AMENDED RECORD OF DECISION

Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility

Operable Unit Number 02: Off-Site Groundwater
Operable Unit Number 03: Former Grumman Settling Ponds and Adjacent Areas Off-Site Groundwater

and

Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant

Operable Unit Number 02: Off-Site Groundwater
State Superfund Projects
Bethpage, Nassau County

Site Nos. 130003A & 130003B
December 2019

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

Prepared by
Division of Environmental Remediation
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

DECLARATION STATEMENT – AMENDED RECORD OF DECISION

Selected Remedy for Full Hydraulic Containment of the Navy Grumman Groundwater Plume

Northrop Grumman - Bethpage Facility and Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant Site
Bethpage, Nassau County
Site Nos. 130003A and 130003B
December 2019

Statement of Purpose and Basis

This document presents the remedy to address groundwater contamination, herein referred to as the Navy Grumman groundwater plume, that originated from the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant and that now extends nearly four miles from these two New York State Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites. The remedial program was chosen in accordance with the New York State Environmental Conservation Law and Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (6 NYCRR) Part 375, and is not inconsistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan of March 8, 1990 (40CFR300), as amended.

This decision is based on the Administrative Record of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department) for the Navy Grumman groundwater plume and the public's input to the proposed remedy presented by the Department. A listing of the documents included as a part of the Administrative Record is included in Appendix B of the Amended Record of Decision (AROD).

Description of Selected Remedy

The selected remedy for the site is the construction, long-term operation, and maintenance of a full hydraulic containment and treatment system that can effectively halt the further migration of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume. This remedy also includes a network of mass flux extraction wells within the interior of the plume to expedite cleanup. The elements of the amended remedy (which are intended to supplement remedial element(s) previously selected in existing RODs) are as follows:

1) A remedial design program will be implemented to provide the details necessary for the construction, operation, optimization, maintenance, and monitoring of the remedial program. Green remediation principles and techniques will be implemented to the extent feasible in the design, implementation, and site management of the remedy as per DER-31. The major green remediation components are as follows:

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- Considering the environmental impacts of treatment technologies and remedy stewardship over the long term;
- Reducing direct and indirect greenhouse gases and other emissions;
- Increasing energy efficiency and minimizing use of non-renewable energy;
- Conserving and efficiently managing resources and materials;
- Reducing waste, increasing recycling and increasing reuse of materials which will otherwise be considered a waste;
- Maximizing habitat value and creating habitat when possible;
- Fostering green and healthy communities and working landscapes which balance ecological, economic and social goals; and
- Integrating the remedy with the end use where possible and encouraging green and sustainable re-development.

2) Groundwater extraction and treatment will be implemented to treat site contaminants in the off-site groundwater plume. Based on the current groundwater flow modeling, it is expected that a network of approximately 16 extraction wells will be installed along the margins of the SCG plume (typically 5 ppb TCVOC) to hydraulically contain the Navy Grumman groundwater plume. This well network has been specifically designed to prevent the continued uncontrolled migration of the plume.

   The hydraulic containment extraction wells will be supplemented with approximately eight groundwater extraction wells that will be installed and pumped within the interior of the groundwater plume to achieve capture of site contaminants that exceed 50 ppb. These eight wells are positioned as mass flux wells and specifically designed to capture the bulk of the groundwater contamination mass. In total, these 24 extraction wells will withdraw contaminated groundwater at an approximate combined rate of 12,100 gallons per minute (17.5 MGD). The exact number and locations of the extraction wells will be determined after pre-design sampling, completion of a full engineering design and continued groundwater modeling. This will also assist in finalizing the well depths and pumping rates.

   The extracted groundwater will be treated at one of five groundwater treatment plants using air stripping technology. This air stripping will be implemented ex-situ to remove volatile contaminants from extracted groundwater. Using this technology, the groundwater will be contacted with an air stream to volatilize contaminants from groundwater to air. Following air stripping, the water will be secondarily treated with liquid-phase granulated active carbon (GAC). The GAC will be used to remove dissolved contaminants from extracted groundwater by adsorption. The GAC system will consist of one or more vessels filled with carbon connected in series and/or parallel. Advanced oxidation process (AOP) technology will be used for 1,4-dioxane removal, if necessary, based on data acquired during the remedial design. The extracted air stream containing the volatile contaminants will be treated prior to discharge to the atmosphere using vapor-phase GAC. The above description of the groundwater treatment processes is based on evaluations in the FS. The details of this treatment process will be fully determined during a remedial design program.

   Following withdrawal, contaminated groundwater from 17 of the 24 extraction wells will be pumped to a centralized groundwater treatment plant in the area of the former Northrop Grumman property. This centralized treatment plant will be capable of treating approximately

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8,100 gpm (11.7 MGD). Following treatment, this water will be returned to the aquifer via a newly constructed recharge basin located on the public property within Bethpage State Park. It is expected that a recharge basin approximately 10-acres in size will be necessary to manage the treated water. Seasonally, a portion of the treated water will be beneficially re-used for irrigation purposes by the Bethpage State Park.

Contaminated groundwater withdrawn from four of the 24 extraction wells will be pumped to a second centralized treatment plant near the headwaters of Massapequa Creek. This centralized treatment plant will be capable of treating approximately 2,000 gpm (2.8 MGD). Following treatment, this water will be used to augment flow in Massapequa Creek. This streamflow augmentation will provide environmental benefits (e.g., increased steam flows) to the local aquatic habitat within Massapequa Creek.

Contaminated water from the three remaining groundwater extraction wells will be treated at three smaller, individual, treatment plants located south of the Southern State Parkway. Two of these treatment plants will be capable of treating 1,000 gpm (1.4 MGD) each and the third treatment plant will be capable of treating 500 gpm (0.72 MGD). Treated water from these individual treatment plants will be discharged to three existing recharge basins at a total flow rate of approximately 2,000 gpm (2.9 MGD) to mitigate potential environmental impacts to surface water flow, wetland water levels, and subsea discharge (saltwater intrusion) caused by the extraction of approximately 12,100 gallons per minute (17.5 MGD) of groundwater under this alternative.

Groundwater modeling will be performed during the remedial design program to assist in finalizing the number, size, and locations of recharge basins to be used (and the associated discharge rates), and the amount of treated water that will be discharged to Massapequa Creek (to augment flow) and to Bethpage State Park (for irrigation purposes). To convey water from the extraction wells to the five treatment plants and from the treatment plants to the discharge locations, it is estimated that a total of approximately 124,000 feet (23.5 miles) of underground conveyance piping will be installed as part of this remedy.

The operation of the components of the remedy will continue until the remedial objectives have been achieved, or until the Department determines that continued operation is technically impracticable or not feasible.

3) The remedy assumes that the existing and planned groundwater extraction and treatment remedial systems (i.e., GM-38 [existing], RW-21 [under construction], RE108 Phase I [in design and construction] and RE108 Phase II [in design]) are operating and that the existing and planned on-site remedial actions will be implemented. The existing and planned on-site remedial actions include:
    1. Continued operation of the Bethpage Park Soil Vapor Extraction and Treatment System;
    2. Continued Operation of the Site 1, Former Drum Marshaling Yard, Soil Vapor Extraction Containment System;
    3. Continued implementation of the In-situ Thermal Treatment remedy to address VOC soil contamination in the Former Grumman Settling Ponds/Bethpage Park area;

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4. Implementation of the soil excavation and off-site disposal remedy to address PCB and metals contaminated soil in the Former Grumman Settling Ponds/Bethpage Park area;
5. Continued implementation of the soil excavation and off-site disposal remedy to address PCB contaminated soil in the Site 1, Former Drum Marshaling Yard; and
6. Continued operation of the steam injection system with free product recovery and biosparging at Site 4, Former Underground Storage Tanks area, to address fuel oil contamination.

4) The remedy assumes that the existing water district public water supply wells will continue to pump water at rates equivalent to the average rate for those wells (over a representative six-year period (2010-2015)) during operation of the remedy.

5) The Bethpage Water District Plants 4, 5, and 6 pumping wells will be transitioned over time from public water supply wells to remedial wells. To allow Bethpage Water District to continue to meet municipal demands without these wells, the remedy includes a provision for development of an alternate water supply.

6) Imposition of an institutional control in the form of an environmental easement, deed restriction or an environmental notice on properties where engineering controls (e.g., extraction wells, water treatment plants) are constructed.

7) A Site Management Plan is required, which includes the following:
   - An Institutional and Engineering Control Plan that identifies all use restrictions and engineering controls for the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and NWIRP sites and details the steps and media-specific requirements necessary to ensure the following institutional and/or engineering controls remain in place and effective:
     - Institutional Controls: The Institutional Control/s discussed in Paragraph 5 above.
     - Engineering Controls: The extraction wells, underground conveyance piping, treatment plants, and recharge basins discussed in Paragraphs 2 and 3 above.
   - A Monitoring Plan to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy. The plan includes, but may not be limited to:
     - monitoring of groundwater to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy; and
     - a schedule of monitoring and frequency of submittals to the Department.
   - An Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan to ensure continued operation, maintenance, optimization, monitoring, inspection, and reporting of any mechanical or physical components of the remedy. The plan includes, but is not limited to:
     - procedures for operating and maintaining the remedy;
     - compliance monitoring of treatment systems to ensure proper O&M as well as providing the data for any necessary permit or permit equivalent reporting;
     - maintaining site access controls and Department notification; and
     - providing the Department access to the site and O&M records.

New York State Department of Health Acceptance

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) concurs that the remedy for this site is protective of human health.

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Declaration

The selected remedy is protective of human health and the environment, complies with State and Federal requirements that are legally applicable or relevant and appropriate to the remedial action to the extent practicable, and is cost effective. This remedy utilizes permanent solutions and alternative treatment or resource recovery technologies, to the maximum extent practicable, and satisfies the preference for remedies that reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume as a principal element.

DEC 20 2019

Date

Michael J. Ryan, P.E., Director
Division of Environmental Remediation

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AMENDED RECORD OF DECISION

Northrop Grumman - Bethpage Facility and Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant Site
Bethpage, Nassau County
Site Nos. 130003A and 130003B
December 2019

SECTION 1: SUMMARY AND PURPOSE OF THE AMENDED RECORD OF DECISION

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department), in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), is amending certain Records of Decision (RODs) for the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant (NWIRP) sites (Figure 1). The disposal of hazardous wastes at these sites, as more fully described in the original RODs and Section 7 of this document, has contaminated various environmental media. The amendment is intended to attain the remedial action objectives identified for these sites for the protection of public health and the environment. This amendment identifies the new information which has led to this selection and discusses the reasons for the preferred remedy.

The purpose of this Amended ROD (AROD) is to present a final remedy to address groundwater contamination, herein referred to as the Navy Grumman groundwater plume, that originated from the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant and that now extends nearly four miles from these two New York State Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites. This remedy was not developed to fully replace remedies detailed in existing Records of Decision (RODs). Instead, with data showing that the existing remedies are not fully effective at achieving remedial action objectives, this remedy has been developed to supplement the existing remedies and to address off-site groundwater contamination not adequately addressed under the existing RODs. Specifically, under the existing remedies, not only does groundwater contamination continue to migrate south toward currently unimpacted public water supplies and unimpacted portions of the Long Island Sole Source Aquifer, but this southward migration is causing contaminant concentrations to increase in off-site groundwater. This remedy specifically addresses these threats to public health and the environment associated with this off-site groundwater contamination.

This AROD is based on a Feasibility Study (FS) completed to evaluate remedial alternatives based on new information that are capable of addressing groundwater contaminated with chlorinated solvents (including trichloroethene (TCE)) and 1,4-dioxane originating from the former Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and the NWIRP sites. The FS was finalized in April 2019 and expanded on an earlier (July 2016) Remedial Options Report completed to initially evaluate containment options for the off-site groundwater plume. The Remedial Options Report was completed and provided to the New York State Legislature in accordance with A09492 (Saladino) /S07832 (Hannon) that were signed into law in December 2014. In February 2017, following issuance of the Remedial Options Report, the Department initiated an expedited engineering analysis/FS. To complete this engineering analysis/FS, the Department partnered with the United

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States Geological Survey (USGS) and issued a work assignment to the engineering firm Henningson, Durham, & Richardson Architecture & Engineering, P.C. (HDR).

