASINSKI: Thank you,  
17                  Mr. Silva. Anybody else? Yes, sir.

18                  MR. DALY: Good evening. My name  
19                  is Jeff Daly. I live in Nashua. I'm hear  
20                  because we also have a similar problem within  
21                  Nashua, similar to the Fletcher Paint plant. It  
22                  is the Mohawk Tannery and the Visa Kopper site.  
23                  I did ask various questions at the previous

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1 meeting, and I put in writing to Cheryl and to  
2 the people at GE an alternative method that does  
3 not require any off-site disposal of any of the  
4 raw materials that are currently on either Mill  
5 Street or the Keyes Field Fletcher Paint area.  
6 I've got many years experience dealing with the  
7 DOD and the DOE in the decontamination of  
8 radioactive ground materials at Los Alamos,  
9 Hanford, Oak Ridge, Savannah and various other  
10 weapon sites within the continental United  
11 States, including a number of chemical  
12 facilities, one of which is associated with GE,  
13 and this includes the GE Joint Nuclear Fuels  
14 Division or British Nuclear Fuels in Tennessee  
15 and the Wilmington facility of Westinghouse  
16 Electric. There we took and have taken over  
17 many, many years material and handled it on site  
18 using water-based washing methods. We were able  
19 to handle in one case at Hanford two and a  
20 quarter million tons of sand material that was  
21 around the leaking nuclear tanks that they have  
22 on site, clean it up, put it back in the ground.  
23 The only material that was removed from the site

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1 was the radioactive nuclei that were left in the  
2 washing liquid. I will be writing a further  
3 proposal to you outlining this. Also, I'd like  
4 to make a recommendation that the site from Mill  
5 Street over to Keyes Field be very carefully  
6 examined for the transportation of materials.  
7 There's methods today whereby you can use an  
8 electric conveying system, 'cause there appears  
9 to be space between the railroad area and the  
10 Mobil gas station across Keyes Field that would  
11 not require any truck transportation. I did a  
12 very quick calculation based on the number of  
13 truck runs. The carbon emissions in the Milford  
14 area over a six-month period based on a eight- to  
15 ten-hour working day six days a week is going to  
16 be 1 million pounds plus. This currently exceeds  
17 the federal EPA requirement for emissions under  
18 the 2006 act and will require that all vehicles  
19 that are used in and around the area to meet the  
20 latest PM which is particulate matter emissions,  
21 CO2, NOx and SOx, and right now I don't think any  
22 of the vehicles or any of the systems that will  
23 be utilized will ever meet those requirements,

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1 but I will be putting this in further writing,  
2 but I now want to put on record that there is no  
3 necessity to remove anything off the site or  
4 bring anything back on to the site in the form of  
5 clean soils. Thank you.

6 MR. JASINSKI: Thank you, sir. I  
7 think I saw a hand. Yes.

8 MS. SILVA: This is Brenda Silva  
9 Gonzales, and I'm Mr. Paul Silva's daughter. I'm  
10 expressing the same concerns that he did, and I  
11 support also the shortest term as far as the  
12 removal of the debris.

13 I do have another question, though,  
14 as far as future contamination. I'm wondering if  
15 the Town of Milford will be held liable for  
16 future contamination five, ten, a hundred years  
17 down the road if this material is moved to  
18 another location in the United States and it  
19 should contaminate another location. I just have  
20 visions of a multimillion, billion dollar lawsuit  
21 with the Town of Milford listed on it. Thank  
22 you.

23 MR. JASINSKI: Thank you. Anyone

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1 else who would like to make a statement, an oral  
2 comment this evening. Yes, sir.

3 MR. HARDMAN: Thank you. Herb  
4 Hardman from -- I own 25-27 Elm, right next to  
5 the property.

6 MR. JASINSKI: How do you spell  
7 your last name, sir?

8 MR. HARDMAN: H-A-R-D-M-A-N. I'm  
9 just wondering if the cost of the decision had  
10 anything involved in the thing, because you say 7  
11 million to 9 million, because I find it hard to  
12 believe that the removal of the thing in one case  
13 is going to be just as good as the other. Things  
14 never turn out that way, but maybe this is an  
15 exception.

16 The question I had was on the  
17 hazard waste removal. Are the people that are  
18 going to be doing this going to be wearing white  
19 uniforms and hazmat things and special masks and  
20 special clothing. Do you know offhand? Can you  
21 answer that right now or not?

22 MR. JASINSKI: There is health and  
23 safety that will have to be applied to this, yes.

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1 MR. HARDMAN: There are safety --

2 MR. JASINSKI: Yes.

3 MR. HARDMAN: There are safety  
4 masks and things they're going to --

5 MR. JASINSKI: Yes.

6 MR. HARDMAN: There are. And what  
7 would those be? Can somebody address that later  
8 on?

9 MR. JASINSKI: Good comment.

10 MR. HARDMAN: In good time, okay.  
11 So we will possibly have masks, special clothing  
12 and shoes and wash-downs and throw-aways. Will  
13 they have shower stations on site? And the  
14 reason I'm getting to this is that two of my  
15 children graduated from Jacques School which is  
16 probably stretching at least no more than 100  
17 feet away from this, you just go from the corner  
18 from the site there, and so I'm really concerned.  
19 My kids are now in college and so personally I  
20 don't have any involvement except that I'm  
21 concerned about it. Is the hazmat material  
22 cancer causing? I'm a little confused about  
23 that. You never said, yes, this causes cancer.

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1 And if so, in what amount and in what density,  
2 you know, per parts per million or per cubic  
3 yard. And then -- and, also, in what time  
4 period. You know, if I smoke a cigarette day for  
5 a million years, does it have the same effect on  
6 me as a million cigarettes in one year sort of  
7 thing, and so what's the dwell time in years,  
8 months and days that the exposure takes to this  
9 material?

10 Is leaving the hazmat where it is  
11 an option? The gentleman with the nice accent I  
12 think answered that. I was extremely impressed  
13 by that. And if it isn't -- I'll get to it  
14 later.

15 How much particulate matter in the  
16 air, that was never addressed, and there's only a  
17 short paragraph in the writeup about the  
18 particulate matter that would go through the air  
19 here, but how much is acceptable. And is the  
20 sampling like a hundred percent or is it 50  
21 percent or do they come twice a day and sample  
22 the air or once a day and sample the air? How  
23 often is that done? What if an error is made and

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1 somebody goes, oops, sorry about that, and the  
2 prevailing wind is 32 out of the northwest, which  
3 Jacques school and all the school kids and  
4 teachers are right in the 32 thing there, but if  
5 that happens, do we evacuate the school, you  
6 know, or do we lock it up and all the kids stay  
7 in until they come and do something to the  
8 school, or do they go out at recess and play  
9 while they're dumping these loads. I think I  
10 heard that lady. I thought I heard you. You're  
11 going to take 28,000 cubic yards out. So I  
12 couldn't picture that, so I converted it to  
13 square feet. I think it's like over 750,000  
14 cubic feet. A cubic foot is about like that  
15 (indicating). 750,000 cubic feet is going to be  
16 removed from there. And, again, I find it -- I  
17 guess I got to believe the experts, but I find it  
18 hard to believe that we're going to be dump  
19 750,000 cubic feet of earth and not have some  
20 dust flying over the Jacques School and flying  
21 over the kids playing in the playground there or  
22 that sort of stuff.

23 The other question I had was the

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1 site history which you put on page 1. From 1929  
2 to 1947, that was, unless I misread it, it was  
3 the town dump? It was the town dump. My father  
4 ran the town dump in Japatrick, Rhode Island for  
5 about 20 years after he had a stroke and they  
6 took him off the trucks and they put him running  
7 the dump, and I can tell you it was a dump -- it  
8 was a burning dump when he first went there, and  
9 then people would come with lead paint cans and  
10 all kinds of chemicals and everything else and  
11 dump them in the dump, and they would get burned,  
12 and then later on he had a Caterpillar tractor  
13 that filled it over, and it became a landfill,  
14 and then from 1949 to 1990 it was a paint  
15 factory, and then in 1988, 1988 which is, what,  
16 20 years ago, PCBs in the soil were uncovered.  
17 Well, that's 20 years ago. And so if this was  
18 discovered 20 years ago and then in the next year  
19 it was added to the Superfund list, which was 19  
20 years ago, how long does it take for something to  
21 leech out of the soil. If we waited another 20  
22 years, would we not have to do anything, or if we  
23 waited another half-life or a million years, what

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1 is the number? I didn't hear that mentioned.  
2 And since there were a lot of wells that were  
3 monitoring the soil during the time, I think that  
4 we would probable see a diminution of that amount  
5 in the soil, I would hope, or has it just stayed  
6 the same? I wish we would address that. In  
7 other words, it just -- it never goes away, it  
8 just stays level, or is it sort of like a heart,  
9 ba-bom, it stops, but for 79 years now who knows  
10 what's been dumped in the site, for the last 79  
11 years, and since my dad worked at the dump --  
12 didn't work for it. It's a one-man dump in the  
13 summer, and then for 59 years it's been a paint  
14 factory, and then for the last 20 years we've  
15 known there's been PCB soil being covered up  
16 there. So why remove it now after 20 to 79  
17 years. Isn't there some other way of doing it,  
18 and this gentleman who I thought was just  
19 terrific got right to the point and said Oak  
20 Ridge and those places have done it. I urge you  
21 really to sincerely look at it.

22 MR. JASINSKI: Sir, could you  
23 summarize your comments so I can give another a

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1 chance to someone.

2 MR. HARDMAN: Does anybody else  
3 want a chance?

4 MR. JASINSKI: Why don't you finish  
5 up?

6 MR. HARDMAN: May I have your time?

7 MR. JASINSKI: There's no  
8 bargaining now.

9 MR. HARDMAN: I can have yours?  
10 Thank you.

11 MR. JASINSKI: Just a few more  
12 minutes.

13 MR. HARDMAN: All right. Would the  
14 hazmat part of it leach through in that time?  
15 What are we trying to stop from happening after  
16 79 years or 20 years of knowing about it, of  
17 knowing about it. That's not a criticism because  
18 I wouldn't have your job for anything.

19 MR. JASINSKI: I love my job.

20 MR. HARDMAN: But for the Jacques  
21 school children. Do we know -- is there anything  
22 that's been done that would say that one PCB on a  
23 dust particle that gets inhaled, is that

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1 dangerous, or is it like, nah, you got to get 20  
2 of them or something like that. I don't know.  
3 Do we have anything that says, and I'm sure there  
4 must be, something on that. If a PCB gets  
5 embedded in a child's lung, does it take five  
6 years or ten years or one year, and how many does  
7 it have to be? Let's think about this. This is  
8 not an environmentally controlled laboratory. I  
9 worked at HP Hood for a number of years, and the  
10 laboratory was very controlled, I'll tell you.  
11 Don't be afraid to drink HP Hood milk. But this  
12 is not a laboratory. This is a field operation  
13 like Korea or something. You're moving 540 cubic  
14 feet in each truck. Thank you.

15 MR. JASINSKI: Thank you very much.  
16 Sir, you are next.

17 MR. PHILBRICK: Good evening. My  
18 name is Brendon Philbrick, and I was unable to  
19 attend the June 17th meeting, and I probably  
20 should have asked for clarification on a few  
21 things. My question -- I own a piece of property  
22 on cottage Street which is directly behind the  
23 Mobil. I wasn't really too concerned about my

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1 tenants, but I was concerned about the dewatering  
2 of Mill Street before and during excavation.  
3 Because it's below the water table, it would be  
4 treated on site with various methods and be  
5 discharged to the Souhegan River.

6 My question is how and where is it  
7 going to be discharged? Back into the drainage  
8 ditch and the swamp which is contaminated in  
9 between Mill Street and the Souhegan River,  
10 which, by the way, the drain culvert for that has  
11 been crushed by the bulldozer that did the  
12 additional cleanup, so it doesn't drain, so every  
13 year my three furnaces are under water, generally  
14 in the spring with the snow melt.

15 So it does mention that it involves  
16 the drainage ditch, but I see excavation sites at  
17 Mill Street and then the very tight space at  
18 Fletcher's between Elm Street and the river which  
19 I think probably would be impossible to do.

20 Something else on the drainage  
21 ditch. On the map of the -- showing the utility  
22 corridors, there was displayed -- I saw one  
23 utility. I should have asked for clarification

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1 where it was. I presume it's one drain, street  
2 rainwater runoff that goes into the river. The  
3 one they're not showing is the drain that goes  
4 from that street which runs, and the town knows  
5 exactly where it is, they say it's right there,  
6 we can fix it in four hours, but we can't go  
7 there because it's a government site, that isn't  
8 really shown on that utility core. It's a  
9 separate drain. They're very close to each  
10 other. As a matter of fact, they pumped 7  
11 million gallons out of the swamp for me at one  
12 point into the one that's shown. So that's my  
13 concern, that the Mill Street drain goes behind  
14 there. I don't see any plans, anybody going in  
15 there. All that water from Mill Street has been  
16 sitting in there for years. Every time you have  
17 a thunder shower, it backs up, it's completely  
18 flooded. Any ways, that's all I have. Thank  
19 you.

20 MR. JASINSKI: Thank you. Anyone  
21 else want to speak this evening. Again, the  
22 public comment period goes to July 19th. Sir.

23 MR. BASILIERE: I'm Pete Basiliere

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1 on Spaulding Street?

2 MR. JASINSKI: Can you spell your  
3 last name, sir?

4 MR. BASILIERE: B-A-S-I-L-I-E-R-E.

5 I want to thank you for the very colorful but  
6 what is not comprehensive report. A couple of  
7 minor points first. When you talk about the  
8 closing of a portion of Mill Street, if that is  
9 closing the street to traffic, then you're  
10 essentially eliminating through traffic that  
11 comes from west to the high school area through  
12 to the police on Garden Street. So it's a bit of  
13 misnomer if you say you're closing a portion of  
14 the road, because essentially you're cutting off  
15 what is the second access of people on the west  
16 side of town to the downtown area, all right,  
17 because you've already closed off the westbound  
18 side of Elm Street, so that's a misnomer there.  
19 I think we ought to know what the impact is of  
20 closing Mill Street.

21 Similarly, the rail line that is  
22 there, the report says that the rail line is  
23 going to be closed, but it doesn't tell us what

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1 the economic impact is on the businesses that  
2 currently use the rail line in their daily  
3 operations. We all know that with the cost of  
4 fuel the railroad is actually most of the time  
5 the fuel efficient way of delivering goods, and  
6 there's nothing in there that tells us what is  
7 going to happen to those businesses that may  
8 today use the rail line to move goods or raw  
9 materials and when they have to start moving by  
10 truck, so we don't know the economic cost to  
11 those businesses, nor do we know the impact of  
12 all those additional trucks on the streets of  
13 Milford.

14 The other area that really concerns  
15 me, finally -- well, mainly because I'm a former  
16 school board member and am currently the school  
17 board moderator is the lack of information on  
18 what is going to be happening with the school,  
19 Jacques school and Dear school, and I don't say  
20 this focus with any ill respect to the neighbors,  
21 to the people that actually live there, but I'm  
22 focusing my comments on the schools, 'cause we  
23 have two schools, and it's more than likely that

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1 we won't know until next March or maybe the March  
2 after whether or not we're going to have a  
3 kindergarten there, but it's entirely possible  
4 that we could have students as young as five to  
5 high school age students on that property, and  
6 there's nothing in here that tells us about what  
7 happens in the case of a need for, worse case  
8 planning, emergency evacuation of a school.  
9 There's nothing in here about that. There's  
10 nothing in here about the cost to the school  
11 district or to the EPA on behalf of the school  
12 district for radio or other notification devices  
13 that are necessary for the workers on site in  
14 case of a need to notify the school  
15 administration of a need to evacuate or do  
16 something else in order to protect the students  
17 from the emergency that may have occurred just  
18 down the street, and of course that doesn't even  
19 talk to, you know, what if any cost to the school  
20 district there will be just for normal dust, if  
21 you will, that gets on to the site. It may be low  
22 in terms of its content of dangerous materials,  
23 but may be accumulating over time. There's some

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1 content in here about the homes in the  
2 neighborhood, but I don't see anything about  
3 helping the school district mitigate any costs  
4 that they may have to incur in order to ensure  
5 the playgrounds and the buildings themselves are  
6 safe and secure.

7 On those lines, there's nothing  
8 here about the student walkers. You're going to  
9 close down the westbound side of Elm Street, but  
10 we have children that we expect -- who live  
11 within a mile of the school, we expect them to  
12 walk to school. You're closing off Mill Street  
13 and you're closing off part of West Street. How  
14 will the children on the west part of town get to  
15 school? If they have to be bused, is the school  
16 district expected to pick up the cost of that  
17 busing.

18 Similarly, today's schedule is that  
19 students are dropped off at Jacques school, if I  
20 remember correctly, and the first graders only  
21 today, and then everybody else on the bus is  
22 transported to Heron, using Elm Street, the  
23 westbound side of Elm Street, so what cost, if

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1 any, will there be to the school district for the  
2 transportation, not to mention the extended  
3 school day, perhaps, of having those buses that  
4 are transporting students between the Jacques  
5 complex and Heron school complex at the beginning  
6 of the day and again at the end of the day.

7 Similarly, what action is going to  
8 be taken to facilitate parent parking and drop  
9 off. If you've ever been down to the oval when  
10 school is about to go in session or when school  
11 is being let out of session, there are more  
12 parents who for whatever reason, probably very  
13 good reasons, are dropping off and picking up  
14 their students using vehicles, which not allowing  
15 the westbound side of Elm Street. So there's  
16 nothing in here that I see that tells us how you  
17 plan to accommodate all of that.

18 And then lastly, is, you know,  
19 again a worse case scenario, but it paints a very  
20 positive picture, but the worse case scenario,  
21 Milford relies on mutual aid, just as all the  
22 other towns do, we support other towns, and we  
23 rely on mutual aid, how will vehicles from towns

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1 west, such as Wilton, that are helping to cover  
2 Milford, perhaps when our crews have gone towards  
3 Nashua and vice versa, you know, that type of  
4 thing, how will the EMT, fire and the police from  
5 our neighboring towns come in to town to support  
6 Milford when they today drive down Mill Street,  
7 in the middle of the day, perhaps, to get to the  
8 fire station, police station, the ambulance bays.  
9 None of those emergency -- plans around emergency  
10 situations that could occur, and we all hope  
11 won't occur, are covered in the plan. I think  
12 that's a gross oversight and a disturbance to the  
13 community not to let us know what are your  
14 responses to those kind of scenarios.

15 MR. JASINSKI: Very good. Thank  
16 you very much. Ma'am.

17 MS. DOE: My name is Melissa  
18 (inaudible). A couple of quick questions. I  
19 think the woman over here had mentioned about  
20 GE's responsibility if something was to happen  
21 where this is brought to. What about the  
22 responsibility 20 years from now every kid that  
23 attended first grade next year or the year that

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1 it starts comes down with some disorder or weird  
2 disease or something, is GE always responsible,  
3 and is the town of Milford completely, you know,  
4 let go of any responsibility for that?

5 Secondly, you mentioned about  
6 testing. How is that testing done? You know, is  
7 there something that you test the air with? How  
8 often is it done, and are those test results made  
9 public knowledge on a daily basis? Is there a  
10 Web site you go on and you know what the levels  
11 are each particular part of the day.

12 The other thing, and I'm not even  
13 sure, is Heron Pond might be a site the trucks  
14 would wait at. Isn't that kind of a silly spot  
15 since that's where the school is? Why would you  
16 have the trucks wait there. When they come back  
17 from dumping their load, there has to be some  
18 particulate matter in that truck or on the tires  
19 from the landfill, yet we're going to have them  
20 wait at Heron Pond to go to the site.

21 And, fourthly, not that it is a  
22 huge deal, but you had mentioned about certain  
23 parts of the area will have to be leveled and so

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1 nothing can be on it but around that trees can be  
2 planted and so on and so forth which I assume is  
3 the cost of GE to put in some nice big trees,  
4 since they have to take some down. Thank you.

5 MR. JASINSKI: Any more questions.  
6 Sir.

7 MR. BOYD: My name is Rick Boyd,  
8 and I'm the chairman of the board of the Souhegan  
9 Chamber of Commerce. I would just like to go on  
10 record saying that we would definitely advocate a  
11 means of transporting the dirt off site in a way  
12 that least impacts the businesses on Elm Street.  
13 At the moment, I think we're tending to an  
14 offsite disposal. However, the suggestion by the  
15 gentleman from Nashua I think needs further  
16 investigation. And we're also wondering what the  
17 possibilities may be of having the trucks moving  
18 at night versus during the day.

19 MR. JASINSKI: Any other questions  
20 this evening before I close the formal hearing?  
21 Yes, sir.

22 MR. KAPLAN: Good evening. My name  
23 is Aaron Kaplan. I'm just here to voice my

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1 concerns as a resident of Milford, and also, as I  
2 told you earlier, I have a property on Elm  
3 Street, probably about a mile from the site that  
4 will be along the route the trucks will be taking  
5 in the off-site disposal. I would just like to  
6 raise a few points about the way that the report  
7 was written the EPA issued out to the town, only  
8 to some residents. I believe it was within a  
9 certain radius. If someone was within a mile or  
10 a mile and a half of the site, then they would  
11 have received some information about this. If  
12 not, then they wouldn't have received anything.  
13 I believe this is an issue that kind of effects  
14 pretty much the entire town, especially since  
15 it's going over a main street, and there's a  
16 concern of toxic materials maybe going through  
17 town. I really think that that information  
18 should have been sent out to everyone.

