STATEMENT OF BASIS/FINAL DECISION AND RESPONSE TO COMMENTS SUMMARY

REGION II
ID# 7788

Channel Master
Division of Avnet, Inc.
Ellenville, NY
(Signed April 17, 1991)

Facility/Unit Type:	**Former television antenna manufacturer**
Contaminants:	**1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA); 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA); 1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE); Trans 1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans 1,2-DCE); VOCs; Heavy metals**
Media:	**Ground water**
Remedy:	**Ground-water pump and treat with packed column air stripper**

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

In 1990, EPA issued a HSWA permit to Channel Master pursuant to Section 3004(u) of RCRA. The permit required Channel Master to conduct an RFI. Channel Master manufactured television antennas and related accessory items including mounting hardware, transmission cable and installation kits until operations ceased in 1984 when Channel Master moved its operations to North Carolina. In December 1984, Channel Master sold the main plant property to Imperial Shrade Company. At the time of the sale, Channel Master agreed to be responsible for any corrective action at the site related to its past operations. The land use surrounding the facility is commercial, light industrial, and residential. Manufacturing processes generated hazardous wastes that were stored on-site in containers and a surface impoundment.

At the time of the sale of the property, Channel Master closed the container storage area and the chemical treatment system SWMUs through cleaning and dismantling. In 1985, the solvent storage tank was removed. In 1986, Channel Master closed the surface impoundment. Recent data indicate the presence of slightly elevated levels of arsenic and lead in two downgradient monitoring wells. A ground-water program has been implemented to monitor the contaminants. In 1986, Channel Master commenced a groundwater pump and treat interim corrective measure to remediate contamination beneath the plant building.

Ground water beneath the facility generally flows to the east. The average depth to groundwater is approximately 10 feet. The topography of the site is fairly level, sloping towards Sandburg Creek, to the east. The Fantine Kill Creek is located to the south of the facility. The underlying geologic materials consist of glacial outwash sands covered by lacustrine deposits.

During facility closure activities at the Channel Master facility, ground-water contamination was found beneath the main plant building in an area where process wastewaters were believed to have

CONTAMINATION DETECTED AND CLEANUP GOALS

Media	Est. Vol.	Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (ppb)	Action Level	Cleanup Goal (ppb) (A)	Point of Compliance**
ground water	not given	Benzene	1,200*	ND (B)	non-detectable (B)	BH-16, BH-11B
		Chlorobenzene	840	5.0	5.0	
		Chloroform	6,000	100.0 (A)	100.0 (A)	
		1,2-Dichlorobenzene	2.6	5.0	5.0	
		1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,800	5.0	5.0	
		1,1-DCA	3,200	5.0	5.0	
		1,2-DCA	14,000	5.0	5.0	
		1,1-DCE	17,000	5.0	5.0	
		trans 1,2-DCE	134	5.0	5.0	
		Methylene Chloroide	830,000	5.0	5.0	
		1,1,2,2-PCA	1.0	5.0	5.0	
		Toluene	8,100	5.0	5.0	
		1,1,1-TCA	900,000	5.0	5.0	
		TCE	3.0	5.0	5.0	
		Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	6.2*	50.0	50.0	
		Naphthalene	3.6*	50.0	50.0	
		Pentachlorophenol	77*	5.0	5.0	
		4,4-DDE	4.7	ND (B)	non-detectable (B)	
		Arsenic	9*	25.0	25.0	
		Barium	117*	1,000.0	1,000.0	
		Mercury	0.27	2.0	2.0	
		Silver	9.4*	50.0	50.0	

(A) The total concentration of all organic constituents, excluding pesticides, herbicides, vinyl chloride, and trihalomethanes, shall not exceed 100.0 ug/l.
(B) The concentration shall not be at or above the method detection limit established by Method 8020.
(C) Total concentration of all trihalomethanes not to exceed 100.
(D) The concentration shall not be at or above the method detection limit established by Method 8080.
* Indicates an estimated value.
** A point of compliance for the plume area has not been officially established because the downgradient limit of a waste management area has not been defined. Corrective Measures Performance monitoring program requirements normally applied to point of compliance wells will be satisfied through sampling of wells BH-16 and BH-11B.

been released from the plant sewer system. Channel Master conducted an RFI and found that groundwater contamination was limited to a 10,000 square foot area of the water table aquifer beneath an area of the plant building where solvents were used.

Nine SWMUs have been identified at the facility. The SWMUs identified include a surface impoundment; chemical treatment system; former location of solvent storage tank; container storage area; process waste/stormwater sewers; oil collection sumps; sluice box and wet well for surface impoundment; drainage ditch; and release area at the process sewer beneath the plant building.

EXPOSURE PATHWAYS

Contaminant pathways that may impact human health or the environment are somewhat limited. The town is on a public water supply system, and all withdrawal wells and reservoir are upgradient from the facility. Potential receptor of contamination would most likely be Sandburg

Creek, resulting from contaminated ground water being transported through the aquifer. Sandburg Creek is classified by the State of New York as a surface water used for recreation and fishing.

SELECTED REMEDY

The selected remedy will utilize existing ground-water pump and treat system and ground-water monitoring program to remediate the ground-water contamination beneath the main plant building. Treatment will be accomplished with air stripping to remove VOCs from the ground water.

The remedy selected will use proven technologies and protect human health and the environment.

Treated ground water will be discharged to Sandburg Creek, pursuant to a New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit. NYSDEC issued an air permit to Channel Master for the construction and operation of the air stripper.

The installation cost of the stripping tower was $55,000. Channel Master has estimated that the cost (in 1991 dollars) for groundwater corrective action sampling, analysis and reporting for the five year period (1991-1996) would total approximately $315,000.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES CONSIDERED

None.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

EPA and NYSDEC issued a joint public notice regarding the EPA Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) permit and State Hazardous Waste Management post-closure permit, respectively. The public comment period extended from March 9, 1990 to April 17, 1990. EPA received two sets of written comments on the HSWA permit. The comments were not significant and did not result in changes to the original proposed corrective measure. EPA responded to all comments on the HSWA permit in the Response to Comments.

NEXT STEPS

The former location of the solvent storage tank was an addtional study area investigated as part of the permit. In addition, the permit requires implementation of a RFI for the soils beneath the building when the release area at the process sewer beneath the plant building becomes accessible for investigation.

KEY WORDS
ground water; ingestion, dermal contact; VOCs; air stripping,

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