The New York State Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Remedial Program (also known as the State Superfund Program) is an enforcement program, the mission of which is to identify and characterize suspected inactive hazardous waste disposal sites and to investigate and remediate those sites found to pose a significant threat to public health and environment.

The Department has issued this document in accordance with the requirements of New York State Environmental Conservation Law and Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York; (6 NYCRR) Part 375, and Guidance Document DER-2 – "Making Changes to Selected Remedies". This document is a summary of the information that can be found in the site-related reports and documents in the document repository identified below.

SECTION 2: CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The Department seeks input from the community on all remedies. A public comment period was held, during which the public was encouraged to submit comments on the proposed remedy. All comments on the remedy received during the comment period were considered by the Department in selecting a remedy for the site. Site-related reports and documents were made available for review by the public at the following document repository:

Bethpage Public Library
47 Powell Avenue
Bethpage, NY 11714
Phone: (516) 931-3907

A public meeting and an availability session were also conducted on June 10, 2019. At the public meeting and the availability session, the findings of previous remedial investigations (RIs), the current investigation, the USGS groundwater flow modeling, and the feasibility study (FS) were presented along with a summary of the proposed remedy. After the presentation, a question-and-answer period was held, during which verbal and written comments were accepted on the proposed remedy.

Comments on the remedy received during the comment period are summarized and addressed in the Responsiveness Summary included as Appendix A of the AROD. Complete transcripts of the public meeting can be found in Appendix C of the AROD.

Receive Site Citizen Participation Information By Email

Please note that the Department's Division of Environmental Remediation (DER) is "going paperless" relative to citizen participation information. The ultimate goal is to distribute citizen participation information about contaminated sites electronically by way of county email listservs. Information will be distributed for all sites that are being investigated and cleaned up in a particular county under the State Superfund Program, Environmental Restoration Program, Brownfield Cleanup Program, Voluntary Cleanup Program, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

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Program. We encourage the public to sign up for one or more county listservs at http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/61092.html

SECTION 3: DETAILS OF NAVY GRUMMAN GROUNDWATER PLUME

This AROD includes a detailed analysis of the remedial alternatives assessed to address the Navy Grumman groundwater plume emanating from the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility (NYS Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site No. 130003A) and the NWIRP site (NYS Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site No. 130003B). The details of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume are summarized below.

Navy Grumman Groundwater Plume Discovery:
The presence of chlorinated solvents in groundwater collected from industrial water supply wells in the Bethpage area was first identified in October 1975 during a New York State Department of Health sampling program. A subsequent groundwater evaluation completed by the Nassau County Department of Health and the USGS in 1986 identified a groundwater plume that was approximately one-mile wide, two-miles in length, and more than 500-feet thick originating from the industrial area at the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and NWIRP properties.

Navy Grumman Groundwater Plume Location and Characteristics:
Since the discovery of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume in the 1970s, remedial investigation activities completed by Northrup Grumman and the U.S. Navy, along with the recent investigation activities completed by the Department, demonstrate that past disposal practices have contaminated both on-site and off-site groundwater with chlorinated solvents and that the extent of the groundwater plume has expanded. The investigation results indicate that the primary contaminant of concern in the groundwater is TCE. As shown on Figure 2, there is a western groundwater plume and an eastern groundwater plume that originate from the Northrop Grumman and NWIRP sites. Downgradient of the sites, the two plumes comingle to form one overall groundwater plume that now extends approximately 4.3 miles south toward the Southern State Parkway. At its widest point, the plume is approximately 2.1 miles wide. In most areas, the top of the groundwater plume is over 200 feet beneath the ground surface and extends to depths of approximately 900 feet beneath the ground surface. A three-dimensional illustration of the surface of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume is included as Figure 3.

The Navy Grumman groundwater plume described above has impacted the groundwater resources in the shallow Upper Glacial Aquifer and the deeper Magothy Aquifer that are part of the Environmental Protection Agency-designated Long Island Sole Source Aquifer that underlies the majority of Long Island. The Long Island Sole Source Aquifer is the largest and most productive aquifer in New York State and represents the source of high-quality drinking water for approximately 2.6 million people. In Nassau County, a total of 46 public water suppliers rely on the Long Island Sole Source Aquifer as a source of drinking water. These water suppliers use 360 public water supply wells to withdraw the groundwater from the aquifer system.

There are 11 public water supply wells that have been impacted by the groundwater contamination that has originated from the Northrop Grumman and NWIRP sites, and 16 public water supply wells that are threatened by the Navy Grumman groundwater plume. The 11 impacted public

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water supply wells have treatment that allows for continued use of these wells for drinking water purposes. Of the 11 public water supply wells that are already impacted, five public supply wells (Bethpage Water District Plants 4, 5, and 6) are immediately downgradient of the NWIRP and Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility sites and within the central portion of the groundwater plume. These were the first to require wellhead treatment, and groundwater withdrawn from some of these wells has continuously contained increasing concentrations of site-related contaminants over time.

SECTION 4: SITE DESCRIPTIONS AND HISTORY

The Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and NWIRP sites are located in the Hamlet of Bethpage, Town of Oyster Bay, New York (Figure 1) and have been associated with the aerospace industry since approximately the 1930s. The facility included a combination of Grumman owned and operated plants and U.S. Navy owned and contractor (Grumman) operated plants. Activities performed at these facilities occurred on an approximately 600-acre area and included administration, engineering, research and development, and manufacturing and testing for the U.S. Navy and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. All manufacturing ceased at the Northrop Grumman and NWIRP facilities in 1996.

Based on the on-site and off-site presence of chlorinated solvents in groundwater, the Grumman Aerospace-Bethpage Facility was added to the New York State Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Registry in 1983 and listed as Site No. 130003. Following this site listing, a combination of investigation and remediation activities have been completed and are ongoing to address this contamination. In 1993, the Grumman Aerospace-Bethpage Facility Site (130003) was divided into the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility Site (130003A) and the U.S. Navy NWIRP Site (130003B). The Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility Site (130003A) was further divided in March of 2000 with 26 acres becoming the Northrop Grumman-Steel Los Plant 2 Site (130003C).

Since operations ended, many portions of the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility were delisted from the Registry as investigations were completed in different areas of the site and the U.S. Navy transferred most of the property to Nassau County for economic redevelopment. Currently the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility site occupies 9-acres and the NWIRP site comprises an 8.7-acre parcel. The current boundaries for the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and the NWIRP site, along with historic property boundaries, are shown on Figure 1. The sites are surrounded by properties that are utilized for a combination of industrial, commercial, and residential purposes.

There were several locations at both the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and the NWIRP site where the storage, treatment, and disposal of various wastes occurred. These areas are described in detail in earlier RI reports and RODs for the two sites. Remedial actions have either been taken to address this site contamination or are underway. This includes the current operation of two on-site groundwater extraction and treatment systems and one off-site groundwater extraction and treatment system. Additionally, two off-site groundwater extraction and treatment systems are under various stages of construction and design to address groundwater hotspots (areas where high concentrations of site contaminants occur in groundwater).

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Site Geology and Hydrogeology:
The site is located on the Long Island glacial sand deposits that are part of the Environmental Protection Agency designated Sole Source Aquifer. Depth to groundwater (in the Upper Glacial aquifer) is approximately 50 to 55 feet beneath the ground surface and groundwater flow is generally southward. The upper glacial aquifer is underlain by the Magothy aquifer which is the primary source of drinking water for most parts of Nassau County. Beneath the site, the Magothy aquifer extends to depths of approximately 700 to 900 feet beneath the ground surface. The Magothy aquifer is a complex sequence of gravel, sand, silt, and clay. Within the Magothy aquifer, lenses of low permeability clay, silt, and sand are abundant. These lenses are not necessarily continuous and have a significant influence on the movement of both groundwater and the site contaminants. The Magothy aquifer is underlain by the Raritan clay and the Lloyd Sand of the Raritan Formation. The Raritan clay is approximately 100-feet thick and generally represents an underlying confining unit for the Magothy aquifer. The Lloyd Sand is comprised of fine to coarse sand and gravel and is the lowest of the Long Island aquifers.

Operable Units:
An operable unit (OU) represents a portion of a remedial program that for technical or administrative reasons can be addressed separately to investigate, eliminate, or mitigate a release, threat of release or exposure pathway resulting from contamination. The Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and NWIRP sites are divided into four OUs. Soil remediation at the former Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and NWIRP manufacturing plants are designated as OU1. Groundwater contamination at and downgradient of the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and NWIRP sites is designated as OU2. An off-site area located immediately east of the Northrop Grumman-Bethpage Facility Site referred to as the former Grumman Settling Ponds (Figure 2) is identified as OU3. OU3 includes soil and groundwater at and downgradient of the Former Grumman Settling Ponds, adjacent areas of the Bethpage Community Park, and the Northrop Grumman Access Road. OU4 was established by the U.S. Navy to specifically address contaminated soil, soil vapor, and groundwater at a former drum marshaling location in an area referred to as Site 1.

OU2 and OU3 for the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility Site (130003A) and OU2 for the NWIRP Site (130003B) are the subject of this AROD. Currently, the off-site groundwater contamination is managed under two separate operable units. The OU2 plume generally corresponds to groundwater contamination that originated from the NWIRP and Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility while the OU3 groundwater plume originated from the off-site area identified as the Former Grumman Settling Ponds. This AROD evaluates alternatives and identifies the preferred option for addressing the Navy Grumman groundwater plume.

The following Records of Decision (RODs) have been issued for the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility site and the NWIRP site:

1. 130003A, Operable Unit 1 On-Site Soil Source Area, March 1995;
2. 130003A and 130003B, Operable Unit 2 Groundwater, March 2001;
3. 130003A, Operable Unit 3, Former Grumman Settling Ponds and Associated Groundwater, March 2013;
4. 130003B, Operable Unit 1 On-Site Soils Source Areas, May 1995;

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5. 130003B, Operable Unit 2, Groundwater, Department of the Navy, January 2003; and
6. 130003B, Operable Unit 4, Site 1 – Former Drum Marshaling Area Contaminated Soil, Soil Vapor, and Groundwater, Department of the Navy, September 2018.

SECTION 5: LAND USE AND PHYSICAL SETTING

The Department may consider the current, intended, and reasonably anticipated future land use of the site and its surroundings when evaluating a remedy for soil remediation. This AROD evaluates remedial options for addressing the off-site portions of the groundwater plume and does not address on-site soil remediation. On-site soil contamination is addressed under the existing RODs for the NWIRP site and the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility site. Land use is one of the eight criteria used in evaluating the alternatives in this AROD for addressing the off-site portions of the groundwater plume. Specifically, this criterion evaluates the current, intended, and reasonably anticipated future use of the site and its surroundings, as it relates to an alternative when unrestricted levels are not achieved.

With the size of the off-site groundwater plume and the plume's location within heavily developed areas in the Towns of Oyster Bay and Hempstead, implementation of each alternative would produce disruptions to nearby land uses. Therefore, this AROD details how the elements of each alternative would impact the nearby communities and the approaches to minimize these disruptions.

SECTION 6: ENFORCEMENT STATUS

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) are those who may be legally liable for contamination at a site. This may include past or present owners and operators, waste generators, and haulers.

The PRPs for the off-site groundwater contamination, documented to date, include:

- Northrop Grumman Corporation
- Department of the Navy
- New South Road Realty, LLC (current owner of the RUCO Polymer Corp. (Hooker Chem) site (NYS Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site No. 130004)

Northrop Grumman signed an RI/FS Order on Consent for OU1 (On-Site Soil Source Area) and OU2 (Groundwater) in 1989. Northrop Grumman also signed an RI/FS Order on Consent in July 2005 for the Former Grumman Settling Ponds and Associated Groundwater. In 2014 and 2015, Northrop Grumman entered into Orders on Consent for the OU3 (Former Grumman Settling Ponds and Associated Groundwater) Remedial Design and Remedial Action and the OU2 (Groundwater) remedial program, respectively.

The Navy signed a Federal Facilities Site Remediation Agreement in 2005 for implementation of the OU2 (Groundwater) remedy.

As this AROD supplements and incorporates the elements of the prior OU2 and OU3 RODs, and, pursuant to the Orders and Agreements referenced above, the PRPs will continue to implement the

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elements of those RODs that are contained in this final amended remedy.