19 Also, it seems like one of the  
20 driving points or one of the main reasons for  
21 switching over to off-site disposal is cost, and  
22 GE's \$26 billion -- they have a \$26 billion net  
23 income on an annual basis. \$9 million. They're

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1 saying \$9 million savings. Just to put that in  
2 perspective, that would be the equivalent of  
3 someone who makes \$45,000 a year saving about  
4 \$15. It's negligible. It's really minimal. And  
5 it seems like from day one GE has proposed the  
6 off-site disposal. As one of the gentleman who  
7 spoke earlier, I find it a little hard to believe  
8 that the cheaper method is going to obtain the  
9 same exact results as the original method that  
10 they proposed from the beginning, and now they're  
11 switching over to a cheaper method. It seems  
12 like they're saying that it's going to be the  
13 same exact results, really not much of a  
14 difference at all. I find that maybe a little  
15 hard to believe.

16 And, also, just as far as the  
17 impact, it's probably a little bit more worth  
18 mentioning, for Milford at least, is the impact  
19 on the town. They say that -- this report says  
20 that the impact on the town is going to be much  
21 less. I don't think it's quite so clear cut. I  
22 believe for people like the gentleman that spoke  
23 earlier that have places right at that site, they

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1 most likely would prefer the off-site disposal,  
2 just because they'd be in and out of there as  
3 quick as possible.

4           Someone else mentioned businesses.  
5 They probably won't look too highly on trucks  
6 going by approximately every ten minutes for the  
7 off-site disposal with toxic waste -- toxic  
8 material, as opposed to the LTTD method which is  
9 going to be more along the lines of a truck every  
10 15 minutes to an hour or so. There are much more  
11 trucks going through. I'd almost compare it to  
12 say, you know, would you rather have a dull  
13 toothache for three months or would you rather  
14 just have someone come up and punch you in the  
15 face, you know, no clear-cut answer, yes, that  
16 I'd rather have a dull toothache than a punch in  
17 the face. You can compare it to that.

18           As far as the -- also, there were  
19 just a few -- I don't know if these have already  
20 been resolved, but the selectmen have brought up  
21 the point of alternative access to Keyes Field.  
22 Also, the town, they did not agree with GE's  
23 proposal or Arcadis's proposal of putting in a

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1 riffraff wall. They said that the town committee  
2 would prefer granite for safety reasons as well  
3 as aesthetics. GE's response was that GE may be  
4 willing to consider placing these granite stones  
5 if the town provides them, if the town pays for  
6 them.

7 As far as the alternative access,  
8 GE's response was just alternative access to  
9 Keyes field is not required to implement the  
10 cleanup.

11 AUDIENCE: We can't hear you.

12 MR. JASINSKI: Get closer to the  
13 mic, please.

14 MR. KAPLAN: I apologize. On the  
15 issue of Keyes Field, GE's response was to --  
16 they just said it's not required, it's not our  
17 problem, you find a right of way somewhere else,  
18 and from what I'm reading here, I don't know if  
19 this has already been addressed, but their  
20 response was for this cleanup, alternative access  
21 is not required, you do that on your own. It's  
22 my feeling that this is something that's been an  
23 eyesore for the past 20 years at least, the town

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1 really should be made whole. If the town would  
2 prefer granite be put there, can't GE just put up  
3 a little bit more money and put granite there. I  
4 don't know if that's really been agreed to.

5 As far as the field, one of the  
6 selectmen brought up the issue of putting a field  
7 somewhere else, because realistically is Keyes  
8 Field going to be used if (inaudible). People  
9 aren't going to be able to drop people off, buses  
10 aren't going to be able to go and drop people  
11 off. It's just going to be pretty much people  
12 walking there, and how many people are going to  
13 be using that alternative access, if that was  
14 going to be used.

15 And, also, one final point that I'm  
16 a little concerned with. All the information  
17 that the town received so far has come pretty  
18 much directly from Arcadis, which is GE's  
19 contractor. GE is paying them to handle this.

20 (Fire alarm interruption.)

21 MR. JASINSKI: Go ahead.

22 MR. KAPLAN: All right. I lost my  
23 train of thought, and I'm nervous to begin with.

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1                   On the information the town has  
2                   received, it's coming strictly pretty much from  
3                   Arcadis and the EPA's report, which essentially  
4                   just echoed what GE and Arcadis have been  
5                   proposing. It seems to skew the report in favor  
6                   of the OSD. Just to show that this may not be in  
7                   the town's best interest, Arcadis did handle a  
8                   cleanup in New Jersey for Ford. Ford Motor  
9                   Company retained Arcadis, the same company that's  
10                  going to be doing the cleanup here, to clean up a  
11                  larger site, a much different site than here. It  
12                  resulted in a \$2 billion lawsuit against Ford  
13                  Motor Company. This site, this Superfund site in  
14                  New Jersey is the first site in Superfund history  
15                  that's going to be reopened because it was not  
16                  cleaned up properly. I believe it has been  
17                  cleaned up five times and people are still saying  
18                  there are visual chunks of sludge along hiking  
19                  trails that have not been cleaned up, and Arcadis  
20                  signed off on the cleanup and said it was clean,  
21                  and even the EPA officials in New Jersey signed  
22                  off on the cleanup saying it was a 100 percent  
23                  clean. Just to give the perspective of some of

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1 the papers there and the people, according to the  
2 Record On-Line, which is a local paper, it says  
3 "Notice to hikers in Wrentham State Park, watch  
4 your step. One of those rocks may be a congealed  
5 chunk of toxic lead-based sludge." This is  
6 after, years after the cleanup, and after it was  
7 supposedly clean. According to the New Jersey  
8 Law Journal, this is the first property in the  
9 nation that has ever been relisted. Any other  
10 time that it was cleaned up, it was  
11 satisfactorily cleaned up and that was the end of  
12 it. This is the first one in history, which  
13 Arcadis handled, which had to be reopened.  
14 They're not still not happy with it. The lawsuit  
15 is still ongoing. According to the special  
16 report, they say, "Who in their right mind would  
17 trust Ford and Arcadis to get the job right this  
18 time around," and then they also criticized EPA's  
19 weak efforts to hold the company accountable.  
20 The New York Times says, "This is the messiest  
21 cleanup in Superfund's 27-year history." There's  
22 an entire two-part series by a paper down there  
23 called The Record detailing this from how it

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1 actually got contaminated to the botched cleanup.  
2 I don't mean to bring this up just to knock  
3 Arcadis or knock the EPA's efforts down there,  
4 but it just highlights the point that as a town  
5 resident, I've only received information from  
6 Arcadis. The EPA seems to be pretty much stuck  
7 with their stance.

8 I think it would be very helpful  
9 for the residents, and I think it's also  
10 highlighted by the fact that this is suppose to  
11 be a comment section, and most of the comments  
12 that were made were really questions. The  
13 question period has already passed. People have  
14 more questions, really, than comments.

15 I think the selectman, as far as I  
16 understand, do have an advocate. I call it an  
17 advocate. Someone that they've been speaking  
18 with that's been advising them on this. However,  
19 the town residents haven't had a chance to speak  
20 with this person or this company or attorney or  
21 whoever it may be. None of this information has  
22 been presented to the town residents. Again, I  
23 don't think the entire town was made aware of

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1 this because the mailing was limited. I believe  
2 to ask the town to comment and to not have all  
3 the information that we should have, not have an  
4 advocate for the town's people, someone that we  
5 can ask is this really best for the town, I  
6 believe that's a mistake. I think we should  
7 possibly extend this another 30 to 60 days, give  
8 the town people a chance to talk to this person,  
9 possibly answer more questions that have been  
10 raised here today. And also --

11 MR. JASINSKI: Are you formally  
12 requesting an extension, sir?

13 MR. KAPLAN: I would request an  
14 extension. I think today more questions were  
15 asked than comments were made. It won't set back  
16 the time limit because this is happening in 2009,  
17 more likely 2010 the earliest.

18 MR. JASINSKI: You answered my  
19 question.

20 MR. KAPLAN: That's all. Thank  
21 you.

22 (Fire alarm interruption.)

23 MR. JASINSKI: Okay, let's start

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1 again. Do we have more comments or? Are there  
2 any more comments? Sir, you're next.

3 MR. DALY: Jeff Daly from Nashua  
4 again. I just want to add in two extra things  
5 left off, that haven't been answered. Who covers  
6 the cost of 40-inch camp maintenance after the  
7 cleanup, is it GE, the state or the federal  
8 government or is it the Town of Milford.

9 The other one was, in view of the  
10 current oil price increases, what cost increase  
11 criteria did GE and the EPA use in their  
12 calculations if this project is not to start till  
13 2010? I went on the Web site. September futures  
14 for a barrel of oil is \$165. One barrel is 42  
15 pounds, okay?

16 I'd also like to add to the  
17 gentlemen who just raised the point on the Ford  
18 Motor plant's problem. I use to live in New  
19 Jersey. I know the problem. Ford Motor Company  
20 actually dumped into the iron ore mines, paint,  
21 solvent, adhesives and degreasing fluids, and was  
22 under an EPA permit not to do so. The town of  
23 Hawthorne back in the middle '80s, early 90's had

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1 gross contamination of trichloroethylene in its  
2 main wells. It cost them over \$7 million to try  
3 and clean that up. They're now bringing water in  
4 from outside the city of Hawthorne even to this  
5 day. So, you know, Arcadis may have done their  
6 first job there, but the EPA needs to have a  
7 further oversight, and even if it means the city  
8 or the town of Milford or the state of New  
9 Hampshire selecting an independent clerk of the  
10 works to review and sign off on every single  
11 piece of paperwork that the EPA or Arcadis or GE  
12 submits for final proof, that that should be part  
13 of an ongoing investigation, and I agree with the  
14 gentleman there should be an extension, and I  
15 would also ask for an extension of questions to  
16 be put to the EPA, GE and Arcadis. Thank you.

17 MR. JASINSKI: Ma'am, you're next.  
18 I just want to clarify, we do have an extension  
19 request. We will not answer any other questions.  
20 We will ask for more comments during that  
21 extension.

22 MS. WATERS: My name is Kimberly  
23 Waters. I work right next to the Fletcher Paint

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1 site. I also live about two tenths of a mile  
2 away from both sites.

3 My one concern is the closure of  
4 the westbound lane of Elm Street. I'm just  
5 concerned it's going to affect my business as  
6 well as affect the lives of my landlords and  
7 their tenants and -- because we're right next  
8 door to the Fletcher paint site, so it's going to  
9 affect us all.

10 My main concern is that, and it's  
11 been mentioned tonight also, I don't have a  
12 question so much as just a concern I want to  
13 voice, that I have a daughter who is going to be  
14 attending Jacques school in the fall. She has  
15 some breathing issues already, and with these  
16 being young kids, they're our future. I don't  
17 want any dust contamination whatsoever for them.  
18 I'm just really concerned that throwing some  
19 water on it and monitoring the area once in a  
20 while, I just wonder if that's going to be  
21 enough.

22 Also, I'm going to have another  
23 daughter right across the street from my office

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1 who is going to be going to preschool, so the  
2 same consideration is there also. I'm just  
3 really, really concerned. I know a lot of  
4 planning and effort has gone into this, but I  
5 just really want to make sure that there is no  
6 contamination whatsoever. Thank you.

7 MR. JASINSKI: Yes, ma'am.

8 MS. GRANT: Melissa Grant,  
9 G-R-A-N-T. I just have a question. You said  
10 that all the answers to the questions that are  
11 asked tonight would be put into some form of  
12 letter or formal --

13 MR. JASINSKI: We will prepare a  
14 responsiveness summary to each and every one of  
15 those comments.

16 MS. GRANT: And then is there an  
17 open meeting after that?

18 MR. JASINSKI: No, there is not.

19 MS. GRANT: So it doesn't really  
20 matter what your answer is because we can't  
21 comment on your answers?

22 MR. JASINSKI: No, you cannot. We  
23 will provide it to the public so you understand

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1 our responses to each of your comments.

2 MS. GRANT: But our concerns  
3 wouldn't be -- if you answer our question and  
4 it's just not to the town's satisfaction, you're  
5 saying that we can't comment or bring this to  
6 your attention that we are not happy with your  
7 answers?

8 MR. JASINSKI: No.

9 MS. GRANT: Okay.

10 MR. JASINSKI: We can clarify after  
11 this meeting any other questions you had, but  
12 during the formal session, we will not respond to  
13 these comments.

14 MS. KAPLAN: I promise this will be  
15 very quick. I just want to clarify what I said  
16 earlier about requesting an extension. I just  
17 want to explain that it wasn't just a comment  
18 period that I think would be worthwhile. I  
19 believe it would make sense to send out mailings  
20 to town of Milford residents so that everyone  
21 definitely knows about this. Not everyone may  
22 read the papers about this, not everyone may have  
23 received those papers. I know for certain

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1 everyone didn't receive them because there was a  
2 limited scope who they were sent out to.

3 I believe if something were sent  
4 out and then possibly have another question  
5 period, not just a comment period but a question  
6 period, just to allow people to ask questions,  
7 because at this point it seems like more  
8 questions are being brought up, and it seems like  
9 they're not really going to be answered. Those  
10 questions would have to be answered for people to  
11 make comments that are even worthwhile, otherwise  
12 you're just getting question after question after  
13 question.

14 And also as far as the -- I  
15 apologize, I just lost my train of thought. I  
16 mean, my main concern on the street was really  
17 dust and traffic going by my property.

18 Also, an extension would give the  
19 people a chance to possibly talk with the town  
20 advocate, this person the selectmen have been  
21 talking with, to make sure this is definitely  
22 going to be necessary, whether it be LTTD or  
23 off-site disposal. I don't know which is the

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1 best one here. I don't think many people here  
2 have -- at least the town people -- have a good  
3 idea of what's going to be best for the town.  
4 Maybe make it contingent upon people responding.  
5 If you get "X" number of responses to another  
6 mailing, if you get 50 or 100 responses, yes, we  
7 can have another question period. If you get 10  
8 or 12 responses, or maybe I'm the only one, you  
9 know, maybe we'll have just another comment  
10 period or nothing at all. I just wanted to  
11 clarify that.

12 MR. JASINSKI: Thank you. Yes,  
13 sir. Please state your name again.

14 MR. BASILIERE: Yes, Pete  
15 Basiliere. We all kind of chuckled when the  
16 sirens went off when that gentleman was speaking,  
17 but you know what those sirens mean, it means  
18 that volunteer firefighters, volunteer EMTs are  
19 coming down here possibly from the west side of  
20 town and possibly having to go out to the west  
21 side of town. I'd like to see in the final  
22 report what impact, if any, this work will have  
23 on response time by our EMTs and our fire

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1 department in particular while this work is going  
2 on.

3 MR. JASINSKI: Thank you.

4 MS. PHILBRICK: Brendon Philbrick  
5 again. I actually wasn't going to ask these  
6 questions because they said Keyes Field was going  
7 to remain open, and I realize that it would  
8 probably have to be closed, and Elm Street  
9 probably will have to be closed to do that  
10 excavation. I'd like some consideration to  
11 minimize the time when Elm Street is closed, like  
12 one, two, three days maximum, and if they could  
13 implement, sit down and think about minimizing  
14 Keyes Drive closure because that -- I mean, the  
15 swim lessons are down there, that's the little  
16 heart of Milford. The kids play down there all  
17 day long. The parents go down there. There's  
18 high school baseball and high school tennis.  
19 There's the adolescents. It gives them something  
20 to do with their energy in a safe spot. Right  
21 now we don't have any commitments from the two  
22 private contacts, private business, and the boys  
23 and girls club which has limited parking and

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1 probably couldn't really accommodate Keyes Field  
2 during the day, mostly summer months, but anyways  
3 thank you.

4 MR. JASINSKI: Thank you. Yes,  
5 sir.

6 MR. BALING: I shall be very brief,  
7 my name is Frank Baling, B-A-L-I-N-G. I heard  
8 some comments tonight about getting this done as  
9 fast as possible. I think we should be more  
10 concerned with safety, doing a proper job.  
11 There's been no comments made on the price of  
12 fuel that's included in these quotes that have  
13 been put forth. Is it the \$4 fuel or is it the  
14 \$2 fuel? And the other thing I have to add is  
15 the particulate matter. Mistakes that are made,  
16 they can be very few or in fact none as far as  
17 toxic waste from these trucks getting out. I  
18 have been involved with trucking materials for  
19 many years. I've been an engineer. Let me tell  
20 you, they will get out, and they will affect you.  
21 They will leave a trail from Milford to Buffalo,  
22 New York. Thank you.

23 MR. JASINSKI: Thank you, sir.

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1                   Anyone else that would like to  
2 speak tonight during the formal comment period on  
3 the Fletcher proposed plan?

4                   Okay, thank you. I will officially  
5 close the public hearing tonight, and I thank you  
6 for participating, for all the detailed comments  
7 and information and questions.

8                   Again, I want to remind you that  
9 our comment period will close currently on July  
10 19th, that is a Saturday. Comments should be  
11 post marked to Cheryl Sprague's attention on  
12 Saturday, the 19th, or you can send her an e-mail  
13 on Saturday, if you wish. I'm not sure she'll  
14 reply on Saturday, but right now the comment  
15 period will end on July 19th.

16                   We have a request for an extension.  
17 We will take that information back to our offices  
18 and get back to the town. Thank you again.

19                   (Deposition concluded at 8:05 p.m.)  
20  
21  
22  
23

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C E R T I F I C A T E

1  
2 I, Maryellen Coughlin, a CSR/RPR/CRR  
3 and Notary Public of the State of New Hampshire,  
4 do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true  
5 and accurate transcript of my stenographic notes  
6 of the Fletcher's Paint Superfund Public  
7 Hearing, taken at the place and on the date  
8 hereinbefore set forth.

9 I further certify that I am neither  
10 attorney nor counsel for, nor related to or  
11 employed by any of the parties to the action in  
12 which this public hearing was taken, and further  
13 that I am not a relative or employee of any  
14 attorney or counsel employed in this case, nor  
15 am I financially interested in this action.

16 THE FOREGOING CERTIFICATION OF THIS  
17 TRANSCRIPT DOES NOT APPLY TO ANY REPRODUCTION OF  
18 THE SAME BY ANY MEANS UNLESS UNDER THE DIRECT  
19 CONTROL AND/OR DIRECTION OF THE CERTIFYING  
20 REPORTER.

21   
22 MARYELLEN COUGHLIN, CSR/RPR/CRR  
23

# Public Comments

Superfund Records Center  
SITE: Fletcher's  
Invent: 4-9  
Other: 447700



A&D Computer  
<j1@03055.com>  
08/19/2008 02:43 AM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc  
bcc

Subject Fletcher's Paint Superfund - Comment

Dear Sir/Madame,

I writing in regards to the EPA cleanup proposals for the Fletcher's Paint Superfund site in Milford, NH. I originally made a request to extend the EPA's comment period, in the hopes that by this time the people of Milford would have the opportunity to meet with town officials and any third party experts that may have been retained to guide the town on the cleanup issue. Unfortunately, although the town apparently has something in the works, this meeting will not occur until after the EPA's deadline. I submit my comments now, in order to meet the deadline, but hope that the EPA will consider any comments that may be brought up following this future town meeting, even though the EPA's comment deadline will have passed.

First, I am leaning towards favoring the LTTD cleanup option, due to concerns about traffic, dust, and overall quality of cleanup associated with the offsite disposal method. However, if the offsite method is eventually chosen, a modification to the current proposal could address many of the concerns that I have. My concerns are shared by fellow townspeople, as was evident by the questions raised at the last comment session.

As the offsite disposal method now stands, air quality/dust monitoring will be done strictly at the cleanup sites. The plans have no monitoring in place for the proposed truck route, on which thousands of trucks containing highly contaminated materials will be traveling. I propose that the plan also include monitoring to be done for the duration of the cleanup process along the trucking routes as well.

The benefits of monitoring the air quality along the trucking route would be twofold. First, and most important, monitoring would ensure that no contamination is spread throughout the town. The trucking route is along a main road, which includes uses ranging from residential, to commercial, to schools. It would be prudent to ensure that the health of those along the route be safeguarded through monitoring. Second, monitoring along the route would assure the townspeople that their concerns are addressed. Issues were raised at the meeting by people concerning with the spreading of the contaminated soil, children walking home from school along the route, and the school abutting the cleanup site. Proper monitoring along the route, and not just at the cleanup site itself, should help build confidence in the effectiveness and safety of the proposed cleanup.

I hope that the EPA will take these suggestions into consideration, and put them into place. If contamination is spread without monitoring in place, it would be a difficult, if not impossible process to trace exactly what the source of the contamination was, leaving the people of Milford to deal with the consequences alone. As cleanup sites such as the Ringwood site in New Jersey have shown, problems can arise in the cleanup process. Proper monitoring along the route and onsite would make sure that this does not happen.

Thank You,  
Aaron Kaplan

Records Center  
Fletcher's  
4.9  
447701



"Scott Kelley"  
<skelley@eailabs.com>  
08/18/2008 04:27 PM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc  
bcc  
Subject Fletcher Paint Superfund Site

Good afternoon, Cheryl

Has an engineer been selected for the proposed clean up plan at this time? If so, can you share that information?

Thank you in advance.

