

at a minimum, for VOCs, PCB in vapor phase and PCB particulates. To limit potential air emissions the following methods may be implemented: enclosure of the work areas; emission suppression techniques (ie. foam, water spray); and containment of excavated soils.

EPA anticipates that some amount of off-site wetlands areas will be impacted by soil excavation. For those areas, steps will be taken as described in component 7, to minimize potential destruction or loss of wetlands or adverse impacts to organisms.

Upon completion of the excavation of on-site and off-site soils, samples will be collected and evaluated against the cleanup levels for soils (see Section X.B.1). These samples will be used to evaluate the success of excavation.

### 3. Sediment Treatment

The sediment component is composed of: preparation work, excavation/dredging, dewatering, transportation, solidification and disposal. Initial preparation work will include construction of roadways and, where needed, clearing of trees and shrubs. Cleared materials will be disposed of on-site. Initially, sediments from the designated areas shown in Figure 6 will be excavated to a depth of one foot. Dewatering of excavated sediments will be performed (i.e. filter presses) to reduce sediment moisture content. Effluent from the dewatering operation will be treated to comply with state water quality standards, as discussed in Section X.B.3.c. Presently, the EPA expects that activated carbon or the on-site treatment plant will be used to comply with these standards. Treated effluent will be discharged to the unnamed stream. After the dewatering process, the dewatered sediments will be solidified and disposed of on-site above the existing groundwater surface, as described in the preceding section.

An estimated 1,900 cubic yards of sediments in excess of the sediment cleanup levels, as described in Section X.B.2., will be excavated or dredged and transported to the site's landfill area. Areas to be excavated are shown in Figure 6 and described below:

- a. Unnamed stream and tributaries from areas south, east and north of the site to the golf course water hazards
- b. The first water hazard north of the unnamed stream and a portion of the next water hazard.

EPA shall determine when excavation activities will be

Record of Decision  
Remedial Alternative Selection

|        |        |
|--------|--------|
| SITE:  |        |
| BREAK: | 1/1/82 |
| OTHER: |        |

Site Name and Location

Sullivan's Ledge  
New Bedford, Massachusetts

Statement of Purpose

This Decision Document presents the selected remedial action for this site developed in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and to the extent practicable, the National Contingency Plan (NCP); 40 CFR Part 300 et seq., 47 Federal Register 31180 (July 16, 1982), as amended.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has concurred with the selected remedy.

Statement of Basis

This decision is based on the administrative record which was developed in accordance with Section 113(k) of CERCLA and which is available for public review at the information repositories located in the New Bedford Free Public Library, New Bedford, Massachusetts, and at 90 Canal Street, Boston, Massachusetts. The attached index identifies the items which comprise the administrative record upon which the selection of a remedial action is based.

Description of the Selected Remedy

The selected remedial action for the Sullivan's Ledge site consists of source control and management of migration components but excludes action on Middle Marsh which will be addressed as a separate operable unit.

The source control remedial measures include:

- ° Excavation and solidification of approximately 24,000 cubic yards of contaminated on-site and off-site unsaturated soils. The solidified soils will be placed on-site, above the existing ground surface;
- ° Excavation, dewatering and solidification of approximately 1,900 cubic yards of contaminated sediments from the unnamed stream and the first and second golf course water hazards. Solidified sediments will be

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