SECTION 7: SITE CONTAMINATION

7.1: Expanded Investigation and Engineering Evaluation of the Navy Grumman Groundwater Plume

In February 2017, the Department commenced an expanded investigation to develop an up-to-date understanding of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume and an engineering analysis to evaluate alternatives to hydraulically contain the Navy Grumman groundwater plume. This investigation and engineering evaluation has been completed by the Department in partnership with the USGS. A description of the tasks included in the investigation and engineering evaluation is included below and in more detail in the Feasibility Study Report (April 2019).

Vertical Profile Boring Drilling, Monitoring Well Installation, and Groundwater Sampling Program

To assist the Department in understanding the southern extent of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume, two vertical profile borings (VPBs) were advanced along the distal end of the plume (DEC-VPB-1 and DEC-VPB-2 on Figure 4). To assess water quality with depth in each of the VPBs, discrete interval groundwater samples were collected at approximately 20-foot intervals to depths of approximately 1,000 feet beneath the ground surface. Following collection, the groundwater samples were submitted for laboratory analysis and the data were used to design three permanent groundwater monitoring wells at these two locations. Two monitoring wells (DEC1D1 and DEC1D2 on Figure 4) were installed adjacent to DEC-VPB-1 while the third well (DEC2D1) was installed near DEC-VPB-2 (Figure 4). The groundwater sampling results from the VPBs and permanent groundwater monitoring wells were used to supplement data collected from previous investigations and long-term groundwater monitoring programs being completed by the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman in developing a comprehensive groundwater database.

Comprehensive Groundwater Sampling Results Database Development

Groundwater quality data derived from previous investigations, routine long-term monitoring, Nassau County Department of Health public water supply well sampling, and the Department's drilling program were compiled and incorporated into a single comprehensive groundwater database. The database included over 5,600 groundwater samples collected from over 540 locations for a total of over 200,000 individual records. The database was then used to analyze and evaluate the nature and extent of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume and to prepare three-dimensional (3D) visualizations of the groundwater contamination. The 3D plume representations were then used to compare and evaluate alternatives to extract and manage treated water with the USGS groundwater flow model that was developed for this project, as discussed below.

The contaminants of concern (COCs) included in the groundwater database were identified based on a review of the following four documents:

1. 2001 New York State Department of Environmental Conservation OU2 ROD;
2. 2003 Navy OU2 ROD;
3. 2013 New York State Department of Environmental Conservation OU3 ROD; and

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4. 2003 Public Water Supply Contingency Plan

A "contaminant of concern" is a contaminant that is sufficiently present in frequency and concentration in the environment to require evaluation for remedial action. Not all contaminants identified on the property are contaminants of concern. The nature and extent of contamination and environmental media requiring action are summarized in Exhibit A. Additionally, the previously prepared RI reports contain a full discussion of the data. The contaminant(s) of concern identified at the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and NWIRP sites are:

1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethene
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,2-Dichloroethene
1,2-Dichloropropane
1,4-Dioxane
Chloroform
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
Chlorodiflouromethane (Freon 22)
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)
Tetrachloroethene
Toluene
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
Trichloroethene
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2,-trifluoroethane (Freon 113)
Vinyl chloride
Carbon disulfide
Carbon tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
Chromium
Iron
Nickel

Development of Three-Dimensional Navy Grumman Groundwater Plume Representations
The comprehensive groundwater database was used as the source of data for the preparation of a series of 3D visualizations of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume. Specifically, plume visualizations were created for TCE, Toluene, 1,1-DCA, Freon, and Total Chlorinated Volatile Organic Compounds (TCVOCs). Once this was completed, the individual plumes were superimposed to form a 3D visualization of COCs that exceed the respective Standards, Criteria and Guidance (SCGs). This 3D visualization of the contaminant plume is shown on Figure 3. The SCG plume included 1,4-dioxane to a concentration of 0.35 parts per billion (ppb) which is the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) calculated screening level identified as 0.35 µg/l based on a 10^{-6} lifetime excess cancer risk screening level in tap water (EPA, 2013C). Three-dimensional visualizations were also created for a 50 ppb (Figure 5) and 100 ppb (Figure 6) TCVOC plume.

Groundwater Flow Modeling Program
In partnership with the USGS, a groundwater flow model capable of simulating groundwater flow beneath Long Island was developed. The USGS model was used to evaluate how various groundwater extraction and discharge scenarios influence plume migration and groundwater containment and was a critical component of the Feasibility Study and ultimately in the development of a remedy for addressing the Navy Grumman groundwater plume. Specifically, the modeling was important in quantitatively evaluating the following:

1. Migration and capture of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume;
2. Influence of increased groundwater withdrawal on yield of nearby public water supply wells;
3. Potential for landward movement of the freshwater-saltwater interface; and

4. Possible impacts to nearby surface water streams (e.g., Massapequa Creek) and wetland environments.

The USGS used MODFLOW and MODPATH to complete the groundwater flow modeling. Both of these models are considered industry standard for use in simulating complex groundwater flow systems. MODFLOW is a modular hydrologic model that simulates 3D groundwater flow in aquifers while MODPATH is a particle tracking post processing model that calculates the path lines along which a groundwater particle would travel based on the MODFLOW results. The model contained 25 layers, 250 columns, and 346 rows of 100–foot square cells.

The 3D plume representations were provided to the USGS for use in the groundwater flow modeling. As part of this process, MODPATH was used to assign particles at the centroid of each model cell within the entire plume representation. MODPATH then calculated the forward path along which each particle within the plume travels from its origin to its ultimate discharge location.

The USGS groundwater flow model was then used to develop remedial alternatives and to better understand zones of contribution to extraction wells, possible movement of existing hotspots, potential influence on or by the public water supply wells and existing groundwater recovery systems, the return of treated water to the aquifer system (i.e., recharge basins and injection wells), and the influence on the environmental parameters (surface water stream flow, wetland water levels, and freshwater-saltwater interface).

Engineering Evaluation Included in a Feasibility Study

The engineering analysis and FS relied on the results of the groundwater flow modeling to compare groundwater extraction alternatives and quantify the volume of groundwater requiring extraction, treatment, and discharge to achieve the remedial action objectives. The primary objective of the engineering evaluation included in the FS is to present technically feasible options to hydraulically contain the Navy Grumman groundwater plume, reduce its volume and contaminant concentrations, and prevent its further expansion and migration. The FS represents the technical basis for the selected remedy detailed in this AROD.

There is also other significant new information (in addition to that which resulted from the investigation and engineering evaluation) that is now available, that did not exist at the time that the earlier RODs were issued. A summary of this new information is provided below.

Groundwater flow modeling performed in the 2000 Feasibility Study that was prepared by Arcadis/Geraghty Miller on behalf of Northrop Grumman and formed the basis of the NYSDEC OU2 ROD, indicated that the selected remedy would not result in exposures to site related VOCs in downgradient public water supply wells. At that time, all water supply wells that were affected had treatment for VOCs, and the modeling indicated that no other public supply wells would be affected, based on 30-year predictive simulations. Contrary to the modeling results, due to plume migration that has occurred since then, the addition of wellhead treatment has been necessary to address site related VOCs at several previously un-impacted public water supply wells at three separate well fields.

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The 2000 FS stated that the off-site portion of the plume that would not be captured by the active pump and treatment systems would undergo natural attenuation. However, based on a review of the available information, it is clear that natural attenuation alone in these areas would not significantly contribute to attaining groundwater quality standards in the off-site portion of the plume, as defined in the 2000 FS.

In the 2000 FS, the modeling for the alternative that was selected in the ROD predicted that SCGs would be attained at Bethpage Water District Well 4-2 in 11 years. In 2012 (11 years after the issuance of the ROD), the average TCE concentration in Bethpage Water District Well 4-2 raw water was 83 ppb and has since increased to an average of 221 ppb (2017 annual average). Similarly, the groundwater flow modeling performed as part of the 2000 FS predicted that SCGs would not be exceeded in Bethpage Water District Well 4-1 under the selected alternative. However, groundwater quality monitoring has shown that TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, and 1,1-DCA have exceeded their respective SCGs in raw water samples collected from Bethpage Water District Well 4-1. Specifically, in 2017, TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, and 1,1-DCA were detected at maximum concentrations 183 ppb, 53 ppb, and 6 ppb respectively. Furthermore, the groundwater flow modeling performed as part of the 2000 FS simulated a peak influent total VOC concentration of 11 ppb at Bethpage Water District Well 6-2 under the selected remedy. Monthly sampling of raw, untreated water from Bethpage Water District Well 6-2 shows a continuous increase of TCE concentrations over time since the 2001 ROD with a maximum concentration of 1,940 ppb in March 2017.

The 2000 FS included a figure which indicated that the downgradient edge (5 ppb total volatile organic compounds) of the plume was located north of Hempstead Turnpike. Based on groundwater quality data that was collected subsequent to the OU2 ROD, it is now known that the 5 ppb plume extends to the vicinity of Southern State Parkway, in excess of 8,000 feet further downgradient.

Based on the results of the NYSDEC investigation and engineering evaluation, the Navy Grumman groundwater plume continues to migrate south toward currently unimpacted public water supplies and unimpacted portions of the Long Island Sole Source Aquifer, and this southward migration is causing contaminant concentrations to increase in off-site groundwater. This is also evident based on the information provided above, which demonstrates that some of the conclusions regarding plume migration in the 2000 Feasibility Study are not supported by groundwater monitoring data that have since been collected. Based on the above, the NYSDEC has determined that the existing remedies are not fully effective in achieving the remedial action objectives for the site and in addressing the threats to public health and the environment.

As a result, the NYSDEC conducted an engineering evaluation and related groundwater modeling to develop additional remedial alternatives to address the Navy Grumman groundwater contaminant plume.

7.2: <u>Summary of Actions Under Public Water Supply Protection Program</u>

The 2001 New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ROD for OU2 (Groundwater) and the U.S. Navy 2003 ROD for OU2 (Groundwater) recognized the importance

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of the continued provision of potable water to those communities/populations served by water supply wells that are, or that may become, impacted by site-related contamination. Based on this, the 2001 and 2003 RODs required that a Public Water Supply Protection Program be implemented. The components of this program continue to be implemented and include the following:

1. Continued public water supply wellhead treatment to meet appropriate drinking water quality performance objectives at wellfields already affected by the groundwater contaminant plume for as long as these affected wellfields are used as community water supply sources;
2. Public water supply wellhead treatment or comparable alternative measures, as necessary, for wellfields that become affected in the future; and
3. Long-term monitoring of the groundwater contaminant plume including outpost monitoring wells upgradient of potentially affected water supply wells.

Based on the Public Water Supply Protection Program, the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman provided wellhead treatment at six separate water plants (Figure 2) operated by three nearby water districts. The U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman also continue to implement a long-term groundwater monitoring program to assess the need for future wellhead treatment at 16 additional public water supply wells that are threatened by continued migration of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume. The wellhead treatment actions are summarized below.

1) <u>Bethpage Water District</u>

Under the Public Water Supply Protection Program, three separate air stripping treatment systems were constructed for five public supply wells at Bethpage Water District Plants 4, 5, and 6. These three public water supply well fields are immediately downgradient of the NWIRP and Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility sites and within the central portion of the groundwater plume. These were the first to require wellhead treatment, and groundwater withdrawn from some of these wells has experienced continuous increases in concentrations of the site contaminants over time. The Bethpage Water District continues to provide treatment at Plants 4, 5, and 6 prior to distribution of water to customers.

Bethpage Water District Plant 6

Bethpage Water District Plant 6 relies on two public water supply wells (Well 6-1 and Well 6-2). Sampling of raw, untreated water between November and December of 1976 detected TCE in Well 6-1 at concentrations of 28, 26 and 60 ppb during three separate sampling events. Based on these TCE detections, Bethpage Water District removed Well 6-1 from service in December 1976.

In February 1985, TCE was first detected in raw, untreated water from Well Number 6-2 at a concentration of 1 ppb. In February 1987, TCE was detected at a maximum concentration of 5 ppb in the raw, untreated water and Bethpage Water District removed Well 6-2 from service in November 1988.

A treatment system was installed at the Bethpage Water District Plant 6 in 1990 to address the TCE contamination. The District returned Well 6-1 into service in June of 1990 and returned Well 6-2 into service in December 1990. Since this time, water from both wells has been treated and routine monitoring is conducted to verify that the water meets NYS drinking water standards prior

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to distribution. The cost for constructing the treatment system at Bethpage Water District Plant 6 was reimbursed by Northrop Grumman.