Best Regards,

Scott B. Kelley  
Eastern Analytical, Inc.  
*An Employee Owned Small Business*  
Direct Line: 603-410-3881 or T: 603-228-0525 x1031  
F: 603-228-4591  
C: 603-496-0591  
W: [www.eailabs.com](http://www.eailabs.com)

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SITE: Fletcher's  
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OTHER: 447702

Paul Wm. Hare  
Manager, Northeast/Midwest Regions

General Electric Company  
319 Great Oaks Boulevard  
Albany, New York 12203

T (518) 862-2713  
F (518) 862-2702  
Paul.Hare@corporate.ge.com

**VIA ELECTRONIC & REGULAR MAIL**

August 18, 2008

Cheryl Sprague, Remedial Project Manager  
New Hampshire/Rhode Island Superfund Section  
Office of Site Remediation and Restoration  
United States Environmental Protection Agency  
One Congress Street, Suite 1100 (HBO)  
Boston, Massachusetts 02114-2023

**Subject: Comments on Proposed Plan  
Operable Unit 1  
Fletcher's Paint Works and Storage Facility Superfund Site  
CERCLA Docket No. 01-2001-0063  
Milford, New Hampshire**

Dear Ms. Sprague:

On or about June 3, 2008, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA or Agency) released its Proposed Plan for Operable Unit 1 (OU1) at the above-referenced site. In the Proposed Plan, the Agency recommended changing the existing low-temperature thermal desorption (LTTD) remedy for OU1 soils to an off-site disposal (OSD) remedy. USEPA also announced a public comment period, from June 18 through July 19, 2008. The public comment period was subsequently extended through August 18, 2008. The purpose of this letter is to provide the General Electric Company's (GE's) comments on the Proposed Plan.

**Overarching Comment**

GE strongly supports the Agency's recommendation to change the remedy for OU1 soils from the existing LTTD remedy to an OSD remedy. Briefly, the OSD remedy can be implemented much more quickly than the LTTD remedy. It also can be implemented with less impact on the community. While it is true that the OSD remedy involves more truck trips per day during the active operational period, this is a consequence of the much shorter period of implementation when compared to the LTTD remedy. Moreover, the number of truck trips per day for the OSD remedy is still less than 0.5 percent (%) of the existing traffic, so the impact on existing traffic is not expected to be significant. It is also true that the OSD remedy is much less expensive than the LTTD remedy, although the OSD and LTTD remedies are both much more expensive than estimated in the Record of Decision (ROD) issued by the Agency on September 30, 1998<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The ROD estimated the cost of the OU1 remedy at \$14,731,975, of which \$12,292,375 was for the pre-design investigations, design and implementation of the LTTD remedy. In the intermediate design documents, implementation of the OSD remedy was estimated at \$19,950,000 without the pre-design investigations and design. Implementation of the LTTD remedy was estimated at \$28,800,000 without the pre-design investigations and design.

GE offers several comments below on the Proposed Plan issued for public comment by USEPA. However, nothing in the following comments detracts from GE's strong support for the remedy change recommended by the Agency in its Proposed Plan.

Note that some of GE's comments apply to statements made in more than one location in the Proposed Plan. In most cases, only the first location in the Proposed Plan is referenced in GE's comments.

### **Miscellaneous Comments**

#### *Comment #1 -- A Significant Volume Of Soil To Be Disposed Off-Site Is Not Highly Contaminated*

Page 1 of the Proposed Plan states that "roughly 28,000 cubic yards (cy) of highly contaminated soils" would be excavated and sent off-site for disposal. The Agency has not defined "highly contaminated," nor do we suggest a definition in these comments. However, it is worth noting that the excavated materials will be sent to more than one disposal facility based on different concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Specifically, for the Elm Street Area, the Agency set a soil cleanup level (SCL) of 1 part per million (ppm) for PCBs in surface soils (i.e., top foot), 100 ppm PCBs for subsurface soils, and 25 ppm PCBs for subsurface soils in utility and tree-planting corridors. At the Mill Street Area of the site, USEPA established an SCL of 1 ppm PCBs for surface and subsurface soils. Approximately 15.4% of the soil that would be shipped off-site has concentrations of PCBs less than 50 ppm and will not be regulated under either the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) or Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) regulations and can, therefore, be disposed in an in-state solid waste landfill. This soil is not "highly contaminated". The remaining 84.6% of the excavated soil will be shipped to a TSCA facility. However, even some of these soils will have PCB concentrations below 50 ppm that, for ease of construction, will not be segregated.

#### *Comment #2 -- The Volume Of Soil To Be Excavated Is Higher Than Presented In The Intermediate Design Reports*

The 28,000 cy estimate referenced by the Agency on page 1 of the Proposed Plan is based on the Final (100%) Design Report (Final Design Report) for the OSD remedy, submitted on December 31, 2007. In that document, ARCADIS U.S., Inc. (ARCADIS) estimated the required volume of soil excavation at 27,275 cy, with 17,620 cy (i.e., 64.6 %) associated with the Elm Street Area and the remaining 9,655 cy (i.e., 35.4%) associated with the Mill Street Area. However, the Proposed Plan does not reference the Final Design Report for the OSD remedy. It references the two Intermediate (60%) Design Reports (Intermediate Design Reports) submitted on June 4 and 12, 2007 and the associated Remedy Comparison Memorandum submitted on June 12, 2007, which was revised on September 20, 2007. Those documents were based on an excavation volume of 25,460 cy. The increase of 7.1 percent (%) in the required soil excavation volume from the intermediate to the final design stage is important when comparing the LTTD and OSD remedies, as discussed further below.

#### *Comment #3 -- Excavated Soils Will Be Disposed At Two Different Types Of Facilities*

Page 1 of the Proposed Plan states that the excavated soil would be disposed "at a licensed off-site landfill". However, as is discussed in the Final Design Report for the OSD remedy and Comment #1 above, the excavated soils would be disposed at two different facilities. Specifically, soils with PCB concentrations at or above 50 ppm would be disposed at a facility licensed to manage material regulated under TSCA, such as Waste Management, Inc.'s (WM's) facility in Model City, New York. Soils that are not considered hazardous under RCRA would be disposed at a permitted Subtitle D landfill, such as WM's landfill in Rochester, New Hampshire. Per the Final Design Report, approximately 27,275 cy of soil will be excavated for off-site disposal, with about

23,065 cy (i.e., 84.6 %) shipped off-site to a TSCA facility and the remaining 4,210 cy (i.e., 15.4%) shipped off-site to a Subtitle D landfill.

*Comment #4 -- The Excavation Volumes And Timeframes In The Proposed Plan Assume No Excavation Of Surface Soil Based Solely On Arsenic, BaP, BaA And/Or BbF Concentrations*

The Proposed Plan states on page 2 that the cleanup levels will remain as described in the ROD issued by USEPA in September 30, 1998, as modified by the Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) issued by the Agency on March 14, 2001. In an April 19, 2007 letter, incorporated by reference into these comments, GE requested that USEPA modify its ESD, which addresses the SCLs for arsenic, benzo(a)pyrene (BaP), benzo(a)anthracene (BaA) and benzo(b)fluoranthene (BbF) in surface soils. The Agency has not yet acted on GE's request, nor is there any mention of it in the Proposed Plan. The Intermediate Design Reports for the LTTD and OSD remedies, and the Final Design Report for the OSD remedy, assume that arsenic, BaP, BaA and BbF will only be removed where co-located with PCBs that require excavation. By way of these comments, GE requests that USEPA modify its ESD or amend the ROD as requested in GE's April 19, 2007 letter.

*Comment #5 -- The Excavation Limits Referenced In The Proposed Plan Do Not Include Certain Locations At Which PCB Concentrations Exceed The SCLs*

The excavation limits presented in the Intermediate Design Reports for both the LTTD and OSD remedies will achieve the SCLs for PCBs at the Elm and Mill Street Areas except in those locations previously approved by or discussed with USEPA, as specified in the design documents. Additional details regarding such locations are provided below.

The excavation limits for the Mill Street Area have been discussed at length. For example, in a March 31, 2005 letter, the Agency approved not excavating at boring MSSB-C01. Samples collected at this boring location had PCB concentrations of 4.4 and 9.5 ppm in the 11 to 13 and 23 to 25 feet depth intervals, respectively. In its February 13, 2007 letter, USEPA approved leaving PCB concentrations above 1 ppm at borings MSSB-B12, MSSB-B13, MSSB-B17, MSSB-C14, MSSB-C15 and MSSB-C17. GE provided justification for the excavation limits for the Mill Street Area in a March 30, 2007 letter, as modified by a May 10, 2007 letter. The Intermediate Design Reports for the LTTD and OSD remedies, and the Final Design Report for the OSD remedy, incorporate excavation limits based on GE's March 30 and May 10, 2007 letters. Both of these letters are incorporated by reference into these comments.

The excavation limits presented in the Intermediate Design Reports for both the LTTD and OSD remedies will achieve the SCLs for PCBs at the Elm Street Area except at certain locations along the periphery of the Elm Street Area. For example, excavation within the cemetery is not being required by USEPA even though PCBs were reported in the shallow soil samples at borings ESSS-R18E and ESSS-R20N at 1.7J (estimated) and 2.4 ppm, respectively. The Intermediate Design Reports for the LTTD and OSD remedies, and the Final Design Report for the OSD remedy, are based on physical limitations, namely, no excavation within the cemetery and no excavation within the southern (i.e., eastbound) lane of Elm Street.

*Comment #6 -- Institutional Controls Are Necessary At The Elm And Mill Street Areas*

The ROD issued by USEPA requires institutional controls for the Elm Street Area to "prevent unauthorized access into the subsurface" and "restrict future use" of that portion of the site. Based on the excavation limits that were presented in the Intermediate Design Reports for the LTTD and OSD remedies, GE proposed in its March 30, 2007 letter that USEPA amend the remedy to also include similar institutional controls for the Mill Street Area. As set forth in the Institutional Controls/Access Restrictions (IC/AR) Plan submitted on July 30, 2007, as updated and resubmitted on April 14, 2008, GE proposed that such institutional controls be included for Parcels 25-12, 25-

13, and 25-133 at the Elm Street Area and Parcels 25-110 and 25-111 and a portion of the railroad property at the Mill Street Area. The Agency has not yet acted on GE's recommendation, nor is there any mention of this matter in the Proposed Plan. By way of these comments, GE requests that USEPA expand the spatial coverage of the institutional controls for the OU1 remedy.

Comment #7 -- The ICLs For Manganese In Groundwater Will Not Be Achieved Because Manganese Is Naturally Occurring And/Or From Other Sources

The ROD issued by USEPA on September 30, 1998 sets an interim cleanup level (ICL) for manganese in groundwater at 180 parts per billion (ppb). As noted by GE in several documents, including the Surface Water and Groundwater Monitoring Plan (also known as the Water Monitoring Plan [WMP]) submitted on July 30, 2007, as updated and resubmitted on April 14, 2008, an ambient water quality standard (AWQS) of 840 ppb was set by NHDES subsequent to the ROD. Manganese is naturally occurring, and was detected in groundwater at, near and upgradient of the site at concentrations above 180 ppb for reasons not associated with the site. In this regard, only MOBIL-02R, a monitoring well located at the Snack Corner Mobil gasoline station, has shown manganese concentrations above 840 ppb during the quarterly groundwater sampling events performed in July 2007, October 2007, January 2008 and April 2008<sup>2</sup>. If the ICL for manganese cannot be eliminated, GE believes that USEPA should, at a minimum, change the ICL for manganese from 180 ppb to 840 ppb. There is no mention of such a change in the Proposed Plan. By way of these comments, GE requests that USEPA eliminate the ICL for manganese in an ESD or ROD Amendment, or adopt the current AWQS as the ICL for manganese.

Comment #8 -- Only A Portion Of The Elm Street Area Will Have An Engineered Cover System

Page 2 of the Proposed Plan states "contaminated soil that remains at the site will continue to have a cover placed over them to reduce infiltration and minimize future groundwater contamination". GE notes that the engineered cover system is only at the Elm Street Area; there is no engineered cover system at the Mill Street Area. Furthermore, based on extensive discussions with USEPA, the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) and the Town of Milford (Town), the engineered cover system does not extend across the entire Elm Street Area. Rather, as shown in the Intermediate Design Reports for the LTTD and OSD remedies, and the Final Design Report for the OSD remedy, the engineered cover system will be installed over the central portion of the Elm Street Area, leaving areas along the perimeter of the cover system for use as utility and tree planting corridors associated with the Town's planned park, and for the installation of riprap along the west and southern banks of the cemetery and the bank of the Souhegan River.

Comment #9 -- The Source Of EPA's "Less Contaminated Soil" Estimate Is Unknown

The Proposed Plan on page 2 states that "approximately 30,000 cy" of "less contaminated soil" would remain at the Elm Street Area after implementation of the LTTD or OSD remedies. GE is not aware of the source of this volume estimate. It is not presented in any of the design documents prepared by ARCADIS.

Comment #10 -- Background Information On OU2

The Proposed Plan does not seek comments on OU2. However, on pages 2 and 3, the Proposed Plan discusses recent work associated with Operable Unit 2 (OU2), which includes the Souhegan River and groundwater at Keyes Field. USEPA mentions the sediment sampling it conducted in the river in 2004 and 2007, but does not mention the sediment and fish sampling performed by GE at

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<sup>2</sup> The concentration of manganese in MOBIL-02R ranged from 1,270 to 2,830 ppb during these four sampling events.

the Agency's request in 2006. The results of the investigation activities performed by GE in 2006 were presented in a summary report submitted to EPA on February 12, 2007.

*Comment #11 -- Tree Planting Corridors Are Not Required By The ROD; Excavation Of Utility And Tree Planting Corridors Was Conditioned On Agreement Regarding The Scope Of Verification Sampling And Use Of The Overexcavated Soil As Backfill*

On page 4 of the Proposed Plan, the Agency states that an additional 4000 cy of soil would be excavated to install the engineered cover system and the proposed utility and tree planting corridors. GE notes that tree planting corridors are not required by the ROD, and that excavation of the utility corridors is only required if PCB concentrations exceed 25 ppm. GE proposed to excavate the utility and tree planting corridors on the condition that the additional excavated material could be used as backfill for the deeper excavations located under the area of the engineered soil cover, because the PCB concentrations in this material will be less than the subsurface SCL of 100 ppm.

However, in its December 31, 2007 submittal of the Final Design report for the OSD remedy, GE also noted that if EPA requires confirmation sampling even in areas where the depth of over-excavation is 2 feet or more, or if EPA disallows use of the over-excavated soil as backfill within the deeper excavations located under the area of the engineered soil cover, then an alternate approach would be considered that is more consistent with that envisioned by the ROD. For the alternate approach, the utility corridors, and all but one of the tree planting corridors<sup>3</sup>, would be sampled below the excavation required to meet the 100 ppm subsurface SCL to determine if the 25 ppm SCL set for the utility and tree planting corridors is achieved. Only those soils that do not meet the 25 ppm SCL would be excavated and backfilled with clean material. This sampling could be performed before initiation of the OSD remedy, or incrementally after completing the required excavation in the various areas.

*Comment #12 -- Some Temporary Soil Stockpiling Will Likely Be Necessary During Remedy Implementation*

The Proposed Plan on page 4 states "[a]ppropriate scheduling and staging of trucks would allow for direct loading of excavated soils and immediate transport off-site". It is certainly desired to direct load as much of the excavated soils as practicable. However, it is likely that some soils will need to be temporarily stockpiled on-site prior to loading for transportation to the appropriate off-site disposal facility.

*Comment #13 -- Use Of An Additional And/Or Alternate Truck Staging Area Is Possible*

Page 4 of the Proposed Plan discusses the primary and secondary staging areas for trucks. As presented in the Intermediate Design Reports for the LTTD and OSD soil remedies, the primary staging area is located on Perry Street and the secondary staging area is located on Heron Pond Road. Both of these staging areas are owned by the Town, and were suggested by the Town during preparation of the Preliminary (30%) Design Report (Preliminary Design Report) for the LTTD remedy. The Town recently suggested the use of another Town-owned property located on the north side of Elm Street west of the site. This property was formerly the location of the Police

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<sup>3</sup> As discussed in GE's May 2, 2007 letter, surface soil must be excavated from some of the tree planting corridor that is located south of the cemetery and extends northward approximately 60 feet on the west side of the cemetery. However, no excavation below 1 foot is required to meet the 100 ppm subsurface SCL. In fact, the data from borings ESSB-Q18, ESSB-S18, ESSB-S20 and ESSB-S22 show that the concentration of PCBs in subsurface soil is well below 25 ppm. Thus, this area should be available to the Town to plant trees and/or shrubs after the required 1-foot excavation is completed.

Department, but is now vacant. GE is willing to evaluate the use of this property as the primary staging area.

Comment #14 -- The LTTD Remedy Involves More Truck Trips Than The OSD Remedy

Page 4 of the Proposed Plan discusses the truck traffic associated with implementation of the OSD remedy, and page 11 of the Proposed Plan discusses and compares the truck traffic associated with implementation of the LTTD and OSD remedies. However, the Proposed Plan does not involve an "apples-to-apples" comparison. The estimate of 5,350 truck trips for implementation of the LTTD remedy comes from the Intermediate Design Report, which involved 25,460 cy of excavation. In contrast, the estimate of 5,600 truck trips for implementation of the OSD remedy comes from the Final Design Report<sup>4</sup>, which involves the excavation and off-site disposal of 27,275 cy of soil. The excavation limits presented in the Final Design Report for the OSD remedy involve the excavation of 1,815 cy (i.e., 7.1%) more than presented in the Intermediate Design Report for the LTTD remedy. The increase in excavation volume from the intermediate to final design stages is largely attributed to the excavation support plans, which now involve laying back some of the excavation sidewalls. It should also be noted that this increase in the excavation volume would also result in an increase in the truck traffic associated with implementation of the LTTD remedy beyond that presented in the Proposed Plan, which was based on the 25,460 cy of excavation presented in the Intermediate Design Reports. The "apples-to-apples" comparison based on the two Intermediate Design Reports estimated the OSD remedy at 4,992 truck trips and the LTTD remedy at 5,354 truck trips, or 7.3% more. Both of these estimates are for 25,460 cy of soil excavation.

Comment #15 -- Appropriate Air, Dust And Emission Monitoring Will Occur

Page 6 of the Proposed Plan states that "[a]ir, dust and emission monitoring and controls" will occur "during all construction and treatment operations". Air, dust and emissions monitoring are discussed in the Final Design Report for the OSD remedy, and will be addressed in greater detail in the subsequent Remedial Action Work Plan. Specifically, air and dust monitoring activities will only be performed during intrusive activities, such as excavation, handling, and loading of impacted materials. Such monitoring activities should not be required during non-intrusive site preparation activities (e.g., construction of equipment and material staging areas, installation of erosion and sedimentation controls, clearing of above-ground vegetation, etc.) or during handling and placement of clean materials used to backfill completed excavations and associated site restoration activities. Further, emissions monitoring will not be required under the OSD remedy since there would be no LTTD system and the emissions from the water treatment system at the Mill Street Area will be controlled during treatment operations via granular activated carbon on the exhaust of the air stripper.

Comment #16 -- The OSD Remedy Will Take Much Less Time Than The LTTD Remedy

Page 8 of the Proposed Plan compares the estimated construction schedules for the LTTD and OSD remedies. As shown, implementation of the OSD remedy will be significantly quicker than implementation of the LTTD remedy.

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<sup>4</sup> The actual estimate by ARCADIS in Appendix E of the Final Design Report for the OSD remedy is 5,526 truck trips, over a 92-day operating period. The operating period is working days, assuming a 6-day workweek, that represents about 107 calendar days, or 3.6 months. Appendix E also provides an estimate of 52 truck trips per day. However, unlike the two Intermediate Design Reports and the associated Remedy Comparison Memorandum, this estimate is an average over 107 calendar days. This translates to 60 truck trips per working day, or 6 to 7.5 truck trips per hour during each 8- to 10-hour working day, and still represents only 0.39% of the existing traffic volume (compared to 0.34% based on the previous estimate of 52 truck trips per day specified in the Final Design Report). GE will submit revised pages to Appendix E of the Final Design Report to correct this information.

As presented in the Remedy Comparison Memorandum prepared by ARCADIS, which is based on the two Intermediate Design Reports, the OSD remedy is likely, under favorable conditions, to require 14.5 months to implement versus 30 months for the LTTD remedy<sup>5</sup>. Under less favorable conditions, ARCADIS estimated that the OSD remedy could require 23 months to complete, and the LTTD remedy could require 52½ months. We are not aware of the basis for EPA's estimates for the construction schedules in the Proposed Plan, as they differ from those developed by ARCADIS, but GE agrees that the OSD remedy will be significantly faster to complete than the LTTD remedy.

Comment #17 -- The LTTD Remedy Would Use More Of Keyes Field Than The OSD Remedy

Page 10 of the Proposed Plan compares the LTTD and OSD remedies with respect to the "short-term effectiveness" criterion. The Proposed Plan states that "[s]tockpiles of treated soils are also associated with the LTTD" remedy. It is worth noting that, due to severe space constraints, the treated soil stockpiles would be located in a portion of Keyes Field, and it is possible that some of the treated soil may not meet the SCLs of 1, 25 and 100 ppm PCBs and may need to be retreated. In addition, as shown on Figure 3 of the proposed Plan, implementation of the LTTD remedy requires the use of more of Keyes Field than for the OSD remedy.

Comment #18 -- Letters Sent To GE During The Public Comment Period Seek Consideration Of Alternate Technologies

As USEPA is aware, two parties contacted GE during the public comment period regarding the use of alternate technologies. A letter dated June 22, 2008 from Emerald Bay Environmental Services of NY, received via email on June 23, 2008, discussed a proprietary in-situ treatment technology. An email dated July 7, 2008 from Geoff Daly, a consulting engineer, discussed a soil washing technology. GE is not commenting on these or other alternate technologies in the context of commenting on the Proposed Plan. However, GE may wish to provide comments on these or other alternate technologies should the Agency decide to consider alternatives to the Proposed Plan.