Bethpage Water District Plant 4
Bethpage Water District Plant 4 relies on two public water supply wells (Well 4-1 and Well 4-2). TCE was detected in raw, untreated water from Well 4-1 between September 7, 1988 and July 30, 1990 at concentrations (0.5 to 2.6 ppb) below the drinking water maximum contaminant level of 5 ppb. TCE and other site-related contaminants originating from the NWIRP and Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility sites were not detected in routine monitoring samples again until October of 1992 when TCE was detected in raw, untreated water from Well 4-1 at a concentration of 1.2 ppb. After October 1992, TCE was detected in Well 4-1 at or above the reporting limit during four sampling events between 1993 and 1995.

TCE was detected occasionally at low levels in raw, untreated water from Well 4-2 between January 7, 1993 and October 3, 1994. Treatment equipment (air stripper) was installed on wells at the Bethpage Water District Plant 4 (Wells 4-1 and 4-2) in 1995 to treat the raw water prior to its distribution to customers. Routine monitoring is performed to verify that the water meets NYS drinking water standards prior to distribution. The cost for constructing the treatment system at Bethpage Water District Plant 4 was reimbursed by Northrop Grumman. Unrelated to the presence of TCE, Bethpage Water District removed Well 4-1 from service in February 2013 because of the periodic detection of radium.

Bethpage Water District Plant 5
Bethpage Water District Plant 5 relies on a single public water supply well (Well 5-1). A treatment system was installed at the Bethpage Water District Plant 5 (Well 5-1) in October of 1995 prior to the detection of site contaminants in raw, untreated water as a precautionary measure. The cost for constructing the treatment system at Bethpage Water District Plant 5 was reimbursed by the U.S. Navy. This treatment system was constructed in anticipation of site contaminants originating from the NWIRP and Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility sites ultimately impacting the quality of water at Well 5-1. The first detection of site contaminants in the raw, untreated water at Well 5-1 did not occur until 2007, when TCE was detected at 0.6 ppb.

No other Bethpage Water District public water supply wells have been threatened or impacted by contamination from the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and NWIRP sites.

2) <u>South Farmingdale Water District</u>
Under the Public Water Supply Protection Program, two separate air stripping treatment systems were constructed for the public supply wells at South Farmingdale Water District Plants 1 and 3. These treatment systems were installed prior to the detection of site contaminants in raw, untreated water as a precautionary measure. The treatment system was installed at Plant 1 in 2011 and at Plant 3 in 2013. The cost for constructing the treatment systems at South Farmingdale Water District Plants 1 and 3 was reimbursed by the U.S. Navy. No other South Farmingdale Water District public water supply wells are impacted by contamination from the NWIRP and Northrop Grumman sites.

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3) New York American Water Company – Seamans Neck Road Water Plant

The New York American Water Company – Seamans Neck Road Water Plant relies on two supply wells (Well Number 3 and Well Number 4). Both wells have been impacted by contaminants originating from the NWIRP and Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility sites. However, no detections in the raw, untreated water exceeded the drinking water maximum contaminant level of 5 ppb. Specifically, in 2006, TCE was detected in raw, untreated water at a concentration of 0.6 ppb in Well Number 3. Subsequently, TCE concentrations gradually increased to a maximum concentration of 3.3 ppb on October 18, 2011. TCE was detected at low concentrations (approximately 0.5 ppb) in Well Number 4 in early 2008. The highest TCE concentration of 0.9 ppb was detected in Well Number 4 in February of 2011.

In response to the presence of TCE in the raw, untreated water, the U.S. Navy installed an interim treatment system at the Seaman's Neck Road Water Plant in July 2012. A permanent, full scale wellhead treatment system for the Seaman's Neck Road wells went on line in February of 2015 to address the TCE groundwater contamination. No other New York American Water Company public water supply wells have been impacted by contamination from the NWIRP and Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility sites.

7.3: Summary of Previous Remedial Investigations at NWIRP and Northrop Grumman Sites

Since its listing on the New York State Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in 1983, data relative to the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and NWIRP contamination has been collected on an on-going basis that continues today. The previous Remedial Investigations (RIs) associated with the groundwater plume have generally established the nature and extent of contamination resulting from former activities at the sites. The field activities and findings of the investigations are described in the earlier RI Reports. The previously completed RIs, and the ongoing groundwater monitoring programs performed by the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman, were supplemented by data collected by the Department as part of this expanded investigation.

7.3.1: Standards, Criteria, and Guidance (SCGs)

The remedy must conform to promulgated standards and criteria that are directly applicable or that are relevant and appropriate. The selection of a remedy must also take into consideration guidance, as appropriate. Standards, Criteria and Guidance are hereafter called SCGs.

To determine whether the contaminants identified in various media are present at levels of concern, the data from this investigation were compared to media-specific SCGs. The Department has developed SCGs for groundwater, surface water, sediments, and soil. The NYSDOH has developed SCGs for drinking water and soil vapor intrusion. The tables found in Exhibit A list the applicable SCGs in the footnotes. For a full listing of all SCGs see: http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/61794.html

As contaminants of concern exceeding SCGs in OU2 and OU3 on-site soil, groundwater, and on and off-site soil vapor, are being addressed in accordance with separate RODs, this AROD focuses on contaminants of concern that exceed SCGs in off-site groundwater.

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7.3.2: Interim Remedial Measures

An interim remedial measure (IRM) is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before issuance of the Record of Decision.

The following IRM(s) have been completed at the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and NWIRP sites and were performed as source control measures to address the off-site migration of contaminated groundwater and soil vapor based on conditions observed during earlier remedial investigations.

1) *Plant 2 Soil Vapor Extraction System* - A soil vapor extraction system was installed and continues to operate adjacent to a former storage tank that was used to store TCE at Plant 2 (Figure 2).

2) *Plant 15 Soil Vapor Extraction System* - A soil vapor extraction system was used to remediate an area of tetrachloroethene (PCE) contamination that was present adjacent to Plant 15 (Figure 2).

3) *On-Site Containment System (ONCT)* – In 1997, Northrop Grumman began operation of five extraction wells that are part of the ONCT (Figure 2). The combined pumping rate from the five wells is approximately 3,800 gallons per minute (5.5 million gallons per day (MGD)). Following withdrawal, the contaminated groundwater is treated with two separate air stripping treatment systems to remove the contaminants. Once treated, the water is returned to the aquifer through a series of on-site recharge basins. Since operation of the ONCT IRM began in late 1997, nearly 200,000 pounds of contamination has been removed and an area of clean groundwater has developed downgradient of the remediation system. The ONCT system continues to operate.

4) *Site 1, Former Drum Marshaling Yard Soil Vapor Extraction Containment System* - To address high concentrations of site-related chlorinated solvent contamination in soil vapor present in the Former Drum Marshaling Area located in Site 1 (Figure 2), the U.S. Navy installed and began operation of an on-site soil vapor extraction and treatment system in 2010. The system continues to operate and relies on 17 soil vapor extraction wells designed to prevent off-site migration of soil vapor contamination and eliminate potential impacts to off-site structures.

5) *Bethpage Community Park On-Site Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System* – In 2009, Northrop Grumman began operation of a groundwater extraction and treatment system along the former Grumman access road to address groundwater contamination originating from the Former Grumman Settling Ponds area (Figure 2). The system includes four groundwater extraction wells that remove contaminated water at a combined rate of approximately 250 gpm (0.36 MGD). Once treated, the water is returned to the aquifer system through discharge to a nearby recharge basin. Since operation of the IRM began in 2009, approximately 2,200 pounds of contamination has been removed and an area of clean groundwater has developed downgradient of the remediation system. The groundwater extraction and treatment system continues to operate.

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6) *Bethpage Community Park On-Site Soil Vapor Extraction and Treatment System* - To address high concentrations of site-related chlorinated solvent contamination in soil vapor present in the Former Grumman Settling Ponds area, Northrop Grumman installed and began operation of a soil vapor extraction and treatment system along the southern and western boundary of the Bethpage Community Park. The system continues to operate and relies on 18 soil vapor extraction wells to prevent off-site migration of soil vapor contamination and eliminate potential impacts to off-site structures. Prior to the start of the soil vapor extraction system, a vapor intrusion sampling program was completed in 2007 at eight off-site properties. This vapor intrusion sampling program confirmed that site contaminants are not migrating off-site in soil vapor and entering into overlying structures.

7) *Bethpage Community Park Soil Excavation* - The Town of Oyster Bay completed a remedial investigation and subsequent remediation as part of an IRM for 7 of the 12 acres comprising Bethpage Community Park. The IRM included the excavation and off-site disposal of approximately 175,000 cubic yards of soil contaminated with chlorinated solvents, PCBs, metals and Freon compounds (dichlorodifloromethane (R-12) and chlorodifloromethane (R-21)) from this seven-acre area. Following removal, the excavation was backfilled with certified clean backfill material.

7.4: Summary of Remedial Actions in Accordance with Earlier RODs

In addition to the IRMs, and in accordance with earlier RODs, the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman are currently implementing remedial actions to address on-site soil contamination and off-site groundwater contamination. These remedial actions are described below and shown on Figure 2.

1) *GM-38 Area Groundwater Extraction and Treatment* System - To address off-site groundwater contamination in a portion of the plume identified as the GM-38 Area, the U.S. Navy installed and began operation of a groundwater extraction and treatment system in 2008 (GM-38 Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System on Figure 2). The system continues to operate and withdraws contaminated groundwater at a rate of approximately 1,000 gpm (1.4 MGD) from two extraction wells. Following withdrawal, the contaminated water is treated using air stripping technology combined with granulated activated carbon prior to being returned to the aquifer through discharge to a nearby recharge basin.

2) *RW-21 Area Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System* - To address off-site groundwater contamination in a portion of the plume identified as the RW-21 Area, Northrop Grumman has installed three groundwater extraction wells (Figure 2). Northrop Grumman is currently designing a treatment plant, the underground conveyance piping system, and the approach for managing the treated water. The RW-21 Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System is being designed to withdraw approximately 1,500 gpm (2.2 MGD) of contaminated water from the aquifer. Once treated, the water will be returned to the aquifer using recharge basins and/or injection wells. It is expected that the RW-21 Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System will be operational in 2020.

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3) *RE-108 Area Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System* - To address off-site groundwater contamination in a portion of the plume identified as the RE-108 Area, the U.S. Navy is currently designing a groundwater extraction and treatment system. The system is being designed in two phases to include three to five extraction wells (Figure 2) and two separate treatment plants. The first phase will include one extraction well that will withdraw contaminated water from the aquifer at a rate of approximately 400 gpm (0.58 MGD). Once withdrawn, the contaminated water will be conveyed to the existing GM-38 treatment plant for treatment prior to being discharged to a nearby recharge basin. It is expected that the Phase I RE-108 groundwater extraction and treatment system will be operational in 2020. The second phase will include two to four groundwater extraction wells, construction of a treatment plant, and the use of nearby recharge basins to manage the treated water. The U.S. Navy is expecting that the Phase II RE-108 groundwater extraction and treatment system will be operational in 2022.

4) *Site 1 – Former Drum Marshaling Area* - To address PCB soil and groundwater contamination, the U.S. Navy is currently implementing an excavation and off-site disposal remedy to address approximately 45,000 cubic yards of PCB contaminated soil. Following excavation, the area will be backfilled and land-use controls will be in-place to prevent possible future disturbance of the remaining contaminated subsurface soil. The U.S. Navy is expecting that the excavation and off-site disposal remedy will be completed in 2020. The U.S. Navy will continue to operate the existing soil vapor extraction and treatment system and will be supplementing it with additional soil vapor extraction wells.

5) *Former Grumman Settling Ponds* – In the area of the Former Grumman Settling Ponds, Northrop Grumman is currently implementing an in-situ thermal remedy to address residual chlorinated solvent contamination present in soil approximately 40 to 60 feet beneath the ground surface and an excavation and off-site disposal remedy to address soil contaminated with PCBs and metals. Northrop Grumman is expecting that the in-situ thermal and the excavation and off-site disposal remedies will be completed in 2020.

7.5: Summary of Environmental Assessment

This section summarizes the assessment of existing and potential future environmental impacts presented by the Navy Grumman groundwater plume originating from the NWIRP and Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility sites. Environmental impacts may include existing and potential future exposure pathways to fish and wildlife receptors, wetlands, groundwater resources, and surface water.

Based upon the resources and pathways identified and the toxicity of the contaminants of ecological concern at this site, a Fish and Wildlife Resources Impact Analysis (FWRIA) was deemed not necessary for OU2 and OU3.

In 2017, the Department conducted an expanded investigation to develop an up-to-date understanding of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume and an engineering analysis to evaluate alternatives to address the Navy Grumman groundwater plume. This analysis has confirmed that past disposal practices have contaminated both on-site and off-site groundwater with chlorinated

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solvents. The investigation results indicate that the primary contaminant of concern in the groundwater is TCE. The TCE contamination has impacted the groundwater resources in the shallow Upper Glacial Aquifer and the deeper Magothy Aquifer. Both aquifers are part of the Environmental Protection Agency designated Sole Source Aquifer that underlies the majority of Long Island.

Groundwater data compiled into a comprehensive database and subsequently used to develop three-dimensional plume representations confirms that there is a western groundwater plume (OU2) and an eastern groundwater plume (OU3) that originated from the NWIRP and Northrop Grumman sites. Downgradient of the on-site areas, the two plumes comingle to form one overall groundwater plume (Navy Grumman groundwater plume). The Navy Grumman groundwater plume is approximately 4.3 miles in length, 2.1 miles wide, and extends to depths of approximately 900 feet beneath the ground surface.

Within the overall plume, TCE concentrations in groundwater exceed the SCG of 5 ppb and range from 0.23 ppb to 11,200 ppb. TCE is present in groundwater at concentrations exceeding SCGs to a maximum depth of 820 feet below ground surface. The highest TCE concentrations occur in groundwater downgradient of the former Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and NWIRP sites and in groundwater downgradient of an off-site area referred to as the Former Grumman Settling Ponds (Figure 2). In addition to TCE, TCE degradation products (e.g., cis-DCE), tetrachloroethene (PCE), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA), and Freon compounds are also present in on-site and off-site groundwater at concentrations that exceed SCGs. The emerging contaminant 1,4-Dioxane is also present in on-site and off-site groundwater at concentrations exceeding SCGs and may be associated with use as a stabilizer for solvents that were historically used on-site. The SCG for 1,4-dioxane is a USEPA calculated screening level identified as 0.35 ppb based on a 10^{-6} lifetime excess cancer risk screening level in tap water (EPA, 2013C). The SCG for 1,4-dioxane will be revised once the currently recommended standard is promulgated.

While there are two on-site groundwater containment systems and one off-site groundwater extraction and treatment system operating and removing significant amounts of groundwater contamination, the Navy Grumman groundwater plume continues to migrate to the south-southeast. This southward migration of the plume is causing contaminant concentrations to increase in off-site groundwater. Based on the presence of site contaminants in off-site groundwater, the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman have provided wellhead treatment at six separate water plants operated by three nearby water districts. Additionally, with uncontrolled continued expansion of the off-site groundwater plume, there are an additional 16 downgradient public water supply wells that are considered threatened by the groundwater contamination.

Investigation activities have also identified on-site soils contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), metals and PCBs. These areas have either already been addressed or are currently being addressed under existing RODs to address on-site soil contamination.

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7.6: Summary of Human Exposure Pathways

This human exposure assessment identifies ways in which people may be exposed to site-related contaminants. Chemicals can enter the body through three major pathways (breathing, touching or swallowing). This is referred to as *exposure.*

The area is served by multiple public water suppliers, some of which are impacted by site-related contaminants. The currently impacted public water supplies treat the water prior to distribution to consumers. This treated water is in compliance with all current Maximum Contaminant Levels as per NYSDOH Part 5, Subpart 5-1 regulations that apply to Public Water Systems. In addition, a Public Water Supply Protection Plan, as required in previous Records of Decision, will continue to address any future impacts to public water supplies from site related contaminants should they be affected by the expanding groundwater plume.

7.7: Summary of the Remediation Objectives

The objectives for the remedial program have been established through the remedy selection process stated in 6 NYCRR Part 375. The goal of the recently completed expanded investigation and engineering analysis is to identify remedial alternatives to address the Navy Grumman groundwater plume, based on new environmental data and modeling. At a minimum, the remedy shall eliminate or mitigate all significant threats to public health and the environment presented by the contamination identified at the site through the proper application of scientific and engineering principles.

Groundwater RAOs for Public Health Protection:

- Prevent ingestion of groundwater with contaminant levels exceeding drinking water standards; and
- Prevent contact with contaminated groundwater.

Groundwater RAOs for Environmental Protection:

- Hydraulically contain the Navy Grumman groundwater plume, reduce its volume and contaminant concentrations, and prevent its further expansion and migration;
- Restore groundwater aquifer to pre-disposal/pre-release conditions, to the extent practicable;
- Prevent the discharge of contaminants to surface water; and
- Prevent adverse impacts to the quantity or quality of the groundwater resources associated with the Nassau-Suffolk Sole Source Aquifer.

SECTION 8: SUMMARY OF THE AMENDED REMEDY

To be selected, the remedy must be protective of public health and the environment, be cost-effective, comply with other statutory requirements, and utilize permanent solutions, alternative technologies or resource recovery technologies to the maximum extent practicable. The remedy must also attain the remedial action objectives identified for the site, which are presented in Section 7.7. Potential remedial alternatives for the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and NWIRP sites were identified, screened and evaluated in the April 2019 FS report.

A summary of the remedial alternatives that were considered for the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and NWIRP sites is presented in Exhibit B. Cost information is presented in the form of present value, which represents the amount of money invested in the current year that would be sufficient to cover all present and future costs associated with the alternative. This enables the costs of remedial alternatives to be compared on a common basis. As a convention, a time frame of 30 years is used to evaluate present worth costs for alternatives with an indefinite duration. This does not imply that operation, maintenance, or monitoring would cease after 30 years if remediation goals are not achieved. A summary of the Remedial Alternatives Costs is included as Exhibit C.

The basis for the Department's amended remedy is set forth at Exhibit D. For the Navy Grumman groundwater plume, the amended remedy is referred to as the **Hydraulic Containment of Site Contaminants above SCGs Combined with Mass Flux Remediation - Centralized Treatment Plant with a Centralized Recharge Basin remedy**. The remedy corresponds to groundwater contamination addressed under Operable Units 2 and 3 in previous Records of Decision.

The estimated present worth cost to implement the remedy is $585,000,000. The cost to construct the remedy is estimated to be $241,000,000 and the estimated average annual cost for operation and maintenance of the system is $16,300,000.

The elements of the amended remedy (which are intended to supplement remedial element(s) previously selected in existing RODs, as described in Section 1) are as follows:

1) A remedial design program will be implemented to provide the details necessary for the construction, operation, optimization, maintenance, and monitoring of the remedial program. Green remediation principles and techniques will be implemented to the extent feasible in the design, implementation, and site management of the remedy as per DER-31. The major green remediation components are as follows:
   - Considering the environmental impacts of treatment technologies and remedy stewardship over the long term;
   - Reducing direct and indirect greenhouse gases and other emissions;
   - Increasing energy efficiency and minimizing use of non-renewable energy;
   - Conserving and efficiently managing resources and materials;
   - Reducing waste, increasing recycling and increasing reuse of materials which will otherwise be considered a waste;
   - Maximizing habitat value and creating habitat when possible;
   - Fostering green and healthy communities and working landscapes which balance ecological, economic and social goals; and
   - Integrating the remedy with the end use where possible and encouraging green and sustainable re-development.

2) Groundwater extraction and treatment will be implemented to treat site contaminants in the off-site groundwater plume. Based on the current groundwater flow modeling, it is expected that a network of approximately 16 extraction wells will be installed along the margins of the SCG plume (typically 5 ppb TCVOC) to hydraulically contain the Navy Grumman

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groundwater plume. This well network has been specifically designed to prevent the continued uncontrolled migration of the plume.

The hydraulic containment extraction wells will be supplemented with approximately eight groundwater extraction wells that will be installed and pumped within the interior of the groundwater plume to achieve capture of site contaminants that exceed 50 ppb. These eight wells are positioned as mass flux wells and specifically designed to capture the bulk of the groundwater contamination mass. In total, these 24 extraction wells will withdraw contaminated groundwater at an approximate combined rate of 12,100 gallons per minute (17.5 MGD). The exact number and locations of the extraction wells will be determined after pre-design sampling, completion of a full engineering design and continued groundwater modeling. This will also assist in finalizing the well depths and pumping rates.

The extracted groundwater will be treated at one of five groundwater treatment plants using air stripping technology. This air stripping will be implemented ex-situ to remove volatile contaminants from extracted groundwater. Using this technology, the groundwater will be contacted with an air stream to volatilize contaminants from groundwater to air. Following air stripping, the water will be secondarily treated with liquid-phase granulated active carbon (GAC). The GAC will be used to remove dissolved contaminants from extracted groundwater by adsorption. The GAC system will consist of one or more vessels filled with carbon connected in series and/or parallel. Advanced oxidation process (AOP) technology will be used for 1,4-dioxane removal, if necessary, based on data acquired during the remedial design. The extracted air stream containing the volatile contaminants will be treated prior to discharge to the atmosphere using vapor-phase GAC. The above description of the groundwater treatment processes is based on evaluations in the FS. The details of this treatment process will be fully determined during a remedial design program.

Following withdrawal, contaminated groundwater from 17 of the 24 extraction wells will be pumped to a centralized groundwater treatment plant in the area of the former Northrop Grumman property. This centralized treatment plant will be capable of treating approximately 8,100 gpm (11.7 MGD). Following treatment, this water will be returned to the aquifer via a newly constructed recharge basin located on the public property within Bethpage State Park. It is expected that a recharge basin approximately 10-acres in size will be necessary to manage the treated water. Seasonally, a portion of the treated water will be beneficially re-used for irrigation purposes by the Bethpage State Park.

Contaminated groundwater withdrawn from four of the 24 extraction wells will be pumped to a second centralized treatment plant near the headwaters of Massapequa Creek. This centralized treatment plant will be capable of treating approximately 2,000 gpm (2.8 MGD). Following treatment, this water will be used to augment flow in Massapequa Creek. This streamflow augmentation will provide environmental benefits (e.g., increased steam flows) to the local aquatic habitat within Massapequa Creek.

Contaminated water from the three remaining groundwater extraction wells will be treated at three smaller, individual, treatment plants located south of the Southern State Parkway. Two of these treatment plants will be capable of treating 1,000 gpm (1.4 MGD) each and the third treatment plant will be capable of treating 500 gpm (0.72 MGD). Treated water from these

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individual treatment plants will be discharged to three existing recharge basins at a total flow rate of approximately 2,000 gpm (2.9 MGD) to mitigate potential environmental impacts to surface water flow, wetland water levels, and subsea discharge (saltwater intrusion) caused by the extraction of approximately 12,100 gallons per minute (17.5 MGD) of groundwater under this alternative.

Groundwater modeling will be performed during the remedial design program to assist in finalizing the number, size, and locations of recharge basins to be used (and the associated discharge rates), and the amount of treated water that will be discharged to Massapequa Creek (to augment flow) and to Bethpage State Park (for irrigation purposes). To convey water from the extraction wells to the five treatment plants and from the treatment plants to the discharge locations, it is estimated that a total of approximately 124,000 feet (23.5 miles) of underground conveyance piping will be installed as part of this remedy.

The operation of the components of the remedy will continue until the remedial objectives have been achieved, or until the Department determines that continued operation is technically impracticable or not feasible.

3) The remedy assumes that the existing and planned groundwater extraction and treatment remedial systems (i.e., GM-38 [existing], RW-21 [under construction], RE108 Phase I [in design and construction] and RE108 Phase II [in design]) are operating and that the existing and planned on-site remedial actions will be implemented. The existing and planned on-site remedial actions include:
    1. Continued operation of the Bethpage Park Soil Vapor Extraction and Treatment System;
    2. Continued Operation of the Site 1, Former Drum Marshaling Yard, Soil Vapor Extraction Containment System;
    3. Continued implementation of the In-situ Thermal Treatment remedy to address VOC soil contamination in the Former Grumman Settling Ponds/Bethpage Park area;
    4. Implementation of the soil excavation and off-site disposal remedy to address PCB and metals contaminated soil in the Former Grumman Settling Ponds/Bethpage Park area;
    5. Continued implementation of the soil excavation and off-site disposal remedy to address PCB contaminated soil in the Site 1, Former Drum Marshaling Yard; and
    6. Continued operation of the steam injection system with free product recovery and biosparging at Site 4, Former Underground Storage Tanks area, to address fuel oil contamination.