Thank you in advance for considering GE's comments on the Proposed Plan issued by USEPA. As always, please call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Paul Wm. Hare  
Manager, Northeast/Midwest Regions

cc: Michael Jasinski, USEPA  
Ruthann Sherman, Esq., USEPA  
Corey Averill, ARCADIS  
Jeff Porter, Esq., Mintz Levin  
Sherry Young, Esq., Rath, Young & Pignatelli  
Ignacia Moreno, Esq., GE

PH/ph  
08129

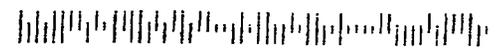
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<sup>5</sup> ARCADIS actually estimated the entire construction at 35½ months under favorable conditions, but, factoring in some overlap, concluded that the LTTD remedy could likely be completed in 30 months.

General Electric Company  
319 Great Oaks Blvd.  
Suite 319  
Albany, NY 12203



Cheryl Sprague  
USEPA  
One Congress Street, Suite 1100 (HBO)  
Boston, MA 02114-2023





**Town of Milford**  
OFFICE OF THE SELECTMEN

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August 15, 2008

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Fax (603) 673-2273  
www.milford.nh.gov

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Ms. Cheryl Sprague, P.E.  
Remedial Project Manager - Fletcher's Paint Site  
US EPA New England Region I  
One Congress Street, Suite 1100 (HBO)  
Boston, MA 02114-2023

Dear Cheryl,

The Board of Selectmen (Board) supports the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) proposed Fletcher's Paint site remedy change from contaminated soil low temperature thermal desorption, to contaminated soil off-site disposal. The Board's remedy change support is based on the following considerations:

1. Public comments made at EPA's remedy change public information and hearing meetings generally supported off-site disposal over low temperature thermal desorption.
2. EPA's June 2008 information indicated that the remedy change will be less intrusive on the community, and will reduce the amount of time to complete the remedy.
3. EPA's June 2008 information indicated that the remedy change will protect the public health and environment.
4. The Town's consultant and legal representative evaluated EPA's proposed remedy change and recommended that the Town support the off-site disposal remedy.

While the Board supports EPA's proposed remedy change, the Board understands that there is much work to be done to complete the remedy design and prepare remedial action plans. The Board intends to direct Town representatives to continue to evaluate remedy impacts on the Town, and provide comments to the EPA that will address protecting and preserving the community's health, environmental quality, and welfare including, but not exclusive of, a Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan, Noise Control Plan, Fugitive Dust Control measures, Specific Traffic Control measures, and Light Control measures. These plans are expected to provide additional remedial details to provide specific answers to the public's questions.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

On Behalf of the Board of Selectmen,

Gary Daniels,  
Chairman Board of Selectmen

Records Center

Fletcher

DATE: 4-9

ORDER: 447104



**SPRAGUE OIL COMPANY, INC.**

---

MILL STREET • MILFORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03055

 - Antoinette Sprague  
20 King St  
Milford, NH 03055

MANCHESTER, NH 038

05 AUG 2008 PM 3 L



Cheryl Sprague, RPM, US EPA region 1,  
1 Congress St, Suite 1100 (HBO)  
Boston, MA 02114-2023

HBC ✓

02114+2010



Cheryl Sprague

1. It may come as a surprise to you, to know that I own Mill St. Bought the land & house 50 yrs ago. In the deed it states that we conveyed a portion of mill St for a street. Convey means to transfer not sell the land for a street. Keep that in mind.
2. You have never mentioned that there is a business on Mill St. Just ignored it. So you cannot close Mill St.
3. Why havent you decided to send trucks down Cottage St. to Elm St.? It's closer.
4. Who sold the land to Fletcher? I'd like to see the deed. You must have a deed. Who were the abutters? How much land does Draper Enagy own. Was some sold to you?
5. How much contamination 20 yrs, as compared to now?
6. How about conveyer held?

When & where can I find answers to above?

Antoinette Sprague  
20 King St  
Milford, NH. 03055

Superfund Records Center  
STATE: Fletcher, S  
COUNTY: 4-9  
UNIQUE ID: 447705

August 8, 2008

The Cabinet Press Inc  
54 School Street, Box 180  
Milford, NH 03055

To Ms. Sprague, EPA

Every time I pull up to a gas pump I think not of the cost of fuel but those GE engineers involved in the Milford Superfund Cleanup. Daily, the price of fuel increases but their cost analysis for the cleanup, submitted approximately 10 years ago, has not changed. Their proposal stipulates the hauling, by truck, of 28,000 cubic yards of soil from Milford to Buffalo, NY for disposal-a 12-14 hour drive. If the low cost of fuel, at the time of their proposals drafting, was the linchpin of their proposal-guess what, the plan is in deep trouble.

In addition, they appear to totally ignore the fact that a certain amount of toxic dust, from the truck's bed, will filter out to paint a toxic hue to the countryside. Are the citizens along the route aware of this beautification program.

As an engineer with 50 plus years experience, I can sympathize with the dilemma faced by these engineers. The time period will crucify plans as costings of material and equipment will only rise therefore the prudent solution is to detoxify the soil here and negate the problems of transportation.

*F. A. Balint*  
F.A. Balint  
Wilton

F. A. Balint  
209 Estview Drive  
Wilton, NH 03086

MANCHESTER NH 031  
08 AUG 2008 PM 11



Cheryl Sprague  
RPM, US EPA Region 1  
1 Congress Street;  
Suite 1100 (HBO)  
Boston, MA 02114-2023

02114+2010



Superfund Records Center  
SITE: Fletcher's  
BREAK: 4.9  
OTHER: 447706



"Scott Kelley"  
<skelley@eailabs.com>  
07/22/2008 12:23 PM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc  
bcc

Subject FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS & STORAGE

Good afternoon, Cheryl

I am inquiring today about the soil cleanup plan at the Fletcher's Paint Superfund Site in Milford, N.H. Are you working with a consultant for this project as of yet? If so, can you tell me the firm that will be performing the work and the engineer who will be managing? Thank you in advance.

Best Regards,

Scott B. Kelley  
Eastern Analytical, Inc.  
*An Employee Owned Small Business*  
Direct Line: 603-410-3881 or T: 603-228-0525 x1031  
F: 603-228-4591  
C: 603-496-0591  
W: [www.eailabs.com](http://www.eailabs.com)

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Elm Chiropractic Center  
Fletcher's  
4-9  
447707



CBalint521@aol.com  
07/15/2008 06:12 PM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc nomadchiro@aol.com, Marilynmay5@aol.com,  
CBalint521@aol.com  
bcc  
Subject Fletcher Super Site Complaint

July 15, 2008

Dear Cheryl Sprague:

I am writing to you today in response to the meeting on June 17th, and on July 8th 2008 concerning the Fletcher Super Site. I am concerned not only in the future of the children attending the school next door but also as a business entrepreneur with Elm Chiropractic Center as a Licensed Massage Therapist. Being the primary bread winner of the family, I am deeply concerned in the toxic air borne molecules and how it will affect not only the kids in the school located right next to the site but to all of my clients as well as the neighborhood people and to myself.

I am deeply afraid of loosing clients due to the shut down of the west bound side on Elm Street due to the traffic with all the trucks that will be doing the transferring of the toxic soil. This will definitely contribute to my loss of income as well as my clientele. How will this be contended with?

People will not want to take the chance of getting infected with toxins or getting too close to the ungodly site. Tell me how I should deal with this loss.

This is a very delicate situation in my opinion, which is being taken very lightly by EPA/GE. In my estimation, the towns' people are not being taken into consideration.

We are innocent bystanders who will be paying for the monstrosity of someone who is no longer here to take responsibly. I feel that the town should have a legal advocate to safeguard our position with EPA/GE.

Who will help compensate my losses?

I would hope that the EPA/GE would consider how all of this is going to be equitably handled.

Conveyors on the onsite clean up sounds like the proper way to control what is going on by the town of Milford.

Sincerely,

Claire M Balint LMT  
Elm Chiropractic Center  
51 Elm St  
Milford NH 03055

\*\*\*\*\*

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"Trojano, Michael"  
<MTrojano@SAU40.com>

07/15/2008 12:19 PM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA

cc "Foss, John" <JFoss@SAU40.com>

bcc

5

Subject Egress from the Jacques School

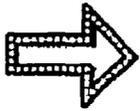
History:  This message has been replied to and forwarded.

Hi Cheryl;

I am inquiring to see if, as part of the project, it would be possible to construct a second point of egress from the west end of the Jacques school. The exit would run along the river bank and probably incorporate an unused rear corner of the commentary, continuing through the Fletcher site and connecting to Keys drive or ending along Elm st. near the entrance to Keys drive. I don't know if this makes sense or even if it is technically possible (at a reasonable cost). It would improve traffic flow for the community by reducing congestion near the oval and provide the safety feature of a second form on egress.

Thanks for the consideration,

Michael J. Trojano  
Business Administrator  
Milford School District



Cheryl  
Sprague/R1/USEPA/US  
07/16/2008 12:30 PM

To "Trojano, Michael" <MTrojano@SAU40.com>  
cc  
bcc  
Subject Re: Egress from the Jacques School 

Hi Mike -

I'll pass along your suggestion to GE - however I don't think that there is enough room at the back of the cemetery, and the eastern portion of the Elm Street site will actually have the deepest excavations so the current design has no trucks on the back of the property (they would come in from Keyes Drive up to the excavation.) The river cleanup down the road might need a second egress so this might work then.

Keep thinking and passing along your thoughts - always helpful to have many minds together.

Cheryl L. Sprague  
Remedial Project Manager  
US EPA - Region 1  
Office of Site Remediation and Restoration  
1 Congress St. Suite 1100 (HBO)  
Boston, MA 02114  
Phone: 617/918-1244  
Fax: 617/918-1291  
"Trojano, Michael" <MTrojano@SAU40.com>



"Trojano, Michael"  
<MTrojano@SAU40.com>  
07/15/2008 12:19 PM

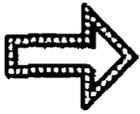
To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc "Foss, John" <JFoss@SAU40.com>  
Subject Egress from the Jacques School

Hi Cheryl;

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Thanks for the consideration,

Michael J. Trojano  
Business Administrator  
Milford School District



Cheryl  
Sprague/R1/USEPA/US  
07/16/2008 12:32 PM

To paul.hare@ge.com, Mike Jasinski/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc  
bcc  
Subject Fw: Egress from the Jacques School

Hi Paul -

Mike Trojano sent me this email regarding consideration for egress around the site.... replied back no really enough room at back of cemetery and deep excavations prevent pathway during construction. Is a thought to use that back area of Jacques for river access down the road though.

Cheryl L. Sprague  
Remedial Project Manager  
US EPA - Region 1  
Office of Site Remediation and Restoration  
1 Congress St. Suite 1100 (HBO)  
Boston, MA 02114  
Phone: 617/918-1244  
Fax: 617/918-1291

--- Forwarded by Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US on 07/16/2008 12:30 PM ----



"Trojano, Michael"  
<MTrojano@SAU40.com>  
07/15/2008 12:19 PM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc "Foss, John" <JFoss@SAU40.com>  
Subject Egress from the Jacques School

Hi Cheryl;

I am inquiring to see if, as part of the project, it would be possible to construct a second point of egress from the west end of the Jacques school. The exit would run along the river bank and probably incorporate an unused rear corner of the commentary, continuing through the Fletcher site and connecting to Keys drive or ending along Elm st. near the entrance to Keys drive. I don't know if this makes sense or even if it is technically possible (at a reasonable cost). It would improve traffic flow for the community by reducing congestion near the oval and provide the safety feature of a second form on egress.

Thanks for the consideration,

Michael J. Trojano  
Business Administrator  
Milford School District

State and Records Center  
S. D. Fletcher, J  
Phone: 409  
Case: 447709



"Trojano, Michael"  
<MTrojano@SAU40.com>  
07/14/2008 01:38 PM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc  
bcc  
Subject Milford NH. Waste Removal Plan

Hi Cheryl;

I'm asking you to include in your final waste removal plans special considerations for the protection of the staff and children in the Jacques/Bales school complex. Also, it would be very helpful to us if you could provide us with an action plan with suggestions for appropriate materials/supplies we could purchase to implement the plan in the event of an unanticipated incident that poses a contamination to the school site.

Thank you very much,

Michael J. Trojano  
Business Administrator  
Milford School District



Mrs Antoinette Sprague

Contamination tests today as  
compared to 20 yrs. ago?

How do you close down a  
portion of Mill St? just what ~~is~~  
exactly is the route that will  
be taken? Keep in mind my  
grandson has a business there I  
feel that none of Mill St should  
be used.

Put everything off for another  
20 yrs.

Tell me about the drainage  
ditch.

17 S. Center  
Fletcher's  
4-9  
447710

A. T. Sprague

20 King St.  
Milford, NH  
03055

MANCHESTER NH 031

12 JUL 2008 PM 1 L



Cheryl Sprague  
Remedial Project Manager  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region I, HBO  
JFK Federal Building  
Boston, MA 02203 - 0001

02203+0001 0011



Superfund Records Center  
SITE: Fletcher's  
INDEX: 4-9  
OTHER: 4477 II



Kathy Cleveland  
<kcleveland@cabinet.com>  
07/11/2008 01:49 PM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc  
bcc  
Subject Milford, NH

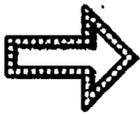
History:  This message has been replied to and forwarded.

Cheryl,

I have a questions:

1. Does the test well show contamination lessening over the past 20 years, and if so might not it be better to leave the Fletcher site alone?
2. Will any residents of nearby houses have to be moved during the cleanup and if so who pays for that?
3. I'm trying to find the name of one man who spoke at the last hearing - the man from Nashua, his name was something like Jeff Daley?

Thanks,  
Kathy Cleveland  
The Cabinet of Milford



Cheryl  
Sprague/R1/USEPA/US  
07/14/2008 03:27 PM

To Kathy Cleveland <kcleveland@cabinet.com>  
cc Pamela Harting-Barrat/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
bcc  
Subject Re: Milford, NH ☐

Hi Kathy -

In response to your email with questions below:

1) 1. Does the test well show contamination lessening over the past 20 years, and if so might not it be better to leave the Fletcher site alone?

EPA response: There are many groundwater monitoring wells at the Fletcher site, not just one "test well". Each monitoring well is installed for a specific reason - whether it be to monitor the span of contamination or the concentration within the site. Therefore the monitoring data needs to be reviewed in such a context.

Generally speaking, the volatile organic compounds in groundwater have decreased since we first began monitoring on-site contamination in the early nineties. PCB and trichlorobenzene contamination have not decreased in groundwater. The concentrations of groundwater contamination are at the highest within the Mill Street area of the site.

Leaving the soils alone would not be protective nor solve the problem of groundwater contamination in the future. While one or more contaminant in groundwater may see some general decreases in concentration due to the high volume of groundwater moving through the site to the river, the contamination in the soils are not decreasing and these contaminated soils would act as a long term source of continuing groundwater contamination. Some contaminated soils also exist below the water table at the Mill Street area of the site (therefore remain in contact with passing groundwater). Leaving the site alone would not be protective of human health and the environment nor would it comply with federal or state regulations and therefore cannot be considered.

2) Will any residents of nearby houses have to be moved during the cleanup and if so who pays for that?

EPA response: At this time, the designs allow residents in nearby houses access to their houses during construction. Temporary access roads have been considered in the design to accommodate this. The need to offer relocation will continue to be reviewed throughout the design and construction process as would the details of the implementation of such action.

3) Unfortunately I am told we do not release the names or addresses of the meeting attendees or of those on the site mailing list.

Cheryl L. Sprague  
Remedial Project Manager  
US EPA - Region 1  
Office of Site Remediation and Restoration  
1 Congress St. Suite 1100 (HBO)  
Boston, MA 02114  
Phone: 617/918-1244  
Fax: 617/918-1291  
Kathy Cleveland <kcleveland@cabinet.com>

Records Center  
Fletcher  
4-9  
447712



hardmanco@aol.com  
07/11/2008 11:15 AM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc  
bcc  
Subject Fletcher Paint, Milford, NH

Hi Cheryl,

I am trying to find the information on the soil sampling for the Fletcher paint site in Milford, NH on the onestop page. Where is the specific data on the water and soil testing that has been done already.

Please feel free to call me if need be.

Thank you,  
Melissa Grant  
Hardman Company, Inc  
603-673-0214

The Famous, the Infamous, the Lame - in your browser. [Get the TMZ Toolbar Now!](#)



milfordpaint@aol.com  
07/10/2008 02:44 PM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA

cc

bcc

Subject Fletcher clean up

Good afternoon Cheryl. As an ex Selectman in Milford who was involved how many years ago when this project first came to light it is good news that something is happening. I was unable to attend the meetings that you have had but have a couple of comments. If my memory is correct you were having a child thru this process and hope all is well. Not being a great typist please bear with me. My first comment is the staging area. As a property owner of commercial condos on Perry Road I am a little concerned by the staging area. With Hitchner and Hendrix both using Perry Road and Old Wilton Road and my new tenants I am a little concerned about this. Will the trucks be shut off during the staging and who will monitor this? Is it necessary to have this so close to the school? It would seem to me that the old police station would be a better route as there is fairly heavy traffic on Old Wilton Road and the condition of the road is not as good as Rt. 101A which would seem a more logical area to stage. Just my opinion.

My second comment is about the location of the bad soil being sent to New York, I believe. I understand that there is a similar operation located in Loudon, N.H. I was told they recycled soil there and built a golf course after the process was completed. This comes second hand and I am sure you have already researched this but figured it would not hurt to check. I wish you the best of luck with this project and hope all goes well. I feel after the time we old folks put in years ago that the time has come. If I can be of any assistance please feel free to contact me in the future.

Sincerely,

George D. Infanti

Records Center  
State: Fletcher's  
Date: 4-9  
Case #: 447714



mike straw  
<mikee-14@hotmail.com>  
07/10/2008 11:44 AM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA

cc

bcc

Subject fletcher site

History:  This message has been forwarded.

Cheryl,

My name is Mike Straw and I am a former employee of Fletcher Paint Factory. I was wondering if there is any compensation for being exposed to the large variety of paints and chemicals while employed there. I've since moved to Wyoming and not being kept up to date with what is going on. If there is any info you could give me I can be reached @ [mikee-14@hotmail.com](mailto:mikee-14@hotmail.com) or Cell # (307) 887-9886, Home # (307) 886-9885. Thank you for any info.

Mike Straw

It's a talkathon – but it's not just talk. [Check out the I'm Talkathon.](#)



Al Astbury  
<Al.Astbury@amphenol-tcs.com>

07/09/2008 08:14 AM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA

cc

bcc

Subject comments re: Fletcher Site

Cheryl,

I attended the public hearing last nite in Milford.  
I recently read about this in the paper this week and had no time to  
research like some of the other folks.

I am not a resident of Milford ( I live in Amherst), but my kids ride their  
bikes to Keyes Field and use their skate park.  
My position would be to clean up the site and clean it up fast.  
I can see some peoples points regarding inconveniences, but if I had this  
site in my neighborhood, I would want it removed  
as soon as possible.

Anyways, I would like to make the following comments:

1. I would agree that more people should be notified of the upcoming  
project.  
The population in Milford is approx 15K, and there were like 60-80 people  
in the meeting?  
Some people on Elm St/Mill St area may not have gotten the mailings and  
don't read the paper.
2. In cases like this, how close are the approximations in cubic yards.  
Do you keep digging and removing contaminated soil till no traces of PCB's  
are found?  
With this being such a small site, digging further into abutters yards, Elm  
St, and Keyes field may affect the  
timing and cost of this cleanup. Do any issues arise when such projects go  
over budget/time?  
Is there a contingency plan?
3. What happens during rain storms, river flooding (which has happened  
recently several times), windy conditions?  
During winter, does the operation shut down? How do you keep runoff from  
not going into the river or dust from spreading into neighborhood?  
Does this perimeter fencing isolate the contamination? What if the air  
monitors get high readings, what do you do then??
4. In the grand scheme of things, how dangerous are PCB's? Can anything  
be published to educate the citizens what exactly this stuff is like?  
Some people are treating this as if it was nuclear waste. Do we all have  
this stuff in our basement and garages and have used these products  
ourselves  
(paint, cleaners, solvents, etc...) with no PPE or special precautions  
used?
5. It was mentioned at the end of the session that this was the last  
public hearing?  
Is this true? The EPA will respond to the comments and then the project  
goes forward.  
It seems to me that if some of the abutters/neighbors are not happy or

still have concerns, they then start to petition the project and drag it out even further.  
I would hate to see that.

6. If this was an old burn dump for 18yrs, what kind of stuff is going to be found down below the ground?

I am sure that sample plugs are taken, but there has got to be some real nasty stuff from the dump.

We are not going to know what these materials may be till we find them.

Would the scope of the project change or has the investigation been thorough enough to document all contaminants underground?

As a side note, I was curious if you went to ULowell in the mid-80's.

I think you were in one of my Calculus classes. Small world.

I wanted to introduce myself at the end of the session, but that guy at the end wouldn't stop talking and I had to go.

Good luck with the project. I hope this can be done in a timely manner.

Thanks,

Al Astbury  
Development Engineering  
Amphenol TCS - A Division of Amphenol Corporation  
44 Simon Street  
Nashua, NH 03060  
Phone: 603-879-3197  
Fax: 603-879-2197  
al.astbury@amphenol-tcs.com

TO: Fletcher's  
DATE: 4-9  
ID: 447716



"Geoff"  
<geoffdaly@mkd-usa.com>

07/07/2008 04:34 PM

Please respond to  
"Geoff"  
<geoffdaly@mkd-usa.com>

To <paul.hare@coporate.ge.com>, <bill.rankin@arcadis.com>, <corey.averill@arcadis.com>  
cc Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA, <chisholmd@ci.nashua.nh.us>, <mmcluskey@des.state.nh.us>, <masselin@gza.com>  
bcc

Subject Fletcher paint plant and Mill St soil clean up in Milford NH

Dear **Paul, Bill and Corey,**

apologies for not contacting you sooner, just got back for ten+ days travel.

As discussed on June 17th at the 1st public forum for the above project.

I was employed by Greerco then Chemineer-Greerco from 1993 till 2000 and have more than 30+ years experience in the process industry and 7 years with the Greerco counter current contactor systems.

I would like for a serious consideration and review to be undertaken into looking at the use of the Chemineer-GREERCO Counter Current Contactor technology to replace the Thermal Desorption method. Due to the environmental and cost savings this system offers to complete this project.

This technology has been in use since the mid 60's/early 70's and is a mature proven technology patented and updated over the years (look at the original Patent No 3,895,958 issued in 1975 to the original J.W.Greer Inc later became GREERCO Inc of Wilmington Mass then Hudson NH). The CCC has been used by numerous companies for washing soils (contaminated with liquids, solvents, PCB's, oils and other hazardous materials-both solid/liquids), minerals (removal of copper, silver, arsenic, sulphurs, salts and soluble compounds), filter aids (GAC, Ion exchange resins and reaction resins), Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals. Then in the early 80's for removal of radionuclides and radioactive waste materials from a variety of contaminated sources (soils, lab wipes/gloves/coveralls/masks/filters/resins/GAC and contaminated metal(s) used in processing nuclear materials).

The method of washing was via an appropriate washing liquid which would either dissolve or separate the contaminant from the material being processed. These ranged from solvents, detergent/surfactants to various acid combinations with the appropriate neutralizing agents and clean water for intermediate and final rinsing.

In the case of straight contaminated soil washing the final washed and cleaned soil cake discharge was onto a continuous vacuum belt filter (Bird type) then if needed to a continuous drum dryer.

For the soils involved in the "Fletcher paint plant site", the size of the GREERCO CCC would be between 30" to 40" diameter and 20 to 25 feet long (driven by VFD 20HP electric motors) and be tiered with upto a six (6) pass unit configuration before discharging to a vacuum belt filter and or dryer

All washing fluids would and should be water based where ever possible and allow onsite vacuum distillation recovery of the water wash and waste contaminants as separate streams or use of the latest GE/Dupont RO method of separation and recovery.(again proven technology and off the shelf)

This allows the recycling of wash liquid materials and easy off site disposal of the contaminated liquids in either an incinerator or chemical recycling for the solvents and any of the recoverable constituent(s) compounds.

This whole system consisting of the Greerco CCC , vacuum belt filter and distillation system(s) will take less energy per ton of material processed and less equipment occupational space at the Fletcher site, than an equivalent Thermal desorption system with ancillaries and associated noise. Add to this that NO material would have to be transported off-site, except the Mill St material would be moved across the Street to the Fletcher/Keyes field equipment.

All ground digging could be undertaken by excavating under a large portable air controlled enclosure (approx 20 to 25 feet tall) using HEPA filters for air filtration and odor control of all excavated soils and even the CCC and vacuum belt dryer could be part of the same controlled atmosphere ( the US Airforce currently use such portable enclosures in the battle field for aircraft servicing...can be 150ft wide by 400 ft long).

Therefore the use of the Greerco CCC would negate the removal of any and all contaminated soils out of the area to a licensed hazardous waste offsite disposal facility. Reduce by more than 80+% the energy required for removal off site and reduce the "Carbon foot print for the whole project" plus damage to the local and NH transport/road infrastructure by more than 5,000 truck trips not being required.

The other cost factor is the design of the Greerco CCC, there is virtually no audible sound during operation , even the vacuum belt filter systems are available with sound proofing.....therefore 24 hour operation would be feasible and not the reduce hours now expected. Probably more noise from the Bobcats than anything else inside the enclosure.

All materials washed and recovered would be cleaner (due to the quality control onsite allowing any material to be rewashed if needed) than the proposed 28,000 cu Yds of new fill planned to be bought in and the 40 inches of engineered soil cover system.

Gentlemen this system I am recommending GE and ARCADIS look at is proven mature technology . Especially as GE Nuclear fuels joint venture with British Nuclear fuels has a small 9" x 6 feet demonstration unit with three (3) units cascading built in the early 80's somewhere in there organization.

Please also be aware that this system can be easily and quickly dismantled and moved to another site.....Nashua has the "Mohawk Tannery" site where PCB's have been found. Thus after the Fletcher clean up could be used to do the same work at the Nashua site, where 60,000 cu yds are to be remove and replaced?????

I will be present tomorrow for the Public review statements but would like for all concerned to give the above very deep and serious consideration as a way to reduce the overall costs for remediating the two sites involved and the need to offsite disposal.

In my estimation the clean up costs should not exceed \$10 to \$15,000,000.00 and take around 24 months, after site equipment installation and road preparations on site to complete. Then add in the recovered cost of the equipment being moved to the "Mohawk Tannery clean up in Nashua" as about \$3,000,000.00.

I look forward to hearing your comments by either return or tomorrow night.

Sincere regards,

**Geoff Daly,**

MKD USA LLC  
PO Box 6068  
Nashua NH 03063  
USA

Phone: 603-882-7860  
Alt: 603-318-5900  
Fax: 603-595-9650

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EPA request for comment on the Fletcher Pain plant cleanup plan by the GE company in Milford NH, from public hearings on June 17<sup>th</sup> and July 7<sup>th</sup> 2008

Geoff Daly  
48 Walden Pond Dr  
Nashua, NH, 03064-2877  
Tele 603-318-5900 cell...best

This is the first of two comments based on the two public hearings on the above subject as follows:

As discussed on June 17<sup>th</sup> 2008, at the 1st public forum for the above project.

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EPA request for comment on the Fletcher Pain plant cleanup plan by the GE company in Milford NH, from public hearings on June 17<sup>th</sup> and July 7<sup>th</sup> 2008

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As discussed on July 7<sup>th</sup> 2008, at the 2nd public forum for the above project.

It became increasingly obvious that many of the citizens who attended the 1<sup>st</sup> public hearing voiced concerns to the EPA staff and the GE representative about the air quality and dust/fumes being potentially generated in the surrounding area of the Milford sites at Elm St Keyes field and Mill Street. Of special concern was the gentleman who was a school board representative who was pointing out the close proximity of the local elementary school, which was backed up by a variety of neighbour/landowner's and parents.

During the meeting the local fire siren went off and this fact was also addressed that the local emergency services are all volunteer and would need good access to the Fire and Ambulance facilities in the center of town.

Base on these and other comments and concerns voiced I would like to add to my statement above by reiterating that **"NO soils need to be remove or transported out of the town of**

EPA request for comment on the Fletcher Pain plant cleanup plan by the GE company in Milford NH, from public hearings on June 17<sup>th</sup> and July 7<sup>th</sup> 2008

**Milford or even bought in as replacement fill. Except maybe, few truckloads of non-recyclable hazardous materials left over from the on-site washing process, together with some capping soils/mats."**

Firstly: The technology I recommended during the 1<sup>st</sup> public forum is fully proven technology of more than forty years maturity.

The Chemineer-GREERCO Corporation have available; if the GE company cannot or are unable to use their existing GRERCO COUNTER CURRENT CONTACTORS, due to either current use or contamination through there use in the Nuclear fuels division which is a joint venture division with British Nuclear Fuels. A small pilot GREERCO CCC is available upon written request by the EPA and /or GE. The engineers at Chemineer-GREERCO along with the chemical chemist of GE's chemical divisions to provide guidance on the typical types of water based cationic and anionic surfactants/detergents together some water-soluble based solvating agents. Sources of these are well known to any chemist within GE (i.e. Lubrizol, Degussa, Henkel, Nalco, Bayer, Dow to name a few). The GRERCO CCC would then enable total onsite remediation to occur.

Secondly: the departments of defenses different military agency wings utilize a variety of large to very large expandable *PORTABLE totally enclosed storage/maintenance structures*. The Fletcher site could utilize one such structure to cover the WHOLE Keyes Field site with the appropriate air and particle/fume-odor controls as part of the onsite structure. (i.e. HexaPort Structures Inc of Bedford NH, Chem-Fab of Merrimack, Div of Saint-Gobain USA). These structures should be under a negative pressure. So fresh air always comes in one end and is control filtered for *particulate matter and odors before exiting to the exterior atmosphere*. (i.e. industry standard GAC filters to absorb odors, electrostatic filters for fine particulates along with standard Hydro-cyclones and exist HEPA filters...with industry standard air flow and air changes dependant on the building size ...around 6 to 8 per hour as *min*...all entrances to be air-locked for Vehicular and foot passage via approved washing/wash down stations). This would then eliminate the major concern of human local exposure of odors/particulate matter through internal containment, especially the school children near by and help maintain the local air quality.

Thirdly: GE corporation is one of the largest providers of water treatment and filtration systems in the world and all site water can be pre-treated and finally treated with a variety of there own and outside sourced treatment systems. (i.e. industry standard Angle plate solids separators with skimmers, solids/liquid centrifuges, Reverse Osmosis fiber filtration tubes, Ultra-violet lights for bacterial control, Vertical vacuum scrapped surface distillation condensing columns and High speed liquid/liquid centrifuges... Baker Perkins of Saginaw MI- PodBelianak's; separate at the 1 mol to mol level of liquid densities; such as solvents from water). This also applies to the after treatment of the needed washing liquids from the GREERCO CCC.

Fourthly: Due to the close proximity of the Mill Street site to the Elm St Keyes Field main processing and handling area and the fact that there is a small avenue of space between several buildings. Would allow the utilization of an elevated electrically operated and enclosed conveyor belt between the two sites.

**This is a straight-line shot of approximately 850 ft between the two sites.**

Thereby allowing all 18,000+ cu yards of contaminated soils to be moved without any Milford infrastructure being damage or inconvenienced due to the needed truck traffic with road diversions now envisioned.

This type of material movement/handling is used everyday in industry that requires too move these types of granular materials in huge bulk, swiftly and economically.

Being a conveyor and electrically driven produces no pollution to the environmental air quality that the nearly 5,620 truck trips would. The conveyor can also return the cleaned and uncontaminated soils back to the Mill Street site. The support structure would be fully removable at the end of the project and utilized on another project or sold.

EPA request for comment on the Fletcher Pain plant cleanup plan by the GE company in Milford NH, from public hearings on June 17<sup>th</sup> and July 7<sup>th</sup> 2008

This structure can also support the water treatment pipework to the Elm St Keyes Field water treatment facility, thus serving double duty in only needing ONE system again to and from each site.

The pollution reduction would be more than an electric motor drive and also would not emit noise or interfere with Milord's business district. Together have a huge reduction on the energy costs involved by not burning DIESEL fuels for the originally envisioned 5,620 truck trips.

Please note the conveyor can be loaded using smaller excavation equipment at the Mill St site. This in turn reduces the pollution footprint of carbon emissions and noise. A similar enclosure of the site could also be considered if odors and particulate matter are of concern.

The site movement of contaminated soils could actually be performed on an extended daily basis as not truck traffic would be involved or local street infrastructure (except that it is understood certain small to medium truck movement would occur for personnel and equipment maintenance/movement and during site mobilization and demobilization...minor in comparison too 5,620 trips currently envisioned.

ALL of the above technology and material handling and treatment ideas are industry standard and off the shelf in nature/design...not reinventing the wheel. Especially the enclosed conveyor system and the site structure enclosures would alleviate a tremendous life and air quality problem currently of great concern to the people of Milford.

Lastly, the communications problem can be easily resolved by utilizing the NEW BAE system communication technology now being tested by the Milford Fire Department/Police under a federal grant. This technology was mandate by Congress after the 9/11 debacles where NY city agencies and federal departments could not communicate during this disaster. The system that BAE has developed now allows many communication systems to talk to each other and has been proven on several occasions recently in Milford.

THEREFORE, GE and any of its contractors or subs should have all their wirelesses/response systems integrated via the BAE technology currently used by Milford, as part of there emergency preparedness.

Nearly all of the equipments/systems above can be utilized after the Fletcher/Elm St site clean ups have been finalized on TWO other major local sites in the boundaries of the City of Nashua:

- The Koppers-Beazer site adjacent to the Merrimack River (creosote and other coatings leached into the ground and flowing into the Merrimack river
- The Mohawk Tannery clean-up adjacent to the Nashua river just off Broad Street (66,000 cu yds of soil envisioned being moved off site.

The above costs could be defrayed by the utilization of the equipment as it became available.

I apologize if I have repeated my self in the above but felt the need to do so.

I thank the EPA moderator for listening to the concerns and request for more time to comment on this very pressing and serious situation in the town of Milford. I hope GE, ARCADIS and the EPA give real serious consideration to the above and use this as a model for the future when such projects are considered...think outside the box and look around.

Sincerely yours,

Geoff Daly

SILVA PROPERTIES  
184 NASHUA STREET  
MILFORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03055  
TEL (603)673-3451 FAX: (603)673-1243

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SDMS DocID 447717

July 11, 2008

Re: EPA Superfund Site  
At Mill Street  
Milford, New Hampshire 03055

To Whom It May Concern,

Thank you for contacting us regarding the EPA Superfund project at Mill Street, and providing us with information regarding the entire project. After review of the provided information, we have compiled our important concerns and requests regarding our two buildings, 29 Cottage Street and 33 Cottage Street.

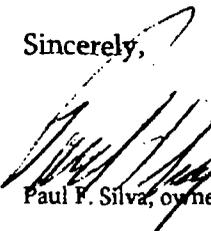
We have owned these buildings approximately 30 years, and have 11 tenants who make their home with us in these 8 units. Disruption to, and disturbance of our tenants in their homes will have a direct effect on our business and livelihood. If a tenant chose to move because of the EPA Superfund Site on Mill Street, we feel that a prospective tenant will not want to rent at those locations, for the same reason.

At 29 Cottage Street, one tenant has lived there for 3 ½ years; another for 8 years, and two for 9 years. At 33 Cottage Street, one tenant has lived there for 2 years, another for 3 years, and the other two are for 11 and 13 years. All rents are current, and tenants maintain a positive relationship with us. Overall, Silva Properties has an exceptional reputation in the area, with 40 years of service to the community.

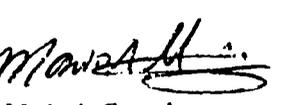
Silva Properties supports the removal and off site disposal of soil and debris from the EPA Superfund site, primarily because disruption time is less than the alternative. There is a tremendous burden on these two apartment building homes that are directly affected, and we feel the following requests/concerns are legitimate and must be addressed. We appreciate your communications and openness to discuss these matters. Please do not hesitate to contact us at your earliest convenience.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

  
Paul F. Silva, owner

  
Brenda J. Silva, owner

  
Mario A. Gonzalez, manager

  
Brenda Silva Gonzalez, manager

cc: Paul Wm. Hare GE Manager, Cheryl Sprague EPA Project Manager & Sherilyn Burnett Young Attorney at Law

Regarding 29 / 33 Cottage Street Apartments  
Enduring Mill Street EPA Superfund Excavation

**Silva Properties must be notified of the GO TO person (and their direct phone line) for this project should there be any trouble or concerns during the entire process.**

**GENERAL CONCERNS**

- ◆ This is HOME to our tenants and the income from these buildings covers business costs related to each building and contributes to the general business activity. Avoidance of the tenants losing their HOME due to strife, and avoidance of any loss to Silva Properties (in business since 1969) is PARAMOUNT.
- ◆ Silva Properties would like a time frame in writing (start to finish) for Mill Street project. Should time be increased at any time for any reason, we expect to be contacted to explain circumstances.
- ◆ If tenants in 29/33 Cottage Street buildings are contacted in any way, for any reason, Silva Properties will be notified also (preferably first). However, tenants may be evacuated/notified immediately should an emergency evacuation be necessary.
- ◆ There will be 24 hour notice to Silva Properties and tenants should any utilities need to be disrupted for any reason, for any length of time, unless there is an immediate danger.

Regarding 29 / 33 Cottage Street Apartments  
Enduring Mill Street EPA Superfund Excavation

PARKING AREA FOR BOTH BUILDINGS

- ◆ Due to the increase in traffic, increased noise level and increased wear and tear, Silva Properties would like the primary parking area (that which exists today) to be paved at the expense of the EPA Superfund Project responsible party.
- ◆ Should the additional section of parking/driveway (beyond what exists today) need to be maintained through winter months, Silva Properties will keep a log of time and supplies and expects compensation (at a rate comparable to standard local rates for like services) from the EPA Superfund Project responsible party.
- ◆ There is liability in driveway/parking area, considering people unrelated to Silva Properties will be passing through. Silva Properties is not responsible for articles damaged/stolen or accidents in parking/driveway area.
- ◆ There will be **NO** passing through, or parking of any sort of construction vehicles, or any vehicles related to the EPA Superfund Site at Mill Street in the driveway/parking area of 29/33 Cottage Street.

Regarding 29 / 33 Cottage Street Apartments  
Enduring Mill Street EPA Superfund Excavation

**29 COTTAGE STREET**

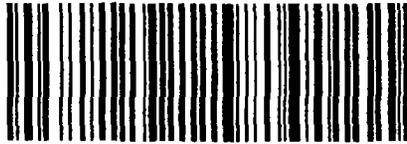
- ◆ Tenants at 29 Cottage Street will have to face the construction, noise and inconvenience head-on. They should be compensated for their troubles.
- ◆ There may be enough room between Jersey barrier and 29 Cottage Street to allow an egress for Unit #3. Steps can be turned to go down the side of the building, instead of straight out from the building. Otherwise, Tenant in Unit #3 will have to enter/exit through bathroom! Also consider an emergency situation where tenants have to exit on that side of building.
- ◆ The lawn at the Mill Street edge of 29 Cottage street property will be restored to green lawn.
- ◆ The driveway to the rear of 29 Cottage Street that exits onto Mill Street will be properly graded up to the new Mill Street blacktop.
- ◆ If the side of 29 Cottage Street is damaged in any way (broken window, holes in siding, etc) related to the EPA Superfund Mill Street project, we will notify our insurance; however our deductible will be paid, and Silva Properties will be compensated for costs related to the damage by the EPA Superfund Mill Street project responsible party.

Regarding 29 / 33 Cottage Street Apartments  
Enduring Mill Street EPA Superfund Excavation

33 COTTAGE STREET

- ◆ We previously discussed that the parking at the rear of 33 Cottage Street will include 5 spaces. After review, 7 parking spaces will need to be made at rear of 33 Cottage Street instead of 5 parking spaces.
- ◆ Loam that is removed from rear of 33 Cottage Street for driveway/ parking spots to be piled at the rear of 33 Cottage Street.
- ◆ After EPA Superfund project at Mill Street is through, parking and driveway in rear of 33 Cottage Street (beyond what exists today) to be returned to green lawn, with trees replaced at rear of property. Silva Properties may choose however, to keep and maintain the new area after the EPA Superfund project at Mill Street is complete.

SILVA PROPERTIES  
184 NASHUA STREET  
MILFORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03055



7008 0150 0000 8638 8325  
Cheryl Sprague  
Remedial Project Manager  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region 1, (HBO)  
1 Congress Street, Suite 1100  
Boston, Massachusetts 02114-2023



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June 27, 2008

The Cabinet  
Milford, NH



SDMS DocID

447718

The Editor,

The attached letter is for all Milford residents and the attached interested parties.

Cheryl Sprague, RPM; U.S. EPA Region 1  
General Electric Co. Superfund Program-Region 1  
Milford Board of Selectmen

Citizens,

On June 18, I attended my first session of the Milford, NH Superfund Cleanup Program. The opening of the Massage Therapy adjunct of the Elm Street Chiropractic Center at 51 Elm Street, necessitated my attendance. My wife Claire is the proprietor.

First, I apologize, as some of my rhetoric will be redundant having been discussed in prior meetings of which I am not aware. However, there were certain allegations and assumptions made at the meeting that require further examination. These include the change in the plan from an in house operation to one being consummated 12 driving hours away in New York, subject to NY laws and regulations. This will also mandate hiring NY workers and paying them with dollars, intended for NH workers originally, and God save us all if there is an accident spewing NH contaminated soil in NY or Vermont. Then there is the wear and tear on drivers and vehicles. Imagine all those trucks burning fuel at today's prices in addition to the ecological impact of carbon.

What about fuel, what cost per gallon was factored in. The statement that the new plan will be 'X' dollars cheaper is a prayer as the price of fuel continues to escalate. That unknown by itself can sink the entire program and is one of the major reasons I'm against the entire proposal.

Tailor made conveyor systems is being utilized to move large volumes of earth in the mining industries every day by incorporating a little ingenuity to modify the conveyer to the task. It appears that the initial phase of the cleanup in Milford would be a natural for the use of conveyors instead of trucks. Also, many conveyer systems are used

to transport toxic materials in industry. I cite beryllium mining as an example. Coal mining in Pennsylvania has been using modified conveyor systems for years. There, it's a center-powered ratchet moving carts. I'm sure the other cleanup on Mill Street can also be addressed with conveyors. This would be much easier to live with than diesel trucks being loaded and rumbling through town daily leaving a trail of toxic dust along the way.