4) The remedy assumes that the existing water district public water supply wells will continue to pump water at rates equivalent to the average rate for those wells (over a representative six-year period (2010-2015)) during operation of the remedy.

5) The Bethpage Water District Plants 4, 5, and 6 pumping wells will be transitioned over time from public water supply wells to remedial wells. To allow Bethpage Water District to continue to meet municipal demands without these wells, the remedy includes a provision for development of an alternate water supply.

6) Imposition of an institutional control in the form of an environmental easement, deed restriction or an environmental notice on properties where engineering controls (e.g., extraction wells, water treatment plants) are constructed.

7) A Site Management Plan is required, which includes the following:
   - An Institutional and Engineering Control Plan that identifies all use restrictions and engineering controls for the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and NWIRP sites and details the steps and media-specific requirements necessary to ensure the following institutional and/or engineering controls remain in place and effective:
     - Institutional Controls: The Institutional Control/s discussed in Paragraph 5 above.
     - Engineering Controls: The extraction wells, underground conveyance piping, treatment plants, and recharge basins discussed in Paragraphs 2 and 3 above.
   - A Monitoring Plan to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy. The plan includes, but may not be limited to:
     - monitoring of groundwater to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy; and
     - a schedule of monitoring and frequency of submittals to the Department.
   - An Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan to ensure continued operation, maintenance, optimization, monitoring, inspection, and reporting of any mechanical or physical components of the remedy. The plan includes, but is not limited to:
     - procedures for operating and maintaining the remedy;
     - compliance monitoring of treatment systems to ensure proper O&M as well as providing the data for any necessary permit or permit equivalent reporting;
     - maintaining site access controls and Department notification; and
     - providing the Department access to the site and O&M records.

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Amended Record of Decision Exhibits

Exhibit A

Nature and Extent of Contamination

This section describes the findings of the Remedial Investigation for all environmental media that were evaluated. As described in Section 7, samples were collected from various environmental media to characterize the nature and extent of contamination.

This document evaluates remedial options for addressing the off-site portions of the groundwater plume originating from the NWIRP site and the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility site. On-site waste/source areas, soil contamination, and on and off-site soil vapor is addressed under the existing RODs for the NWIRP site and the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility site. Each of the existing RODs includes tables summarizing findings of the investigations for each medium for which contamination was identified. This document includes tables to present the range of contamination found in on-site and off-site groundwater and compares the data with the applicable SCGs for the site.

Waste/Source Areas

As described in the RI reports, waste/source materials were identified at the site and are impacting groundwater, soil, and soil vapor.

Wastes are defined in 6 NYCRR Part 375-1.2 and include solid, industrial and/or hazardous wastes. Source areas are defined in 6 NYCRR Part 375. Source areas are areas of concern at a site where substantial quantities of contaminants are found which can migrate and release significant levels of contaminants to another environmental medium. Wastes and source areas were identified at the site and include a former drum marshaling area, areas where above-ground and underground storage tanks were located, recharge basins that received process water, sludge drying beds, and a salvage storage area.

The waste/source areas identified at the sites were addressed/will be addressed by the IRM(s), by remedial actions completed in accordance with earlier RODs; and by remedial actions that will be completed in accordance with IRMs and RODs described in Sections 7.3.2 and 7.4 respectively.

Groundwater

Remedial investigations completed by Northrup Grumman (Geraghty & Miller and Arcadis) and the U.S. Navy (TetraTech) over the last few decades, demonstrate that past disposal practices contaminated the groundwater in both the upper glacial and Magothy aquifers. The western (OU2) and eastern plumes (OU3) originated from the sites, and the two plumes comingle downgradient of the on-site areas to form one overall groundwater plume (Figure 2).

The groundwater plume is a three-dimensional volume of contaminated groundwater in the subsurface that varies by location and depth within its overall limits (Figure 3). The length of the groundwater plume that contains site contaminants exceeding the respective Standards, Criteria and Guidance (SCGs) is approximately 4.3 miles. As

shown on Figure 3, the SCG groundwater plume extends from the NWIRP and Northrop Grumman properties to the distal edge near the Southern State Parkway. The overall width of the plume is approximately 2.1 miles wide at its widest point.

The assessment of the existing groundwater quality data conducted in support of this AROD confirmed that TCE is the primary contaminant in the overall groundwater plume. TCE has the highest number of detections and the highest number of measured sample concentrations that exceed applicable standards (Table 1). Specifically, TCE was detected in 3,172 of the 5,545 groundwater samples analyzed for TCE (57% of samples). As summarized in Table 1, the TCE concentrations in groundwater ranged from 0.23 parts per billion (ppb) to 11,200 ppb and exceeded the SCG of 5 ppb in 2,257 of the 5,545 samples. TCE was found to exceed the SCG to a maximum depth of 820 feet below ground surface. TCE was detected at the highest concentration in a monitoring well located in the RW-21 Area south of the Former Grumman Settling Ponds area (Figure 2).

As summarized in Table 1, cis-DCE and PCE were the next most frequently detected site contaminants in groundwater. Specifically, cis-DCE was detected in 494 of 4,243 groundwater samples at concentrations that exceeded the 5 ppb SCG. The highest cis-DCE concentration was 210,000 ppb and this sample was collected from a vertical profile boring (VP-27) completed in 2005 during the investigation of the Former Grumman Settling Ponds area (Figure 2). The deepest groundwater sample that exceeded the standard for cis-DCE was collected from a monitoring well screened from 716 to 726 feet (MW-13 in the RW-21 area). PCE was detected in 890 of 5,447 groundwater samples at concentrations exceeding the SCG of 5 ppb. The highest PCE concentration (940 ppb) occurred in a groundwater sample collected at a depth of 640 feet beneath the ground surface in a monitoring well (MW-87D2) located south of the former RUCO Polymer Corp (Hooker Chemical site on Figure 2) site (Site No. 130004) and immediately west of the NWIRP and Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility sites.

Additional chlorinated volatile organic compounds (CVOCs), Freon compounds, toluene and 1,4-dioxane were also detected at concentrations exceeding their respective standards and are generally found comingled with the TCE, PCE, and cis-DCE groundwater plume. The deepest groundwater sample that was found to be above standards was 980 feet below ground surface where toluene was measured at 5.8 ppb in a vertical profile boring (VPB-167) immediately south of the Southern State Parkway. The emerging contaminant 1,4-dioxane was detected in approximately 50% of the 634 groundwater samples in the database at concentrations exceeding the EPA health-based guidance value 0.35 ppb. The detected concentrations for 1,4-dioxane ranged from 0.046 ppb to 190 ppb, and 1,4-dioxane was detected in samples as deep as 750 feet below ground surface.

Site contaminants have been detected in raw, untreated groundwater used as drinking water in six different well fields operated by the Bethpage Water District, South Farmingdale Water District, and New York American Water Company (Figure 2). The Bethpage Water District operates three of the six well fields. These three well fields are immediately downgradient of the NWIRP and Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility sites and within the central portion of the groundwater plume. Due to their proximity to the sites, these Bethpage Water District well fields were the first to require wellhead treatment to address site related VOC contamination present in off-site groundwater. Based on sampling completed in in 2017, the average TCE concentrations in raw, untreated groundwater exceeded the SCG of 5 ppb for TCE in the three Bethpage Water District well fields and ranged from 30.87 ppb to 1,940 ppb. With the exception of Bethpage Water District Well 6-1, the TCE concentrations in raw, untreated groundwater have increased over time in each of the Bethpage Water District wells. Raw, untreated water from Bethpage Water District Well 6-2 has consistently contained the highest TCE concentrations. In 2017, TCE concentrations in raw, untreated water from Well 6-2 ranged from 844 ppb to 1,940

ppb with an average of 1,362 ppb. The average annual TCE concentration in raw, untreated groundwater from Well 6-2 increased over 700 percent from 2008 (161 ppb) to 2017 (1,362 ppb). In 2017, TCE concentrations in raw, untreated water from Bethpage Water District Well 4-1 ranged from 85 ppb to 183 ppb with an average of 143 ppb. The average annual TCE concentration in raw, untreated groundwater from Well 4-1 increased nearly 300 percent from 2008 (36 ppb) to 2017 (143 ppb). The Bethpage Water District provides treatment at each of its wells prior to distribution of water to customers.

Table 1 - Groundwater

Detected Constituents	Concentration Range Detected (ppb)[a]	SCG[b] (ppb)	Frequency Exceeding SCG
VOCs			
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.1 - 110	5	31 of 4,618
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.2 - 0.25	5	0 of 4,596
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane (Freon 113)	0.22 - 250	5	335 of 4,107
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.21 - 5	1	83 of 4,604
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.16 - 110	5	205 of 4,615
1,1-Dichloroethene	0.19 - 110	5	195 of 4,618
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.14 - 39.9	0.6	133 of 4,616
1,2-Dichloroethene	0.21 – 1,100	5	43 of 1,843
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.28 - 32.7	1	38 of 4,433
1,4-Dioxane	0.046 - 190	0.35	306 of 634
Carbon Disulfide	0.089 - 18	60	0 of 4,231
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.09 - 8	5	3 of 4,605
Chlorobenzene	0.3 - 7	5	2 of 4,605
Chlorodifluoromethane (Freon 22)	0.21 - 400	5	22 of 1,276
Chloroform	0.11 - 110	7	100 of 4,550
Chromium, Total	0.4 - 804	5	56 of 113
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.19 – 210,000	5	494 of 4,243
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	0.2 - 32	5	5 of 3,767
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	0.2 - 940	5	890 of 5,447
Toluene	0.06 – 84,000	5	59 of 4,441
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.23 - 95	5	23 of 4,238
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	0.23 – 11,200	5	2,257 of 5,545
Vinyl Chloride	0 – 6,300	2	568 of 5,403
Inorganics			
Iron	120 – 1,700	300	11 of 15
Nickel	30.6 - 30.6	100	0 of 15

a - ppb: parts per billion, which is equivalent to micrograms per liter, ug/L, in water.
b - SCG: Standard Criteria or Guidance - Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values (TOGs 1.1.1), 6 NYCRR Part 703, Surface water and Groundwater Quality Standards, and Part 5 of the New York State Sanitary Code (10 NYCRR Part 5).

Based on the findings of the expanded investigation combined with earlier RIs, the past disposal of hazardous waste has resulted in the contamination of on-site and off-site groundwater. While on-site groundwater contamination identified during the previous RIs was addressed during the IRMs described in Section 7.3.2 and will be further addressed in accordance with existing RODs, contaminant concentrations in off-site groundwater continue to increase and the plume continues to migrate to the south-southeast. The site contaminants that are

considered to be the primary contaminants of concern which will drive the remediation of groundwater to be addressed by the remedy selection process are: TCE, and TCE breakdown products, PCE, and 1,4-dioxane.

Soil

Based on the findings of the earlier Remedial Investigations, the past disposal of hazardous waste has resulted in the contamination of soil. The site contaminants identified in soil which are considered to be the primary contaminants of concern are TCE and TCE breakdown products, PCE, PCBs, and metals. These contaminants have been addressed by IRMs and the existing RODs, or will be addressed by the existing RODs.

Soil Vapor

The evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion resulting from the presence of site related soil or groundwater contamination was evaluated by the sampling of soil vapor, sub-slab soil vapor under structures, and indoor air inside structures. At this site due to the presence of buildings in the impacted area a full suite of samples were collected to evaluate whether soil vapor intrusion was occurring.

To assess the potential for soil vapor intrusion, sub-slab and indoor air samples were collected from a total of 26 homes located immediately south of the former NWIRP and Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility sites. This sampling identified elevated concentrations of site-related VOCs in soil vapor and in the indoor air of six residential structures. Granular activated carbon (GAC)-based air purification units (APUs) were initially installed to remove site-related VOC vapors from indoor air of the affected structures and then slab-slab depressurization systems (SSDs) were installed to mitigate the potential for soil vapor intrusion to occur.

Based on the concentrations detected, and in comparison with the NYSDOH Soil Vapor Intrusion Guidance, soil vapor contamination identified during the RI was addressed during the IRM described in Section 7.3.2. Specifically, the Bethpage Community Park On-Site Soil Vapor Extraction and Treatment System operated by Northrop Grumman and the Site 1, Former Drum Marshaling Yard Soil Vapor Extraction Containment System operated by the U.S. Navy, prevent off-site migration of VOC contaminated soil vapor.