Also, page 2 of the EPA June 2008 handout states that 'The EPA is still assessing the risk related to exposures to contaminated sediment.' e.g. the ground rules have yet to be defined.'

I propose these items be addressed prior to the implementation of any activity.

Mr. and Mrs. MILFORD, may I suggest some reading material.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR POLICY ANALYSIS  
BRIEF ANALYSIS NUMBER 198  
SUPERFUND--HISTORY OF FAILURE

<http://www.ncpa.org/ba/ba198.html>

*F. A. Balint*  
F.A. Balint

*Dr. Walter Sevigny*  
Dr. Walter Sevigny *JB*

Abutter of Superfund site

*C. M. Balint*  
C. M. Balint *JB*

*M. Sevigny*  
M. Sevigny *JB*

## BRIEF ANALYSIS

No. 198

*For immediate release:**Thursday, March 21, 1996*

## Superfund: History of Failure

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) passed during a lame-duck session of Congress. President Jimmy Carter signed it as one of his last acts in office. The law created "Superfund," a trust fund administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Superfund was intended to provide temporary emergency federal funding for the cleanup of chemical waste if responsible parties could not be found or were unable to pay. Superfund was scheduled to be reauthorized in 1995, and its authority to level taxes on private companies expired at year's end. If Congress fails to reauthorize the program and the taxes, Superfund will be phased out as its existing revenues are depleted.

**Response to Love Canal.** Superfund was largely a response to the infamous discovery of a chemical dump beneath the residential community of Love Canal, N.Y., near Niagara Falls. Across the country, fearful citizens demanded federal action to avert what was perceived — mistakenly as it turned out — to be a nationwide crisis: the existence of hundreds of sites at which chemical "time bombs" threatened to cause disease and death.

To many people, Love Canal was a paradigm of corporate greed and irresponsibility. Yet it was a government entity, the Niagara Falls school board, that caused the problems by ignoring the express warnings of the land's former owner, the Hooker Chemical Company. After forcing Hooker to sell the property (for \$1), the school board built a school on the site and sold the remaining land to a developer who built homes on it. As Hooker had warned, the process of development breached the protective clay walls of the dump site. Later, small amounts of potentially toxic chemicals were found in soil and basements of the homes and school, and the EPA was called in.

Based on a flawed and later discredited study, the EPA announced that it had found evidence of long-term health problems among Love Canal residents. Property values plummeted, and the federal government purchased and boarded up the homes and school. Later studies found no clear evidence of long-term health threats and by 1988 two-thirds of the area was declared habitable by New York state's Department of Health —

although very little cleanup had taken place. Unfortunately, before the facts surrounding Love Canal came out, Congress had been pressured to act. As is often the case when government legislates in ignorance, the law has been enormously costly and ineffective.

**Imposing Unfair Liabilities.** In theory, Superfund is supposed to enforce a "polluter pays" policy. That is, if culpable parties can be linked to a polluted site, these "potentially responsible parties" (PRPs) must pay for cleanup efforts. In practice, Superfund's rule of "retroactive, joint and several, and strict liability," has been used to force numerous parties to pay for cleanups — even when they were not at fault.

- **Retroactive Liability** makes PRPs liable for wastes legally deposited years or decades ago and holds present owners responsible for wastes produced by former owners.
- **Joint and Several Liability** means that costs are not divided according to the percentage of waste a PRP contributed to a given site; any PRP can be held responsible for all cleanup costs.
- **Strict Liability** means PRPs have to pay regardless of fault — even if they used the best, latest, even legally mandated disposal technologies.

Superfund's liability rules generate endless litigation. From 36 to 60 cents of every dollar spent on Superfund has gone for legal and other transaction costs.

**Creating Waste Instead of Cleanup.** Superfund is incredibly inefficient. Many embarrassing examples of waste and fraud in the program's administration have emerged in recent years. For example, contractors have used Superfund money to pay for Christmas parties, office plants, sports tickets, even calls to pornographic 900 numbers.

Cleanup technologies required under Superfund are expensive and ineffective for two reasons. First, the EPA often applies environmental standards that were never intended to be applied to waste sites (see below). Second, the EPA mandates one-size-fits-all cleanup technologies, regardless of on-site conditions and the possibility of technological improvements. As a result, on the average \$32 million is spent at each site on cleanup costs alone.

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Washington Office: 727 15th St. N.W., 5th Floor • Washington DC 20005 • 202-628-6671 • Fax: 202-628-6474

For more information: Curt Erickson in Dallas at 214/386-6272 or Jan Fink in Washington at 202/628-6671

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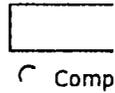


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Mesh, providing the broadest selection available in low profile conveyors. Ask about our 2Year..

**Products:** Cad (computer aided design); cad / cam systems; conveyors; conveyors & elevators; conveyors:..

**Ingalls Conveyors Inc Montebello, CA**

| Se

Manufactures conveyors & conveying equipment; engineering consulting services Webbing fabrics, Quilted cloth, Camc cloth, Parachute cloth, Marquisette cloth, Dossal, Welting fabrics, Cheese cloth or fabric, Bismaleimide fabric or cloth, C fabric or cloth, Glass fabric or cloth, Resin impregnated fabric or cloth, Wire mesh..

**Products:** Aluminum assembly systems; belting; belting: conveyor; belting: conveyor, kevlar; belts; cleaners: belt,..

**Sadler Inc. Montreal, QC**

| Se

Custom conveyor system mfr. Engineers & manufactures case & pallet conveyors for horizontal or vertical applications as individual units or completely integrated systems for mfg., processing, warehousing & dist. Full line of pre-engineer conveyor modules, specialize in custom designed conveyors & vertical reciprocating &..

**Products:** Automation systems: conveyor; bearings: conveyor; belt conveyors; belting: bakery conveyor; belting:..

**E F Marsh Engineering Co Saint Louis, MO**

| Se

Tubular frame belt conveyors; portable conveyors & screening plants Felt fabrics, Webbing fabrics, Quilted cloth, Camc cloth, Parachute cloth, Marquisette cloth, Dossal, Welting fabrics, Cheese cloth or fabric, Bismaleimide fabric or cloth, C fabric or cloth, Glass fabric or cloth, Resin impregnated fabric or cloth

**Products:** Belting; belting: conveyor; belts; conveyor belt pulleys; conveyor belt repair services; conveyor..

**Techniflow Corp. Irvington, NJ**

| Se

Belt & bucket elevator conveyors Scraper replacement blades, Cleaning dusters, Lint removers, Squeegees or washers Cleaning pails or buckets, Pressure or steam cleaners, Mop wringer, Drain or toilet plunger, Drain or pipe cleaning equ Degreasing pans, Cleaning rag dispenser, Duct cleaning machines, Cleaning scrapers

**Products:** Belting; belting: conveyor; belting: link; belts; buckets; chains: conveyor; conveyor belt pulleys;..

**Tingue Brown Co Winter Haven, FL**

| Se

Iron & press cover & pads; protective pads; laundry nets; apron & machine ribbon canvas conveyor belts Ironing equip Ironing machines or presses, Folding machines, Steam pressing machines, Sulphite drawing paper, Groundwood drawl paper, Tracing or vellum drawing paper, Bond drawing paper, Charcoal or pastel drawing paper

**Products:** Aprons; aprons: industrial; bellows: high temperature; belting; belting: conveyor; belts; canvas;..

**Transcon Inc. Mentor, OH**

| Se

Conveyor systems & mechanized material handling equipment Machine tending robot, Material removal robot, Paint ro Pick or place robots, Sealant adhesive robots, Welding robots, Freight loading or unloading, Weighing services, Convey flights or links, Conveyor liner, Vibrating conveyors, Conveyor mounts, Conveyor roller

**Products:** Conveying & elevating systems: air or pneumatic; conveyor systems; conveyors & elevators; conveyors:..

**FMC Technologies Inc Tupelo, MS**

| Se

Custom manufacturer of bulk conveying systems, belt & apron feeders, material handling conveyors, bucket elevators, vibrating screens, bin vibrators, rotary dryers & coolers. Conveyor systems have no physical limitations & have high resistance to abrasion and corrosion versus other methods of transportation.

**Products:** Accumulators; belt conveyors; buckets; buckets: elevator & conveyor; buckets: material handling;..

**Sandmold Systems Inc. Newaygo, MI**

| Se

Conveyors, elevators, skip hoists for foundry sand handling plants Silica sand, Adjustable forks, Forklift or elevator accessories or supplies, Workshop cranes, Suction cups, Side shifts, Holst drums, Chain bags, Screw jacks, Counter wt bag and counterweight, Elevators, Holsts, Forklifts, Lifts, Loading equipment

**Products:** Conveyor systems; conveyors: belt; conveyors: concave; conveyors: document; conveyors: foundry;..

**St Louis Conveyor Co Saint Louis, MO**

| Se

Manufactures fabricated steel bins & hoppers, belt conveyors, bucket elevators, coal handling systems Cleaning rag dis Duct cleaning machines, Cleaning scrapers, Scraper replacement blades, Cleaning dusters, Lint removers, Squeegees & washers, Cleaning pails or buckets, Pressure or steam cleaners, Mop wringer

**Products:** Belting; belting: conveyor; belts; bins; bins: steel; buckets; buckets: elevator & conveyor; buckets:..

**P & A Conveyor Sales Inc Riverview, MI**

| Se

Manufactures general industrial use belt conveyor systems; wholesales industrial machine parts Steam traps, Liquid st Liquid traps. Steam strainers. Safety Control Module. Safety Isolation system. Safety light curtain and scanner. Safety

and edge, Load switch IEC, Lace, Netting, Mesh

**Products:** Belt conveyors; belting; belting: conveyor; belts; belts: shrink tunnel conveyor; conveyor covers &..

**Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co. Saint Louis, MO**

| Se

Crushers. Hammers shredders Fusion welding or glass drawing machines, Grinding or polishing machines, Cement or c or glass or similar material molding machines, Presses, Sifters, Blowers or dryers, Conveyor screw, Trolleys or accesso Conveyor rails, Extendable conveyors

**Products:** Conveyors: air film; conveyors: belt; conveyors: commercial, vertical & horizontal; conveyors: concave;..

**Crippen Manufacturing Company, Inc. Saint Louis, MI**

| Se

Mfr. bean, grain & seed cleaners & debearders, polishers, elevator legs, belt conveyors Agricultural briquetting or pelti machines, Forklift or elevator accessories or supplies, Workshop cranes, Suction cups, Side shifts, Hoist drums, Chain Screw jacks

**Products:** Agricultural implements & parts; belt repair services; belting; belting: conveyor; belting: leather;..

**Southern Agcom Inc Blakely, GA**

| Se

Portable & permanent grain elevators; belt & screw conveyors Escalator or walkways, Girder trolleys, Adjustable forks, or elevator accessories or supplies, Workshop cranes, Suction cups, Side shifts, Hoist drums, Chain bags

**Products:** Belting; belting: conveyor; belts; bins: grain elevator; buckets: elevator & conveyor; buckets: material;..

**Alvey Systems Inc. Saint Louis, MO**

| Se

Mfr. air chain conveyors, palletizing & de-palletizing machines Safety chains, Roller chains, Proof coil chains, Sash chal chains, Coil chains, Ball chains, Chain links, Conveyor pulleys, Conveyor idlers

**Products:** Chains; chains: conveyor; conveyors: air film; conveyors: ash handling; conveyors: bag & bale;..

**Kase Industries Inc Whitney, TX**

| Se

Manufactures soil preparation machinery, except turf & grounds; manufactures bulk handling conveyor systems Weed Hoeing machines, Graders or land levelers, Agricultural rollers, Rollers for lawn or sports grounds

**Products:** Agricultural equipment; agricultural equipment: soil preparation machinery, exc turf & grounds; belting;..

**Smith Textile Apron Company, Inc. Gastonia, NC**

| Se

Conveyor aprons, belting, waste beaters, textile equipment Wire mesh fabric or cloth, Lace, Netting, Mesh, Coated fab Upholstery fabrics, Hook and loop fabrics or tapes, Elastic braid, Burlap cloth, Rubber fabrics

**Products:** Aprons; aprons: industrial; belting; belting repair materials; belting: conveyor; belting: endless;..

**Stein Inc./FMC Food Tech. Sandusky, OH**

| Se

Continuous process coating & cooking equipment Commercial use steamers, Commercial use toasters, Commercial use irons, Barbecues, Commercial use crepe machines, Pressure cookers or pressure fryers

**Products:** Conveyor systems; cooking equipment: electric or gas, commercial

**Superior Industries LLC Morris, MN**

| Se

Manufactures aggregate & sand washers; manufactures portable rock crushing machinery; manufactures relays & indu controls; manufactures conveyors & conveying equipment; steel mill

**Products:** Belting; belting: conveyor; belting: mine conveyor; belts; castings: construction machinery;..

**Simar-Dacon Inc. Beloit, QC**

| Se

Conception, engineering and fabrication of conveyors systems for bulk handling applications in the aggregates industry (quarries, mines, sand and gravel plants, asphalt plants).

**Products:** Air knives; belt conveyors; belt tighteners; bins: aggregate; bins: bulk material; bins: bulk storage;..

**Hennig Inc Machesney Park, IL**

| Se

Manufactures Sheet Metalwork Wholesales Industrial Equip Manufactures Motor Vehicle Parts Manufactures Conveyors/Equipment Manufactures Misc Fab Wire Prdts

**Products:** Aprons; aprons: wire cloth, woven wire, etc.; bellows; cables; carriers; conveyors; conveyors: cable;..

Ads by Google

Pneumatic Tubes

Pneumatic Tube Systems for Retail, Pharmacies & Drug Stores

[www.ComcoSystems.com](http://www.ComcoSystems.com)

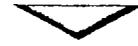
**Material Handling Equip.**  
 Design, Installation, Maintenance Local, Personal, Professional  
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Top quality manufacturers have been highlighted in this comprehensive source of industrial information. A broad range of CONVEYORS: APRON manufacturers has been compiled in this industrial directory designed to provide information on quality oriented manufacturers.



 **Request for Quote - All Companies**



CONVEYORS: Concrete Handling | CONVEYORS: Mine | CONVEYORS: Log, Lumber  
 CONVEYORS: Hood | CONVEYORS: Flight

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## Displaying 1-25 of 26 "CONVEYORS: Apron" companies

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Canadian Suppliers of CONVEYORS:  
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**Browse by Heading:** [A-C](#) [D-K](#) [L-R](#) [S-](#)

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Records Center  
Serial: Fletcher's  
Page: 4-9  
Other: 447719



Daymond Steer  
<dsteer@cabinet.com>  
06/26/2008 01:10 PM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA

cc

bcc

Subject Fletcher clean up



SDMS DocID

447719

History:  This message has been replied to and forwarded.

Hi Cheryl,

This is Daymond Steer at The Cabinet Press. I'm writing you about the Fletcher Superfund cleanup.

Several local business owners are worried that the cleanup and road work will choke off their businesses if Route 101 is partially closed for 14 months.

Some have suggested that GE or the EPA should compensate them for lost revenue. (You may have gotten an e-mail from Phil Jewett about that).

Others have suggested that the clean up take place at night so that it doesn't interfere with day time businesses. They want more information about how this project will affect them.

Will there be any information presented at the July 8 meeting?

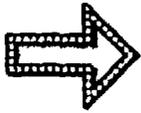
Have you found any ways to incorporate the concerns brought up at the last meeting into the project plans?

Can the EPA force GE to compensate local business owners?

What happens if many of our businesses on the West end of Milford fail because of the cleanup?

Thanks,

Daymond Steer  
673-3100 x 31



Cheryl  
Sprague/R1/USEPA/US  
06/26/2008 02:40 PM

To Daymond Steer <dsteer@cabinet.com>  
cc Dave Deegan/R1/USEPA/US@EPA, Pamela  
Harting-Barrat/R1/USEPA/US@EPA, Mike  
Jasinski/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
bcc  
Subject Re: Fletcher clean up [1]

Hi

In response to your email, EPA will consider all comments that we receive on the proposed plan and respond at the end of the comment period as part of the final remedy decision document.

EPA will communicate with GE on these comments as GE performs the design under EPA oversight.

Just a note though to clarify one issue - Elm Street west bound lane closure is temporary and is expected to last about one week, and two way traffic will be maintained.

The current design includes the temporary closure of one lane adjacent to the former Fletcher Elm Street property to excavate the shallow, contaminated soils located below the roadway. Two-Way traffic will be maintained at all times. Traffic will be maintained in one lane with the use of Flag men or a temporary traffic signal. The west bound lane (northern lane - closest to the site) will be closed only during the excavation and pavement replacement activities. Pedestrians will be detoured to the opposite side of Elm Street at the nearby intersection.

The July 8th meeting is a quick and simple version of the more in-depth June 17th meeting. The purpose is to recap the reasons why EPA is seeking a proposed change to an off-site disposal cleanup of the highly contaminated soils rather than the current on-site treatment that is required. The EPA will have a stenographer there to record any comments for the record for those that wish to speak. EPA has received many comments already via the mail and e-mail.

Cheryl L. Sprague  
Remedial Project Manager  
US EPA - Region 1  
Office of Site Remediation and Restoration  
1 Congress St. Suite 1100 (HBO)  
Boston, MA 02114  
Phone: 617/918-1244  
Fax: 617/918-1291  
Daymond Steer <dsteer@cabinet.com>



Daymond Steer  
<dsteer@cabinet.com>  
06/26/2008 01:10 PM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc  
Subject Fletcher clean up

Hi Cheryl,

This is Daymond Steer at The Cabinet Press. I'm writing you about the Fletcher Superfund cleanup.

Several local business owners are worried that the cleanup and road work will choke off their businesses if Route 101 is partially closed for 14 months.

Some have suggested that GE or the EPA should compensate them for lost revenue. (You may have gotten an e-mail from Phil Jewett about that).

Others have suggested that the clean up take place at night so that it doesn't interfere with day time businesses. They want more information about how this project will affect them.

Will there be any information presented at the July 8 meeting?

Have you found any ways to incorporate the concerns brought up at the last meeting into the project plans?

Can the EPA force GE to compensate local business owners?

What happens if many of our businesses on the West end of Milford fail because of the cleanup?

Thanks,

Daymond Steer  
673-3100 x 31

Supplemental Records Center  
SITE: Fletcher, S  
Box No: 4-9  
OFFICE: 447720



Kathy Cleveland  
<kcleveland@cabinet.com>  
06/25/2008 03:22 PM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc  
bcc

Subject Fletcher-GE

History:  This message has been replied to and forwarded.

Cheryl,

At the meeting in Milford last week I neglected to pick up a business card from Paul Hare. Could you give me his number? I want to ask him about Emerald Bay Environmental Service's proposal. If you're familiar with it could you comment on whether that company's in situ method at all feasible?

Thank you,  
Kathy Cleveland  
Milford Cabinet/Nashua Telegraph



Kathy Cleveland  
<kcleveland@cabinet.com>  
06/30/2008 03:12 PM

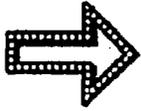
To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc  
bcc  
Subject Re: Fletcher-GE

History:  This message has been replied to.

Cheryl,  
Thanks. He said Paul Hare said he passed my question on to you. It's about Emerald Bay Environmental Service's in situ process. Could you comment on its feasibility?  
Kathy Cleveland

> HI Kathy  
>  
> Paul Hare's Contact information is:  
>  
>  
> Paul Hare  
> Manager, Northeast/Midwest Regions  
> General Electric Company  
> 319 Great Oaks Blvd.  
> Albany, NY 12203 USA  
>  
> T +1 518 862 2713  
> M +1 518 527 7438  
> F +1 518 862 2702  
> E paul.hare@ge.com  
>  
> EPA will consider all comments that we receive during the comment period  
> and respond to them at the end of the comment period.  
>  
> Cheryl L. Sprague  
> Remedial Project Manager  
> US EPA - Region 1  
> Office of Site Remediation and Restoration  
> 1 Congress St. Suite 1100 (HBO)  
> Boston, MA 02114  
> Phone: 617/918-1244  
> Fax: 617/918-1291  
>  
>  
>  
> Kathy Cleveland  
> <kcleveland@cabi  
> net.com>  
>  
> Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA To





**Cheryl  
Sprague/R1/USEPA/US**  
06/30/2008 05:38 PM

To Kathy Cleveland <kleveland@cabinet.com>  
cc paul.hare@ge.com, Pamela  
Harting-Barrat/R1/USEPA/US@EPA, Dave  
Deegan/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
bcc  
Subject Re: Fletcher-GE

Hi Kathy -

EPA will review the materials we received on this technology as part of the comments to the Proposed Soil Cleanup change to Off-Site Disposal.

In light of the fact that EPA has reviewed numerous and various technologies for the cleanup of this site since 1994, have spent the past several years reviewing cleanup design documents and having just proposed a change in the remedy to off-site disposal, it is- however -unlikely that EPA would consider reviewing another technology for the soil cleanup at the Fletcher's Paint Site.

I would be glad to speak with you at the Public Hearing if you have further questions.

Cheryl L. Sprague  
Remedial Project Manager  
US EPA - Region 1  
Office of Site Remediation and Restoration  
1 Congress St. Suite 1100 (HBO)  
Boston, MA 02114  
Phone: 617/918-1244  
Fax: 617/918-1291  
Kathy Cleveland <kleveland@cabinet.com>



**Kathy Cleveland**  
<kleveland@cabinet.com>  
06/30/2008 03:12 PM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc  
Subject Re: Fletcher-GE

Cheryl,  
Thanks. He said Paul Hare said he passed my question on to you. It's about Emerald Bay Environmental Service's in situ process. Could you comment on its feasibility?  
Kathy Cleveland

> HI Kathy



***Emerald Bay Environmental Services of NY***  
***134 McGuinness Blvd. Brooklyn, NY 11222***

Emerald Bay web site <naturalremediation.com> or  
Google search bar "Natural Remediation. LLC"

Van Cel 646-306-4126  
Mike Cel 339-237-0971

06-22-08

Paul Hare, Project Manager  
Fletcher's Paint Works  
GE Environmental Center  
Boston, MA Office.

Site Records Center  
Fletcher's  
Date: 4-9  
Office: 447721

Re: An innovative technology for PCB's (applicable to Milford site)

Dear Mr. Hare:

Thank you for taking my phone call Friday and allowing me to email information on my company's innovative technology. As I am sure you are aware that the *definition of an innovative technology* is a "technology that has been field tested and applied to a hazardous waste problem at a site, but lacks a long history of full scale use. Information about its cost and how well it works may be insufficient to support prediction of its performance under a wide variety of operating conditions."

We have some twelve years of experience with the technology and have many case studies where it has performed beyond the expectations of the people involved. We have lab records delineating the capabilities of the technology in the lab tests from certified labs on hydrocarbons and most recently we have lab tests on PCB's, which as you so clearly pointed out are not hydrocarbons. Our people modified the formula (the formula is normally site specific) and successfully treated PCB's in the lab.

Since GE is intimately concerned with PCB contamination I thought our success would be of interest to you, and your company. We understand that up to this time treating PCB's "in-situ" has been virtually impossible. We will be attempting to remediate a PCB contaminated site in Paramus, New Jersey, "in-situ", shortly after the forth of July weekend. It is my understanding that the New Jersey DEC, The EPA in Region 2 have approved the clean up plan and will be observing the protocol.

I might add that the site has some 25 one hundred year old trees that the Town would not let be destroyed. Apparently the other bidders were unable to accomplish the goals of the remediation plan without removing the trees. Since we never need to destroy a site to apply our technology (most times the neighborhood never knows we are there) we have been awarded the contract. Since no heavy machinery is needed and no trucking is required, the neighborhood will not be disrupted. Also, since the site is a newly created seven acre recreational facility that was accidentally contaminated, the community didn't appreciate not having it available for another several years. Should our technology achieve its stated objectives, the facility will be available yet this summer.

Because our proprietary technology is classified as an "innovative Technology" it unfortunately has one large problem for Environment Consultants... *It kills the cash cow*. Our technology could handle the 2800 cubic yards of contaminated soil in Milford in a short time frame, "in-situ". The neighborhood would never even know we were there; there would be no digging, no dust blowing the contamination about the area and no 5000 truck round trips on the city streets. There would be no need to restore the area because there would be no destruction.

You might notice on our web site that our formula is prepared in an aqueous solution and injected with a "push rig". We saturate the soil with our solution and when it comes into contact with the contamination it merely takes it apart, now, thru an ion exchange. There are no chemicals involved as our proprietary formula is all natural and works to restore the natural "ph" of the soil allowing proliferation of the natural biota.. Once we take the contaminate apart it is all over. Like my boss says, "you can't put Humpty Dumpty back together again." With proper engineering the contaminate is gone and therefore there is no need for a series of 5 year monitoring plans.

Page two

It is impossible to make any estimates without adequate data as to what it would cost to clean up an area with our technology (as stated the formula design is "site specific"), as there are factors like, contaminate concentration, soil make up, site hydrology etc. that determine the formula and its application protocol. It usually costs in the neighborhood of 30 to 50 percent of any other clean up technology. That is of the total cost, not our formulas costs. While I'm sure that GE isn't worried about the money, they should be worried about the disruption of the community with 5000 trucks spreading the contaminate around the neighborhood for many months. By the way, Emerald Bay only supplies the technology (the formula) to the Contractor on the site. If necessary, we have trained teams available in New England that could do the application, but we prefer to work with the approved site Contractor. Most times we take samples and get lab reports to compare our lab results with a base line that is existing or known. Once in awhile we do pilot areas to demonstrate the effectiveness of our technology.

I am attaching the lab reports for the Paramus site. We didn't establish our own base line as the Consultant has a current set of data. Sample one starts with a base line of 79 parts per million and in nine days was reduced to 5ppm. The second sample (from a different area) started from a base line of 46ppm and went to ND in the same period. My boss thinks it incredible; then again he's the boss.

My company President, Mike Fitzsimmons (my boss), happens to be in Boston his week on business. I am taking the liberty of giving him your phone number. He is more prepared to answer technical questions than I am. You said that you would get us in front of the proper people in your organization as we would appreciate any opportunity to demonstrate what our formula can accomplish. I will keep you up to date on the Paramus Site.

Thanks you for you interest and assistance,

**Van Vollmer**

Van Vollmer, EBES's NY office.



Wednesday, June 04, 2008

Mike Fitzsimmons  
Natural Remediation  
194 14th AvE  
Naples, FL 34102

GeoLabs, Inc.  
45 Johnson Lane  
Braintree MA 02184  
Tele: 781 848 7844  
Fax: 781 848 7811

TEL: 239-948-3599

FAX:

Project:

Location:

Order No.: 0806021

Dear Mike Fitzsimmons:

GeoLabs, Inc. received 2 sample(s) on 6/2/2008 for the analyses presented in the following report.

There were no problems with the analyses and all data for associated QC met EPA or laboratory specifications.

If you have any questions regarding these tests results, please feel free to call.

Sincerely,

Jim Chen  
Laboratory Director

**Certifications:**

CT (PH-0148) - MA (M-MA015) - NH (2508) - NJ (MA009) - NY (11796) - RI (LA000252)

**GeoLabs, Inc.**

**Date:** 04-Jun-08

---

**CLIENT:** Natural Remediation

**Project:**

**Lab Order:** 0806021

**CASE NARRATIVE**

---

Physical Condition of Samples

The project was received by the laboratory in satisfactory condition. The sample(s) were received undamaged, in appropriate containers with the correct preservation.

Project Documentation

The project was accompanied by satisfactory Chain of Custody documentation.

Analysis of Sample(s)

All extractable samples were extracted and analyzed and any Volatile samples were analyzed within method specified holding times and according to GeoLabs documented Standard Operating Procedure. No analytical anomalies or non-conformances were noted by the laboratory during the processing of these samples.

**GeoLabs, Inc.**

**Reported Date:** 04-Jun-08

**CLIENT:** Natural Remediation  
**Lab Order:** 0806021  
**Project:**  
**Lab ID:** 0806021-001

**Client Sample ID:** 0-6  
**Collection Date:** 5/21/2008  
**Date Received:** 6/2/2008  
**Matrix:** SOIL

Analyses	Result	Det. Limit	Qual	Units	DF	Date Analyzed
<b>POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS - SW8082</b>						Analyst: GP
Aroclor 1016/1242	ND	67.6		µg/Kg-dry	1	6/2/2008
Aroclor 1221	ND	67.6		µg/Kg-dry	1	6/2/2008
Aroclor 1232	ND	67.6		µg/Kg-dry	1	6/2/2008
Aroclor 1248	ND	67.6		µg/Kg-dry	1	6/2/2008
Aroclor 1254	5150	338		µg/Kg-dry	5	6/2/2008
Aroclor 1260	ND	67.6		µg/Kg-dry	1	6/2/2008
Aroclor 1262	ND	67.6		µg/Kg-dry	1	6/2/2008
Aroclor 1268	ND	67.6		µg/Kg-dry	1	6/2/2008
Surr: Decachlorobiphenyl Sig 1	54.0	30-150		%REC	1	6/2/2008
Surr: Decachlorobiphenyl Sig 2	52.0	30-150		%REC	1	6/2/2008
Surr: Tetrachloro-m-Xylene Sig 1	68.0	30-150		%REC	1	6/2/2008
Surr: Tetrachloro-m-Xylene Sig 2	70.0	30-150		%REC	1	6/2/2008

<b>Qualifiers:</b>	B	Analyte detected in the associated Method Blank	BRL	Below Reporting Limit
	E	Value above quantitation range	H	Holding times for preparation or analysis exceeded
	J	Analyte detected below quantitation limits	ND	Not Detected at the Reporting Limit
	S	Spike Recovery outside recovery limits		

**GeoLabs, Inc.**

**Reported Date:** 04-Jun-08

**CLIENT:** Natural Remediation  
**Lab Order:** 0806021  
**Project:**  
**Lab ID:** 0806021-002

**Client Sample ID:** 6-12  
**Collection Date:** 5/21/2008 4:50:00 PM  
**Date Received:** 6/2/2008  
**Matrix:** SOIL

Analyses	Result	Det. Limit	Qual	Units	DF	Date Analyzed
<b>POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS - SW8082</b>						Analyst: GP
Aroclor 1016/1242	ND	82.0		µg/Kg-dry	1	6/2/2008
Aroclor 1221	ND	82.0		µg/Kg-dry	1	6/2/2008
Aroclor 1232	ND	82.0		µg/Kg-dry	1	6/2/2008
Aroclor 1248	ND	82.0		µg/Kg-dry	1	6/2/2008
Aroclor 1254	3740	410		µg/Kg-dry	5	6/2/2008
Aroclor 1260	ND	82.0		µg/Kg-dry	1	6/2/2008
Aroclor 1262	ND	82.0		µg/Kg-dry	1	6/2/2008
Aroclor 1268	ND	82.0		µg/Kg-dry	1	6/2/2008
Surr: Decachlorobiphenyl Sig 1	46.0	30-150		%REC	1	6/2/2008
Surr: Decachlorobiphenyl Sig 2	50.0	30-150		%REC	1	6/2/2008
Surr: Tetrachloro-m-Xylene Sig 1	68.0	30-150		%REC	1	6/2/2008
Surr: Tetrachloro-m-Xylene Sig 2	68.0	30-150		%REC	1	6/2/2008

**Qualifiers:** B Analyte detected in the associated Method Blank  
E Value above quantitation range  
J Analyte detected below quantitation limits  
S Spike Recovery outside recovery limits  
BRL Below Reporting Limit  
H Holding times for preparation or analysis exceeded  
ND Not Detected at the Reporting Limit

**CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD**

GeoLabs, Inc. Environmental Laboratories  
 45 Johnson Lane, Braintree, MA 02184  
 p 781.848.7844 • f 781.848.7811  
 www.geolabs.com

Sample Handling: circle choice  
 Filtration Done  
 Not Needed  
 Lab to do  
 Preservation Lab to do Y/N

Special Instructions  
 Sample June 2 2008  
 0806021

Turnaround: circle one 1-day 2-day	3-day 5/7-days	Data Delivery: circle choice (s) <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fax <input checked="" type="radio"/> email Format: Excel PDF	Requirements: circle choice (s) GW-1 S-1 QC MCP Methods DEP Other _____ CT RCP (Reasonable Confidence Protocols) State / Fed Program - Criteria _____
--	-------------------	--	---

Client: <i>Natural Remediation</i> Address: <i>194 14th Ave South</i> <i>Naples FL 34102</i> Contact: <i>Mike Fitzsimmons</i>	Phone: <i>239-548-3599</i> Fax: <i>239-548-3599</i> email: <i>mike_fitz4@verizon.net</i>	Project: _____ Project PO: _____ Invoice to *: _____
--	--	--

COLLECTION			SAMPLE LOCATION / ID	CONTAINER			GeoLabs SAMPLE NUMBER	Analysis Requested										
DATE	TIME	SAMPLED		TYPE	QUANTITY	MATRIX		COMP	GRAB	Preervative: _____								
5-21	4:45	MR	0-6	0		S	PCB	6021-001	PCB									
5-21	4:50	MR	6-12	0		S	PCB	007										
			Blue															

<b>Matrix Codes:</b> GW = Ground Water    DW = Drinking Water    S = Soil    A = Air WW = Waste Water    SL = Sludge    O = Oil    OT = Other	<b>Received on Ice</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Preservatives</b> 1 = Hcl    3 = H2SO4    5 = NaOH    7 = Other 2 = HNO3    4 = Na2S2O3    6 = MEOH	<b>Containers:</b> A = Amber    B = Bag    O = Other G = Glass    P = Plastic S = Summa    V = Voa
---	--	--	---

Relinquished by: <i>Michael Fitzsimmons</i> Date / Time _____	Received by: <i>R.B.</i> Date / Time <i>6-2-08</i>
---	--



Wednesday, June 04, 2008

Mike Fitzsimmons  
Natural Remediation  
194 14th AvE  
Naples, FL 34102

GeoLabs, Inc.  
45 Johnson Lane  
Braintree MA 02184  
Tele: 781 848 7844  
Fax: 781 848 7811

TEL: 239-948-3599

FAX:

Project:

Location:

Order No.: 0806022

Dear Mike Fitzsimmons:

GeoLabs, Inc. received 1 sample(s) on 6/2/2008 for the analyses presented in the following report.

There were no problems with the analyses and all data for associated QC met EPA or laboratory specifications.

If you have any questions regarding these tests results, please feel free to call.

Sincerely,

Jim Chen  
Laboratory Director

**Certifications:**

CT (PH-0148) - MA (M-MA015) - NH (2508) - NJ (MA009) - NY (11796) - RI (LA000252)

---

**CLIENT:** Natural Remediation

**Project:**

**Lab Order:** 0806022

**CASE NARRATIVE**

---

Physical Condition of Samples

The project was received by the laboratory in satisfactory condition. The sample(s) were received undamaged, in appropriate containers with the correct preservation.

Project Documentation

The project was accompanied by satisfactory Chain of Custody documentation.

Analysis of Sample(s)

All extractable samples were extracted and analyzed and any Volatile samples were analyzed within method specified holding times and according to GeoLabs documented Standard Operating Procedure. No analytical anomalies or non-conformances were noted by the laboratory during the processing of these samples.

**GeoLabs, Inc.**

Reported Date: 04-Jun-08

CLIENT: Natural Remediation  
Lab Order: 0806022  
Project:  
Lab ID: 0806022-001

Client Sample ID: YELLOW  
Collection Date: 5/21/2008  
Date Received: 6/2/2008  
Matrix: SOIL

Analyses	Result	Det. Limit	Qual	Units	DF	Date Analyzed
<b>POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS - SW8082</b>						Analyst: GP
Aroclor 1016/1242	ND	87.7		µg/Kg-dry	1	6/2/2008
Aroclor 1221	ND	87.7		µg/Kg-dry	1	6/2/2008
Aroclor 1232	ND	87.7		µg/Kg-dry	1	6/2/2008
Aroclor 1248	ND	87.7		µg/Kg-dry	1	6/2/2008
Aroclor 1254	124	87.7		µg/Kg-dry	1	6/2/2008
Aroclor 1260	ND	87.7		µg/Kg-dry	1	6/2/2008
Aroclor 1262	ND	87.7		µg/Kg-dry	1	6/2/2008
Aroclor 1268	ND	87.7		µg/Kg-dry	1	6/2/2008
Surr: Decachlorobiphenyl Sig 1	52.0	30-150		%REC	1	6/2/2008
Surr: Decachlorobiphenyl Sig 2	52.0	30-150		%REC	1	6/2/2008
Surr: Tetrachloro-m-Xylene Sig 1	70.0	30-150		%REC	1	6/2/2008
Surr: Tetrachloro-m-Xylene Sig 2	70.0	30-150		%REC	1	6/2/2008

Qualifiers: B Analyte detected in the associated Method Blank  
E Value above quantitation range  
J Analyte detected below quantitation limits  
S Spike Recovery outside recovery limits

BRL Below Reporting Limit  
H Holding times for preparation or analysis exceeded  
ND Not Detected at the Reporting Limit



Fletcher's  
4-9  
447722



"Adam Langmaid"  
<adam.langmaid@gmail.com>

06/20/2008 11:09 AM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA

cc

bcc

SC

Subject Re: Milford NH Fletcher paint Superfund site

I would like to elaborate, thanks:

I suggest changing the truck route used for the Mill Street location clean-up as follows:

instead of turning south onto West St and then east onto Knight St, and then Mill St to the location, I suggest the trucks continue east on Elm St past West St and turn south onto Cottage St.

The reasons for this change are:

- 1) The new route is more direct (fewer turns) and has less impact on residential areas (namely West St, Knight St, and Mill St residences).
- 2) The Mill St portion of the current route contains a blind turn on a rather narrow stretch of road (cemetary to the north and Car repair shop to the south). This road is frequented by pedestrians and bikers and with no sidewalk on this road, travel for these groups will become much more hazardous with the increased truck traffic.
- 3) The industrial / commercial area on the corner of Cottage and Mill St appears to be a better staging area than Mill St for loading the trucks. Under the current route the staging area would presumably be Mill St, thereby causing even more disruption to the residences on Mill St.

In response to my question about changing the truck route during the June 17th Public Information Meeting, the GE Program Manager mentioned that the route I was suggesting was not possible because truck staging could not happen at the corner of Cottage and Mill Sts. I don't understand why this is the case and I would like a more detailed explanation of his reasoning. Also, the GE Program Manager mentioned that the current route is better because it takes advantage of a traffic light at the corner of West St and Elm St. I understand that a traffic light would make it easier for the trucks to get into and out of the area, but you could just as easily have a police officer direct traffic at the corner of Elm and Cottage St. Even at a rate of \$100 / hr. adding this cost for the number of days where the Mill St location is being worked on would be a fraction of the total project cost, plus I suspect a police officer will be on site during the time when road work is being done on Elm St.

Regards,

Adam Langmaid

On Wed, Jun 18, 2008 at 12:01 PM, <[sprague.cheryl@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:sprague.cheryl@epamail.epa.gov)> wrote:  
HI -

Thanks you for attending the meeting last night and your comment.

Your email below is sufficient to be recorded as a comment and will be responded to as will other comments we receive at the close of the comment period. If you would like to elaborate more on your comment, just send me another email, otherwise I will include the one below.

We appreciate hearing all concerns from nearby residents.

Thanks

Cheryl L. Sprague  
Remedial Project Manager  
US EPA - Region 1  
Office of Site Remediation and Restoration  
1 Congress St. Suite 1100 (HBO)  
Boston, MA 02114  
Phone: 617/918-1244  
Fax: 617/918-1291

"Adam Langmaid"  
<[adam.langmaid@gmail.com](mailto:adam.langmaid@gmail.com)>

06/18/2008 10:59 AM  
To  
Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc

Subject  
Milford NH fletcher paint  
superfund site



"Phil Jewett"  
<pjewett@pennichuckbrewing.com>

06/18/2008 10:40 AM

Please respond to  
<pjewett@pennichuckbrewing.com>

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc "Bill Parker" <bparker@milford.nh.gov>,  
<tandrews@des.state.nh.us>

bcc

Subject Fletcher Paint Superfund Site

Center  
Fletcher  
4-9  
447723

Cheryl,

Thank you for the information that was shared with the Town of Milford last night, the oversight of not personally being invited to the meeting aside. I wanted to take a moment to rephrase and restate my questions and comments I offered last night. At some point I would hope there will be additional dialog between Pennichuck Brewing Company and the Town of Milford, the EPA, GE, the Mayo Group and the other Lessees in the former Permattach building located at 127 Elm St.

Our building owner, The Mayo Group (a.k.a. Mayo Nine, LLC) has never been very good about communications with its lessees and has obviously failed to notify any of us as to the offering of our parking space and clear access to our building for use during the Fletcher cleanup operations. Something I am not completely opposed to but my lease agreement requires us to pay for preventive maintenance and repairs to the building and common areas including the parking areas. I have several concerns with our parking area becoming the primary parking area/access to Keyes Field during the cleanup period as follows;

1. Added wear and tear on the asphalt which may accelerate the need to be resealed and/or repaired.
2. Cars parking illegally and blocking access to lessee loading/unloading zones and emergency vehicle access, all of which currently happen every day and will only stand to increase with the added traffic.
3. Associated with the illegal parking that currently happens along the eastern side of our building (our primary access to the brewery) we have begun noticing some damage to the building where cars are pulling up too close to the building and hitting it. This will obviously become more of an issue with additional traffic flow if the illegal parking is not brought under control.
4. With the added vehicle traffic and associated increase to pedestrian traffic, there comes an increased risk of vandalism which has not been an issue to this point.
5. Our parking lot is almost always full starting from 3pm until after sunset, 6 days a week. These vehicles are 98% Keyes Field related sporting events and practices and we aren't even the primary parking area for Keyes Field. I am sure that our parking area will not contain enough legal parking slots to support the additional traffic inflows.
6. Exiting our driveway onto Elm Street is extremely dangerous due to a rise in the road just to the east. Vehicles traveling westbound on Elm Street that are speeding make it difficult to enter Elm St. in either direction. The added traffic inflow/outflow during cleanup operations may cause a relative increase in traffic accidents at this "intersection". While this building was in operation as Permattach Corp. a blinking yellow caution light was installed above Elm Street which I can only imagine became necessary after several accidents had taken place as employees and/or various delivery vehicles entered/exited 127 Elm St.

Last night I mentioned that our Fire and EMS departments have outgrown their current facilities. The taxpayers have previously denied bond referendums to build a new Fire and Ambulance station over the last couple of years. I believe the town is now looking at trying again by presenting another referendum to the taxpayers. In addition, the Milford Ambulance Service is quickly reaching end of service life on the 1999 model ambulance that is currently in service. In order to stand a possibility of getting into a new station, the service has been asked to hold onto the 1999 ambulance for at least another year. The bottom line here is that with a savings of \$8.8 million dollars that may be realized by changing the way this

Hello Cheryl,

My name is Adam Langmaid, I am a Milford resident and attended the meeting last night at the town hall. After the presentation I asked the question about the truck route, suggesting that for the Mill St. location the trucks continue east bound on Elm St (past West St), and then turn south onto Cottage st to the site location (instead of turning south onto West st, then east onto Knight st.). I would like to enter my comment to the public record. I believe it was mentioned last night that there would be a mechanism to enter comments electronically (ie., via the Web). If so, please send me the url.