Exhibit B

Description of Remedial Alternatives

The following alternatives were considered based on the remedial action objectives (see Section 7.7) to address the off-site groundwater plume originating from the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and NWIRP sites as described in Exhibit A.

With the exception of the No Further Action Alternative, the following common elements are included in each of the remedial alternatives evaluated:

- **Groundwater Extraction**: Contaminated groundwater would be withdrawn from the subsurface using high capacity extraction wells. The total number of extraction wells, along with the approximate locations, pumping rates, and depths for each alternative was determined based on groundwater flow modeling completed in cooperation with the USGS. The final locations, depths, and flow rates for each of the extraction wells would be further refined during a remedial design program.
- **Treatment of Contaminated Water**: The typical treatment process would include filtration, removal of VOCs using air stripping technology, vapor-phase granulated active carbon (GAC), liquid-phase GAC, and advanced oxidation process (AOP) for 1,4-dioxane. Depending on the alternative, the contaminated groundwater from each extraction well would either be treated utilizing one or two large centralized treatment plants or multiple decentralized groundwater treatment plants near the extraction wells. The details for the centralized treatment plant and decentralized treatment plant options are summarized below.

    1) Decentralized Treatment Plants: Under this treatment option, multiple decentralized treatment plants would be located near the extraction wells (either individually or in a group) based on the locations and flow rates of the respective extraction wells. Alternatives including decentralized treatment plants are identified with the "A" suffix. The property acquisition costs for sufficient acreage for constructing the decentralized treatment plants is included within the cost estimates for each of the decentralized treatment plant alternatives. For the purpose of this analysis, it is assumed that an approximately 2,000 to 4,000-square foot groundwater treatment plant building is required adjacent to each extraction well. To the maximum extent practicable, public ROWs, existing state/county/town-owned recharge basins, and publicly-available real estate would be utilized when evaluating possible locations for the decentralized treatment plants.

    2) Centralized Treatment Plants: Under this treatment option, one large centralized treatment plant would be located within the area of the former Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and NWIRP site property boundaries (herein referred to as north treatment plant); and a second treatment plant would be located along the Southern State Parkway near Massapequa Creek (herein referred to as south treatment plant). To the maximum extent practicable, public ROWs, existing state/county/town-owned recharge basins, and publicly-available real estate would be utilized when evaluating possible locations for the extraction well houses and pump stations.
- **Management of Treated Water**: Each alternative includes options for managing treated water by either beneficially re-using the water and/or returning the treated water to the surface water and/or groundwater systems. Specifically, treated water would be managed using a combination of existing recharge basins, constructed recharge basins, surface water streams (e.g., Massapequa Creek), injection wells or irrigation at the Bethpage State Park.
- **Conveyance of Water**: For the conveyance of contaminated groundwater from mass flux extraction wells, double-walled high-density polyethylene (HDPE) piping would be used. For the conveyance of treated water

to the location for management, single-walled HDPE piping would be used.

- **Development of Alternate Water Supply:** Each of the remedial alternatives assume that the currently operating water district pumping wells (e.g., Bethpage Water District Plants 4, 5, and 6; South Farmingdale Water District Plants 1 and 3; and American Water New York – Seamans Neck Road Plant, etc.) would continue to withdraw water during remedy operation. Of these water districts, the three Bethpage water plants have been most impacted by the plume originating from the NWIRP and Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility sites. Specifically, they are immediately downgradient of the NWIRP and Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility sites, are within the central portion of the groundwater plume, were the first to require wellhead treatment, and groundwater withdrawn from some of these wells has exhibited continuous increases in contaminant concentrations over time. While these three Bethpage Water District plants are operated to meet municipal demands, they indirectly remove significant amounts of site-related contaminants from the aquifer system through water extraction and treatment. Although this removal provides an added remedial benefit, this dual use of public water supply wells is not a preferred option over the long term. Therefore, it is the intent of the Department and NYSDOH to transition the Bethpage Water District Plants 4, 5, and 6 pumping wells over time from public water supply wells to remedial wells. To allow Bethpage Water District to continue to meet municipal demands without these wells, a provision for development of an alternate water supply in the future is required and included as a common component of each remedial alternative.
- **Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring**: Periodic monitoring of on-site and off-site groundwater quality to assess the performance of the remedial program; and
- **Periodic Reviews**: Periodic reviews would be used to evaluate the remedy and certify that the remedial measures remain in-place.

Alternative 1: No Further Action

The No Further Action Alternative recognizes the remediation of the site completed by the IRM(s) along with on-going and planned remedial actions under existing RODs. The on-going and planned remedial actions are listed below and also described in 7.2 (Summary of Actions Under Public Water Supply Protection Program), Section 7.3.2 (Interim Remedial Measures), and Section 7.4 (Summary of Remedial Actions in Accordance with Earlier RODs). This alternative leaves the site in its present condition and does not provide any additional protection of the environment.

- Operation of the ONCT (five groundwater extraction wells);
- Operation of the Bethpage Community Park Groundwater Containment System (four groundwater extraction wells);
- Operation of the GM-38 Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System (currently two groundwater extraction wells);
- Future operation of the RW-21 Area Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System (three groundwater extraction wells);
- Future operation of the RE-108 Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System (three to five groundwater extraction wells);
- Continued wellhead treatment at six public water supplies; and
- Continued implementation of the Public Water Supply Contingency Plan.

Alternative 2A: Hydraulic Containment of Site Contaminants above Standards, Criteria, and Guidance (SCGs) - Decentralized Treatment Plants with Various Discharge Methods

Under Alternative 2A, a series of groundwater extraction wells would be installed and pumped along the margins of the groundwater plume in order to achieve hydraulic containment of site contaminants that are present at

concentrations exceeding SCGs (typically 5 ppb). Once withdrawn, the contaminated water would be treated using multiple, decentralized treatment plants. Alternative 2A assumes that the existing and planned groundwater extraction and treatment remedial systems (i.e., GM-38 [existing], RW-21 [under construction], RE108 Phase I [in design] and RE108 Phase II [in design]) are operating. This alternative also assumes that the existing water district wells would continue to pump water at rates equivalent to the average rate for those wells over a representative six-year period (2010-2015) during operation of the remedy. Alternative 2A is shown conceptually on Figure 7.

Specifically, under Alternative 2A, 16 extraction wells would be installed and pumped at a total rate of 10,400 gallons per minute (gpm) or 15 million gallons per day (MGD) from the aquifer to provide capture of the SCG plume. Extraction wells would be installed to depths ranging from approximately 300-feet below ground surface (bgs) to 950-feet bgs with an estimated screen length of 100 to 200 feet per extraction well. Following withdrawal, the contaminated groundwater from each extraction well would be pumped to a nearby groundwater treatment plant. In total, Alternative 2A includes the construction of six 500-gpm (0.7 MGD) treatment plants, six 1,000-gpm (1.4 MGD) treatment plants, and one 2,250-gpm (3.2 MGD) treatment plant (along the Southern State Parkway near Massapequa Creek).

Once treated, water from 12 of the treatment plants would be returned to the aquifer via 13 existing recharge basins. Three of the 13 recharge basins located beyond the southern edge of the groundwater plume are included under Alternative 2A to manage treated water at a total flow rate of approximately 2,000 gpm (2.9 MGD) to mitigate potential environmental impacts to surface water flow, wetland water levels, and subsea discharge (saltwater intrusion) caused by groundwater extraction under this alternative. Treated water from a single treatment plant near Massapequa Creek would be used to augment flow in Massapequa Creek.

To convey water from point of extraction to treatment and then from the treatment plants to the recharge basins or Massapequa Creek, a total of approximately 82,000 feet (15.5 miles) of underground piping would be installed as part of this remedial alternative. Figure 7 shows the approximate locations of the extraction wells, treatment plants, conveyance piping, and discharge locations.

It is expected that it would take approximately five years to design and implement the remedy. Since Alternative 2A focuses on the area of lowest groundwater VOC concentrations and because of the persistent nature of the contaminants and the length of the groundwater plume, it is not expected that Alternative 2A would achieve the groundwater SCGs within the near future.

Costs are based on completion of remedial design testing, installation of 16 extraction wells, construction and operation of 13 groundwater treatment systems for a 30-year period, installation of 82,000 feet (15.5 miles) of underground piping, development of an alternate water supply, property acquisitions to support the remedy, and long-term groundwater quality monitoring.

Present Worth: *$553,000,000*
Capital Cost: *$210,000,000*
Annual Costs: *$16,700,000*

Alternative 2B: Hydraulic Containment of Site Contaminants above SCGs - Centralized Treatment Plants with a Centralized Recharge Basin

Under Alternative 2B, a series of groundwater extraction wells would be installed and pumped along the margins of the groundwater plume in order to achieve capture of site contaminants that are present at concentrations

exceeding SCGs (typically 5 ppb). Once withdrawn, the contaminated water would be treated at one of two centralized treatment plants or one of three decentralized treatment plants. Alternative 2B assumes that the existing and planned groundwater extraction and treatment remedial systems (i.e., GM-38 [existing], RW-21 [under construction], RE108 Phase I [in design] and RE108 Phase II [in design]) are operating. This alternative also assumes that the existing water district wells would continue to pump water at rates equivalent to the average rate for those wells over a representative six-year period (2010-2015) during operation of the remedy. Alternative 2B is shown conceptually on Figure 8.

Specifically, Alternative 2B includes 16 extraction wells that would be installed and pumped at a total rate of 9,200 gpm (13.2 MGD) from the aquifer to provide capture of the SCG plume. Extraction wells would be installed to depths ranging from approximately 300-feet bgs to 950-feet bgs with an estimated screen length of 100 to 200 feet per extraction well. Following withdrawal, the contaminated groundwater from the 16 extraction wells would be pumped to either a north centralized treatment plant capable of treating approximately 5,200 gpm (7.5 MGD), a south centralized treatment plant capable of treating 2,000 gpm (2.9 MGD), two decentralized treatment plants located south of the Southern State Parkway capable of treating 1,000 gpm (1.4 MGD) or a decentralized treatment plant located south of the Southern State Parkway capable of treating 500 gpm (0.72 MGD).

Discharge water from the north centralized treatment plant would be returned to the aquifer via a newly constructed recharge basin located in the public property in the vicinity of the Bethpage State Park. It is expected that a 10-acre recharge basin would be necessary to manage the treated water from the north centralized treatment plant. Approximately 900 gpm (1 MGD) of the treated water would also be beneficially re-used for irrigation purposes by the Bethpage State Park for eight months of the year from the north centralized treatment plant. The discharge water from the south centralized treatment plant would be used to augment flow in Massapequa Creek. Treated water from the three smaller, decentralized treatment plants located near the southern edge of the groundwater plume and near the Southern State Parkway would be discharged to three existing recharge basins to mitigate potential negative environmental impacts to surface water flow, wetland water levels, and subsea discharge (saltwater intrusion) caused by the withdrawal of water from the aquifer under this alternative.

To convey water from the extraction wells to the treatment plants and from the treatment plants to the recharge basins, Massapequa Creek, or Bethpage State Park for irrigation purposes, a total of approximately 108,000 feet (20.4 miles) of underground piping would be installed as part of this remedial alternative. Figure 8 shows the approximate locations of the extraction wells, treatment plants, conveyance piping, and discharge locations.

It is expected that it would take approximately five years to design and implement the remedy. Since Alternative 2B focuses on the area of lowest groundwater VOC concentrations and because of the persistent nature of the contaminants and the length of the groundwater plume, it is not expected that Alternative 2B would achieve the groundwater SCGs within the near future.

Costs are based on completion of remedial design testing, installation of 16 extraction wells, construction and operation of two centralized and three decentralized groundwater treatment systems for a 30-year period, construction of a 10-acre recharge basin, installation of 108,000 feet (20.4 miles) of underground piping, development of an alternate water supply, property acquisitions to support the remedy, and long-term groundwater quality monitoring.