Thanks,

Adam Langmaid

EPA Superfund site will be cleaned up, if corporate giant General Electric can offer at least 10% of the projected savings to the Town of Milford, a new Fire and Ambulance station could be made possible.

Lastly, what I didn't hear anyone from G.E. or the EPA say was what the Town of Milford will get in return for 110 days of toleration and disruption of services, traffic flow and the years of having a contaminated community not to mention the years of required continued monitoring after the cleanup has been completed. To just say that cleaning up the site is enough, just isn't enough. What I did hear G.E. say last night was that a tree corridor would be established but I was left thinking that G.E. would not even be responsible for planting the trees. In fact, I thought I heard the gentleman from G.E. state that "Milford would then be able to plant trees". Therefore, I would ask that the EPA (REQUIRE) G.E. to share a percentage of this proposed savings with the Town of Milford:

I look forward to hearing from you on these issues and rest assured, I will be in attendance at the next meeting to continue to express my concerns and comments. I do welcome dialog so that the parking issues can be resolved so if there is a time and place that this can be discussed, please let me know.

Cheers,

Phil Jewett, President  
Pennichuck Brewing Company, Inc.  
127C Elm St.  
Milford, NH 03055  
Phone: 603-672-2750

Cc: Bill Parker, Town of Milford, Dir. Planning & Development  
Cc: Tom Andrews, NHDES

Fletcher's

4-9

447724



"Nancy Foster"  
<fostern1@comcast.net>

06/18/2008 12:16 PM

Please respond to  
"Nancy Foster"  
<fostern1@comcast.net>

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA

cc

bcc

Subject Milford Site

History:

✉ This message has been replied to.

Hi Cheryl,

I was at the meeting in Milford last night and have a couple of questions.

1. Where does the contaminated soil go once it leaves Milford?
2. Does GE stop having any responsibility for the soil once it leaves the site?
3. Is GE required to pay for cleaning the soil off-site?

Thanks,

Nancy Bean Foster  
Union Leader Correspondent  
603-654-3271

State Land Records Center  
Site: Fletcher's  
Invoice: 49  
Order: 447725



"Johnson, David G"  
<JOHNSON.D@CLEANHAR  
BORS.COM>

06/15/2008 09:14 PM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA

cc "tandrews@des.state.nh.us" <tandrews@des.state.nh.us>

bcc

Subject looking to move 100,000 tons off site

FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS & STORAGE

Click here for interactive map<  
<http://map3.epa.gov/enviromapper/scripts/.esrimap?name=superMapperN&Cmd=ZoomInByFAC&siteID=0101085>>  
[[http://yosemite.epa.gov/r1/npl\\_pad.nsf/701b6886f189ceae85256bd20014e93d/e9c7c97347501d608525691f0063f6c8/FS\\_SiteMap/0.17E!OpenElement&FieldElemFormat=gif](http://yosemite.epa.gov/r1/npl_pad.nsf/701b6886f189ceae85256bd20014e93d/e9c7c97347501d608525691f0063f6c8/FS_SiteMap/0.17E!OpenElement&FieldElemFormat=gif)]<  
<http://134.67.99.113/sf/emsuperfund.asp?yc=+42.835800&xc=-071.655400&action=zomto>>  
Get an interactive map.<  
<http://134.67.99.113/sf/emsuperfund.asp?yc=+42.835800&xc=-071.655400&action=zomto>>

Milford, New Hampshire  
Hillsborough County  
Street Address: 39 ELM ST.  
Zip Code: 03055  
Congressional  
District(s):  
02  
EPA ID #: NHD001079649  
Site ID #: 0101085  
Site Aliases:

Fletcher Paint on Elm Street, Fletcher Storage Facility on Mill Street

Looking for an opportunity to bid on this project. Are you going to send out an RFP for the disposal and transportation or are you having this assigned to an engineering/consulting firm. Please advise.

Thank you

Dave Johnson

NH Account Manager

Clean Harbors

mobile:603-738-7696

Records Center  
Fletcher  
4-9  
447726



John.Turcogearge@veoliaes.  
com  
06/13/2008 01:42 PM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc  
bcc

Subject Fletcher Paint Superfund site

5

History:  This message has been replied to.

Hi Cheryl. I am the account manager for Veolia Environmental in New Hampshire. I read an article in yesterday's paper concerning the Fletcher Paint Superfund site in Milford, NH. I will be attending the meeting at Milford town hall next week. Do you know if a contractor has been chosen to provide treatment, transportation and/ or disposal for the contaminated soil? Veolia would like to submit a bid for this very important cleanup effort. Do you know who bids should be submitted to? Any assistance you could offer would be greatly appreciated. Thank you and have a great weekend,

John

John Turcogearge  
Account Manager  
Veolia ES Technical Solutions  
ph: 508 804 4810  
fax:508 804 4837  
cell: 603 325 2034



John.Turcogearge@veoliaes.  
com  
06/13/2008 04:22 PM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc  
bcc  
Subject Re: Fletcher Paint Superfund site

Thank you very much,  
John

John Turcogearge  
Account Manager  
Veolia ES Technical Solutions  
ph: 508 804 4810  
fax: 508 804 4837  
cell: 603 325 2034

sprague.cheryl@epam  
ail.epa.gov  
John.Turcogearge@veoliaes.com

To:

06/13/08 04:24 PM  
Superfund site

cc:

Subject: Re: Fletcher Paint

Hi ~

The contractor has not been procured yet. GE will likely go out to bid early next year, after the final design has been approved by the EPA. Both Paul Hare from GE and Corey Averill from Arcadis BBL will be at the meeting and are the contacts you are looking for.

Cheryl L. Sprague  
Remedial Project Manager  
US EPA - Region 1  
Office of Site Remediation and Restoration  
1 Congress St. Suite 1100 (HBO)  
Boston, MA 02114  
Phone: 617/918-1244  
Fax: 617/918-1291

John.Turcogearge  
@veoliaes.com

06/13/2008 01:42

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA

PM

cc

Subject  
Fletcher Paint Superfund site

Hi Cheryl. I am the account manager for Veolia Environmental in New Hampshire. I read an article in yesterday's paper concerning the Fletcher Paint Superfund site in Milford, NH. I will be attending the meeting at Milford town hall next week. Do you know if a contractor has been chosen to provide treatment, transportation and/ or disposal for the contaminated soil? Veolia would like to submit a bid for this very important cleanup effort. Do you know who bids should be submitted to? Any assistance you could offer would be greatly appreciated. Thank you and have a great weekend,

John

John Turcogee  
Account Manager  
Veolia ES Technical Solutions  
ph: 508 804 4810  
fax: 508 804 4837  
cell: 603 325 2034

**Use This Space to Write Your Comments**  
or to be added to the mailing list

EPA encourages you to provide your written comments and ideas about the proposed cleanup change under consideration for dealing with the contamination at the Fletcher's Paint Superfund Site. You can use the form below to send written comments. If you have questions about how to comment, please call EPA Community Involvement Coordinator Pam Harting-Barrat at 617.918.1318. Please mail this form or additional sheets of written comments, postmarked no later than July 19, 2008 to:

**Cheryl Sprague**  
Remedial Project Manager  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region I, (HBO)  
1 Congress Street, Suite 1100  
Boston, MA 02114 - 2023  
or E-Mail to: [sprague.cheryl@epa.gov](mailto:sprague.cheryl@epa.gov)

Does EPA know that contractor who "called" Elm St site - crushed a drain pipe w/ heavy equipment - which falls to drain and causes my cottage street property to flood every spring?

Will this be remedied in conjunction with Milford Public works employee Carl Samero who said they could repair it by noon if allowed to?

Optional:  
Name  
Affiliation  
Address

Brendan Philbrick  
7 Cottage Street - Owner  
75 Cranhill Rd.

City

Lyndeboro State NH

603 654-9737



**Mailing list additions, deletions or changes**

If you did not receive this through the mail and would like to

- be added to the site mailing list      Name \_\_\_\_\_
- note a change of address
- be deleted from the mailing list      Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Please check the appropriate box and fill in the correct address information above.

**Fold, staple, stamp, and mail**-----

B. Philbrick  
 75 Cream Hill Rd.  
 Lyndeboro, NH  
 03082

HBO



**Cheryl Sprague**  
**Remedial Project Manager**  
**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**  
**Region I (HBO)**  
**1 Congress Street, Suite 1100**  
**Boston, MA 02114-2023**

## Use This Space to Write Your Comments or to be added to the mailing list

EPA encourages you to provide your written comments and ideas about the proposed cleanup change under consideration for dealing with the contamination at the Fletcher's Paint Superfund Site. You can use the form below to send written comments. If you have questions about how to comment, please call EPA Community Involvement Coordinator Pam Harting-Barrat at 617.918.1318. Please mail this form or additional sheets of written comments, postmarked no later than July 19, 2008 to:

**Cheryl Sprague**  
Remedial Project Manager  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region I, (HBO)  
1 Congress Street, Suite 1100  
Boston, MA 02114 - 2023  
or E-Mail to: [sprague.cheryl@epa.gov](mailto:sprague.cheryl@epa.gov)

Thank you for speaking to me after the June 17<sup>th</sup> meeting. My feeling is that the new OSD plan should be selected. If it was not a valid option, the EPA would not be suggesting it to the public. Clearly, the cost comparison and construction schedules favor the OSD plan.

Keyes Park is a vital component of the community. After speaking with you, my sense is that this is understood by all in the decision-making process. Any plan that is selected must later involve a meeting held by town officials on how and where access to the park would take place.

Milford High School uses the Keyes Park property for baseball, softball, and tennis contests. To be displaced would be devastating. If these activities can continue while a cleanup plan is taking place would be ideal. I do question how this can happen as our teams would be using the park M-F from 2:30-6:30 for practices and games. The current parking area next to the baseball field is so close, what about the foul balls that are hit? Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Optional:

Name

Marc Maurais

Affiliation

Milford High School - Director of Athletics

Address

100 West St.

City

Milford

State NH

**Mailing list additions, deletions or changes**

If you did not receive this through the mail and would like to

- be added to the site mailing list      Name \_\_\_\_\_
- note a change of address
- be deleted from the mailing list      Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Please check the appropriate box and fill in the correct address information above.



19 JUN 2008 PM 3 L  
MANCHESTER NH 031

Fold, staple, stamp, and mail



02114+2023 0011

Maurais  
100 West St.  
Milford, NH 03055

HBO



**Cheryl Sprague**  
**Remedial Project Manager**  
**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**  
**Region I (HBO)**  
**1 Congress Street, Suite 1100**  
**Boston, MA 02114 -2023**

Site: Fletcher's

ID: 4.9

File: 447729

## Use This Space to Write Your Comments

or to be added to the mailing list

EPA encourages you to provide your written comments and ideas about the proposed cleanup change under consideration for dealing with the contamination at the Fletcher's Paint Superfund Site. You can use the form below to send written comments. If you have questions about how to comment, please call EPA Community Involvement Coordinator Pam Harting-Barrat at 617.918.1318. Please mail this form or additional sheets of written comments, postmarked no later than July 19, 2008 to:

**Cheryl Sprague**  
**Remedial Project Manager**  
**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**  
**Region I, (HBO)**  
**1 Congress Street, Suite 1100**  
**Boston, MA 02114 - 2023**  
**or E-Mail to: sprague.cheryl@epa.gov**

Cheryl

The Bank is delighted to read the proposed changes to the Remediation Plan for Fletcher's Paint. From the beginning we have felt traveling the soil off site would present the least amount of long term disruption to the area. Lake Success Bank is in full support of the Amended Plan.

Best Regards

Bill

Optional:

Name

William J. MEYER Executive Vice President

Affiliation

Lake Success Bank

Address

9 MAIN ST

City

Newport

State

RI

**Mailing list additions, deletions or changes**

If you did not receive this through the mail and would like to

- be added to the site mailing list
- note a change of address
- be deleted from the mailing list

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Please check the appropriate box and fill in the correct address information above.

**Fold, staple, stamp, and mail**-----

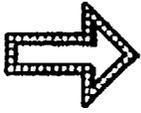
Lake Success Bank  
03773



**Cheryl Sprague  
Remedial Project Manager  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region I (HBO)  
1 Congress Street, Suite 1100  
Boston, MA 02114 -2023**

H  
B  
O ✓

SAU40 Records Center  
Serial: Fletcher's  
Index: 4-9  
Number: 447730



Cheryl  
Sprague/R1/USEPA/US  
07/16/2008 12:30 PM

To "Trojano, Michael" <MTrojano@SAU40.com>  
cc  
bcc  
Subject Re: Egress from the Jacques School

Hi Mike -

I'll pass along your suggestion to GE - however I don't think that there is enough room at the back of the cemetery, and the eastern portion of the Elm Street site will actually have the deepest excavations so the current design has no trucks on the back of the property (they would come in from Keyes Drive up to the excavation.) The river cleanup down the road might need a second egress so this might work then.

Keep thinking and passing along your thoughts - always helpful to have many minds together.

Cheryl L. Sprague  
Remedial Project Manager  
US EPA - Region 1  
Office of Site Remediation and Restoration  
1 Congress St. Suite 1100 (HBO)  
Boston, MA 02114  
Phone: 617/918-1244  
Fax: 617/918-1291  
"Trojano, Michael" <MTrojano@SAU40.com>



"Trojano, Michael"  
<MTrojano@SAU40.com>  
07/15/2008 12:19 PM

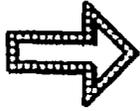
To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc "Foss, John" <JFoss@SAU40.com>  
Subject Egress from the Jacques School

Hi Cheryl;

I am inquiring to see if, as part of the project, it would be possible to construct a second point of egress from the west end of the Jacques school. The exit would run along the river bank and probably incorporate an unused rear corner of the commentary, continuing through the Fletcher site and connecting to Keys drive or ending along Elm st. near the entrance to Keys drive. I don't know if this makes sense or even if it is technically possible (at a reasonable cost). It would improve traffic flow for the community by reducing congestion near the oval and provide the safety feature of a second form on egress.

Thanks for the consideration,

Michael J. Trojano  
Business Administrator  
Milford School District



Cheryl  
Sprague/R1/USEPA/US  
07/16/2008 12:32 PM

To paul.hare@ge.com, Mike Jasinski/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc  
bcc  
Subject Fw: Egress from the Jacques School

Hi Paul -

Mike Trojano sent me this email regarding consideration for egress around the site.... replied back no really enough room at back of cemetery and deep excavations prevent pathway during construction. Is a thought to use that back area of Jacques for river access down the road though.

Cheryl L. Sprague  
Remedial Project Manager  
US EPA - Region 1  
Office of Site Remediation and Restoration  
1 Congress St. Suite 1100 (HBO)  
Boston, MA 02114  
Phone: 617/918-1244  
Fax: 617/918-1291

--- Forwarded by Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US on 07/16/2008 12:30 PM ---



"Trojano, Michael"  
<MTrojano@SAU40.com>  
07/15/2008 12:19 PM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc "Foss, John" <JFoss@SAU40.com>  
Subject Egress from the Jacques School

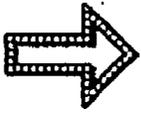
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Thanks for the consideration,

Michael J. Trojano  
Business Administrator  
Milford School District

Site Remediation Center  
Site: Fletcher's  
Phase: 4.9  
Case: 447731



Cheryl  
Sprague/R1/USEPA/US  
07/14/2008 03:27 PM

To Kathy Cleveland <kcleveland@cabinet.com>  
cc Pamela Harting-Barrat/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
bcc  
Subject Re: Millford, NH

Hi Kathy -

In response to your email with questions below:

1) 1. Does the test well show contamination lessening over the past 20 years, and if so might not it be better to leave the Fletcher site alone?

EPA response: There are many groundwater monitoring wells at the Fletcher site, not just one "test well". Each monitoring well is installed for a specific reason - whether it be to monitor the span of contamination or the concentration within the site. Therefore the monitoring data needs to be reviewed in such a context.

Generally speaking, the volatile organic compounds in groundwater have decreased since we first began monitoring on-site contamination in the early nineties. PCB and trichlorobenzene contamination have not decreased in groundwater. The concentrations of groundwater contamination are at the highest within the Mill Street area of the site.

Leaving the soils alone would not be protective nor solve the problem of groundwater contamination in the future. While one or more contaminant in groundwater may see some general decreases in concentration due to the high volume of groundwater moving through the site to the river, the contamination in the soils are not decreasing and these contaminated soils would act as a long term source of continuing groundwater contamination. Some contaminated soils also exist below the water table at the Mill Street area of the site (therefore remain in contact with passing groundwater). Leaving the site alone would not be protective of human health and the environment nor would it comply with federal or state regulations and therefore cannot be considered.

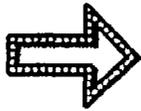
2) Will any residents of nearby houses have to be moved during the cleanup and if so who pays for that?

EPA response: At this time, the designs allow residents in nearby houses access to their houses during construction. Temporary access roads have been considered in the design to accommodate this. The need to offer relocation will continue to be reviewed throughout the design and construction process as would the details of the implementation of such action.

3) Unfortunately I am told we do not release the names or addresses of the meeting attendees or of those on the site mailing list.

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Phone: 617/918-1244  
Fax: 617/918-1291  
Kathy Cleveland <kcleveland@cabinet.com>

Superfund Records Center  
SITE: Fletcher, F  
INVEST: 4-9  
OTHER: 447732



Cheryl  
Sprague/R1/USEPA/US  
06/26/2008 02:40 PM

To Daymond Steer <dsteer@cabinet.com>  
cc Dave Deegan/R1/USEPA/US@EPA, Pamela  
Harting-Barrat/R1/USEPA/US@EPA, Mike  
Jasinski/R1/USEPA/US@EPA

bcc

Subject Re: Fletcher clean up 

Hi

In response to your email, EPA will consider all comments that we receive on the proposed plan and respond at the end of the comment period as part of the final remedy decision document.

EPA will communicate with GE on these comments as GE performs the design under EPA oversight.

Just a note though to clarify one issue - Elm Street west bound lane closure is temporary and is expected to last about one week, and two way traffic will be maintained.

The current design includes the temporary closure of one lane adjacent to the former Fletcher Elm Street property to excavate the shallow, contaminated soils located below the roadway. Two-Way traffic will be maintained at all times. Traffic will be maintained in one lane with the use of Flag men or a temporary traffic signal. The west bound lane (northern lane - closest to the site) will be closed only during the excavation and pavement replacement activities. Pedestrians will be detoured to the opposite side of Elm Street at the nearby intersection.

The July 8th meeting is a quick and simple version of the more in-depth June 17th meeting. The purpose is to recap the reasons why EPA is seeking a proposed change to an off-site disposal cleanup of the highly contaminated soils rather than the current on-site treatment that is required. The EPA will have a stenographer there to record any comments for the record for those that wish to speak. EPA has received many comments already via the mail and e-mail.

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Daymond Steer <dsteer@cabinet.com>



Daymond Steer  
<dsteer@cabinet.com>  
06/26/2008 01:10 PM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc

Subject Fletcher clean up

Hi Cheryl,

This is Daymond Steer at The Cabinet Press. I'm writing you about the Fletcher Superfund cleanup.

Several local business owners are worried that the cleanup and road work will choke off their businesses if Route 101 is partially closed for 14 months.

Some have suggested that GE or the EPA should compensate them for lost revenue. (You may have gotten an e-mail from Phil Jewett about that).

Others have suggested that the clean up take place at night so that it doesn't interfere with day time businesses. They want more information about how this project will affect them.

Will there be any information presented at the July 8 meeting?

Have you found any ways to incorporate the concerns brought up at the last meeting into the project plans?

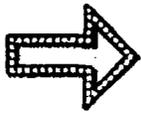
Can the EPA force GE to compensate local business owners?

What happens if many of our businesses on the West end of Milford fail because of the cleanup?

Thanks,

Daymond Steer  
673-3100 x 31

State Records Center  
SITE: Fletcher's  
DATE: 4-9  
OTHER: 447733



Cheryl  
Sprague/R1/USEPA/US  
06/30/2008 05:38 PM

To Kathy Cleveland <kcleland@cabinet.com>  
cc paul.hare@ge.com, Pamela  
Harting-Barrat/R1/USEPA/US@EPA, Dave  
Deegan/R1/USEPA/US@EPA

bcc

Subject Re: Fletcher-GE

Hi Kathy -

EPA will review the materials we received on this technology as part of the comments to the Proposed Soil Cleanup change to Off-Site Disposal.

In light of the fact that EPA has reviewed numerous and various technologies for the cleanup of this site since 1994, have spent the past several years reviewing cleanup design documents and having just proposed a change in the remedy to off-site disposal, it is- however -unlikely that EPA would consider reviewing another technology for the soil cleanup at the Fletcher's Paint Site.

I would be glad to speak with you at the Public Hearing if you have further questions.

Cheryl L. Sprague  
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Kathy Cleveland  
<kcleland@cabinet.com>  
06/30/2008 03:12 PM

To Cheryl Sprague/R1/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc

Subject Re: Fletcher-GE

Cheryl,  
Thanks. He said Paul Hare said he passed my question on to you. It's about Emerald Bay Environmental Service's in situ process. Could you comment on its feasibility?  
Kathy Cleveland

> HI Kathy