Present Worth: *$485,000,000*
Capital Cost: *$195,000,000*
Annual Costs: *$13,900,000*

Alternative 3A: Plume Mass Flux Remediation - Decentralized Treatment Plants with Various Discharge Methods

Under Alternative 3A, a series of mass flux groundwater extraction wells would be installed and pumped within the interior of the groundwater plume in order to achieve capture of site contaminants that are present at concentrations exceeding 50 ppb. Once withdrawn, the contaminated water would be treated using multiple, decentralized treatment plants. Alternative 3A assumes that the existing and planned groundwater extraction and treatment remedial systems (i.e., GM-38 [existing], RW-21 [under construction], RE108 Phase I [in design] and RE108 Phase II [in design]) are operating. This alternative also assumes that the existing water district wells would continue to pump water at rates equivalent to the average rate for those wells over a representative six-year period (2010-2015) during operation of the remedy. Alternative 3A is shown conceptually on Figure 9.

Specifically, under Alternative 3A, 17 extraction wells would be installed and pumped at a total rate of 9,100 gpm (13.1 MGD) from the aquifer to provide capture of site contaminants at concentrations exceeding 50 ppb. Under Alternative 3A, extraction wells would be installed to depths ranging from 300-feet bgs to 800-feet bgs with an estimated screen length of 100 to 200 feet per extraction well. Following withdrawal, the contaminated groundwater from each extraction well would be pumped to a nearby decentralized groundwater treatment plant. In total, Alternative 3A includes the construction of 12 decentralized treatment plants designed to treat water at flow rates ranging from 500 to 2,250 gpm. Once treated, water would be returned to the aquifer using 12 existing recharge basins. Approximately 900 gpm (1 MGD) of the treated effluent would also be discharged to Bethpage State Park and used for irrigation purposes at the park for eight months of the year.

To convey water from point of extraction to treatment and then from the treatment plants to the recharge basins and Bethpage State Park for irrigation purposes, a total of approximately 118,000 feet (22.4 miles) of underground piping would be installed as part of this remedial alternative. Figure 9 shows the approximate locations of the extraction wells, treatment plants, conveyance piping, and discharge locations.

It is expected that it would take approximately five years to design and implement the remedy. Since Alternative 3A is a mass flux approach that focuses on the area of highest groundwater VOC concentrations and because of the persistent nature of the contaminants and the length of the groundwater plume, it is not expected that Alternative 3A would achieve the groundwater SCGs within the near future.

Costs are based on completion of remedial design testing, installation of 17 extraction wells, construction and operation of 12 groundwater treatment systems for a 30-year period, installation of 118,000 feet (22.4 miles) of underground piping, development of an alternate water supply, property acquisitions to support the remedy, and long-term groundwater quality monitoring.

Present Worth: *$522,000,000*
Capital Cost: *$234,000,000*
Annual Costs: *$17,200,000*

Alternative 3B: Plume Mass Flux Remediation - Centralized Treatment Plant with a Centralized Recharge Basin

Under Alternative 3B, a series of mass flux groundwater extraction wells would be installed and pumped within the interior of the groundwater plume in order to achieve capture of site contaminants that are present at concentrations exceeding 50 ppb. Once withdrawn, the contaminated water would be treated using a single centralized treatment plant. Alternative 3B assumes that the existing and planned groundwater extraction and

treatment remedial systems (i.e., GM-38 [existing], RW-21 [under construction], RE108 Phase I (in design] and RE108 Phase II [in design]) are operating. This alternative also assumes that the existing water district wells would continue to pump water at rates equivalent to the average rate for those wells over a representative six-year period (2010-2015) during operation of the remedy. Alternative 3B is shown conceptually on Figure 10.

Alternative 3B includes 16 extraction wells that would be installed and pumped at a total rate of 7,100 gpm (10.2 MGD) from the aquifer to provide capture of site contaminants at concentrations exceeding 50 ppb. Under Alternative 3B, extraction wells would be installed to depths ranging from 300-feet bgs to 800-feet bgs with an estimated screen length of 100 to 200 feet per extraction well. Following withdrawal, the contaminated groundwater from the 16 extraction wells would be pumped to a centralized groundwater treatment plant located in the vicinity of the former NWIRP and Northrop Grumman property.

Once treated, water would be returned to the aquifer via a newly constructed recharge basin to be located on the public property in the vicinity of the Bethpage State Park. It is expected that an approximate 10-acre recharge basin would be necessary to manage the treated water. Approximately 900 gpm of the treated water would also be beneficially re-used for irrigation purposes by the Bethpage State Park for eight months of the year.

To convey water from the extraction wells to the treatment plant and from the treatment plant to the central recharge basin and Bethpage State Park for irrigation purposes, a total of approximately 82,500 feet (15.6 miles) of underground piping would be installed as part of this remedial alternative. Figure 10 shows the approximate locations of the extraction wells, treatment plants, conveyance piping, and discharge locations.

It is expected that it would take approximately five years to design and implement the remedy. Since Alternative 3B is a mass flux approach that focuses on the area of highest groundwater VOC concentrations and because of the persistent nature of the contaminants and the length of the groundwater plume, it is not expected that Alternative 3B would achieve the groundwater SCGs within the near future.

Costs are based on completion of remedial design testing, installation of 16 extraction wells, construction and operation of a centralized groundwater treatment system for a 30-year period, construction of a 10-acre recharge basin, installation of 82,500 feet (15.6 miles) of underground piping, development of an alternate water supply, property acquisitions to support the remedy, and long-term groundwater quality monitoring.

Present Worth: *$332,000,000*
Capital Cost: *$169,000,000*
Annual Costs: *$8,660,000*

Alternative 4: Aquifer Flushing

Alternative 4 is an aquifer flushing approach that involves the extraction of contaminated groundwater from the aquifer where site contaminant concentrations exceed 100 ppb, ex-situ treatment using multiple decentralized treatment plants, and the re-introduction of the treated water back into the subsurface using injection wells. Under this alternative, the treated water is strategically re-introduced to promote movement of impacted groundwater toward the extraction wells, enhance hydraulic control of the contaminated groundwater, and prevent further migration of the 100 ppb plume. Alternative 4 assumes that the existing and planned groundwater extraction and treatment remedial systems (i.e., GM-38 [existing], RW-21 [under construction], RE108 Phase I (in design] and RE108 Phase II [in design]) are operating. This alternative also assumes that the existing water district wells would continue to pump water at rates equivalent to the average rate for those wells over a representative six-year period (2010-2015) during operation of the remedy. Alternative 4 is shown conceptually on Figure 11.

Under Alternative 4, a total of 23 extraction wells would be installed and pumped at a total rate of 8,700 gpm (12.5 MGD) from the aquifer to provide capture of site contaminants at concentrations exceeding 100 ppb. The extraction wells would be installed to depths ranging from 300-feet bgs to 1,000-feet bgs with an estimated screen length of 100 to 300 feet per extraction well. Following withdrawal, the contaminated groundwater from each extraction well would be pumped to a nearby decentralized groundwater treatment plant. In total, Alternative 4 includes the construction of 23 decentralized treatment plants with capacities ranging from 100 gpm to 1,000 gpm. Once treated, water from the 23 extraction wells would be returned to the aquifer using a network of 43 injection wells. It is expected that each injection well would re-introduce water to the Magothy aquifer at rates ranging from approximately 25 gpm to 700 gpm. The injection wells would be installed to depths ranging from approximately 160 feet bgs to 900 feet bgs.

To convey water from the point of extraction to the point of treatment and then from the treatment plants to the nearby injection wells, a total of approximately 93,000 feet (17.6 miles) of underground piping would be installed as part of this remedial alternative. Figure 11 shows the approximate locations of the extraction wells, treatment plants, conveyance piping, and injection wells.

It is expected that it would take approximately five years to design and implement the remedy. Since Alternative 4 is an approach developed to expedite plume cleanup in the area where the highest groundwater VOC concentrations exist, this alternative may require as little as 20-years to reach completion. This alternative does not however, directly address areas of the plume where site contaminants are less than 100 ppb and above the SCGs. The timeframe to address the remaining portions of the plume necessary to achieve RAOs would likely exceed 30 years.

Costs are based on completion of remedial design testing, installation of 23 extraction wells, 43 injection wells, construction and operation of 23 groundwater treatment systems for a 30-year period, installation of 93,000 feet (17.6 miles) of underground piping, development of an alternate water supply, property acquisitions to support the remedy, and long-term groundwater quality monitoring.

Present Worth: *$608,000,000*
Capital Cost: *$314,000,000*
Annual Costs: *$21,000,000*

Alternative 5A: Hydraulic Containment of Site Contaminants above SCGs Combined with Mass Flux Remediation - Decentralized Treatment Plants with Various Discharge Methods

Alternative 5A combines Alternatives 2A and 3A and provides an approach to not only capture site contaminants that exceed SCGs but also addresses areas of the plume with high contaminant concentrations using a plume mass flux approach. Under Alternative 5A, a series of groundwater extraction wells would be installed and pumped within the interior of the groundwater plume to achieve capture of site contaminants that are present at concentrations exceeding 50 ppb. These mass flux wells would be supplemented with a network of extraction wells located along the margins of the SCG plume (typically 5 ppb) to prevent continued migration of the plume. Once withdrawn, the contaminated water would be treated using multiple, decentralized treatment plants. Alternative 5A assumes that the existing and planned groundwater extraction and treatment remedial systems (i.e., GM-38 [existing], RW-21 [under construction], RE108 Phase I [in design] and RE108 Phase II [in design]) are operating. This alternative also assumes that the existing water district wells would continue to pump water at rates equivalent to the average rate for those wells over a representative six-year period (2010-2015) during operation of the remedy. Alternative 5A is shown conceptually on Figure 12.

Specifically, under Alternative 5A, 24 extraction wells would be installed and pumped at a total rate of 13,300 gpm (19.2 MGD) from the aquifer to provide capture of both the 50 ppb plume and the SCG plume. Eight of the extraction wells (square well symbols on Figure 12) would be installed for the purpose of mass flux remediation within the 50 ppb plume and 16 extraction wells (circular well symbols on Figure 12) would be installed for hydraulic containment of the SCG plume. The extraction wells would be installed to depths ranging from approximately 300-feet bgs to 950-feet bgs with an estimated screen length of 100 to 300 feet per extraction well. Following withdrawal, the contaminated groundwater from each extraction well would be pumped to a nearby decentralized groundwater treatment plant. In total, Alternative 5A would include the construction of 17 decentralized treatment plants. Specifically, one treatment plant would be designed for an influent flow rate of approximately 1,250 gpm (1.8 MGD), four treatment plants would be designed for an influent flow rate of approximately 500 gpm (0.72 MGD) gpm, 11 treatment plants would be designed for an influent flow rate of approximately 1,000 gpm (1.4 MGD), and one plant (along the Southern State Parkway near Massapequa Creek) would be designed for an influent rate of approximately 1,500 gpm (2.2 MGD).

Once treated, approximately 10,900 gpm (15.7 MGD) of water from 21 extraction wells would be returned to the aquifer via 16 existing recharge basins. Water from three of the 21 extraction wells would be discharged to an existing recharge basin located to the west of Bethpage State park, but the treated water would also be available for beneficial re-use for irrigation purposes at Bethpage State Park for eight months of the year. Approximately 1,500 gpm (2.2 MGD) of the treated water withdrawn from the three remaining extraction wells would be used to augment flow in Massapequa Creek. Three of the twelve recharge basins located beyond the southern edge of the groundwater plume (south of the Southern State Parkway) are included under Alternative 5A to manage treated water and to mitigate potential environmental impacts to surface water flow, wetland water levels, and subsea discharge (saltwater intrusion) caused by groundwater extraction under this alternative.

To convey water from point of extraction to treatment and then from the treatment plants to the area where the water would be managed (i.e., recharge basins, irrigation, or streamflow augmentation), a total of approximately 131,000 feet (24.8 miles) of underground piping would be installed as part of this remedial alternative. Figure 12 shows the approximate locations of the extraction wells, treatment plants, conveyance piping, and discharge locations.

It is expected that it would take approximately five years to design and implement the remedy. Since Alternative 5A focuses on areas of the plume with the highest concentrations, as well as areas of lower concentrations along the margins of the plume, it is expected that Alternative 5A would be effective at achieving the groundwater SCGs. Because of the persistent nature of the contaminants and the length of the groundwater plume however, it is not expected that Alternative 5A would achieve the groundwater SCGs within the near future.

Costs are based on completion of remedial design testing, installation of 24 extraction wells (8 mass flux and 16 hydraulic containment), construction and operation of 17 treatment plants for a 30-year period, installation of 131,000 feet (24.8 miles) of underground piping, development of an alternate water supply, property acquisitions to support the remedy, and long-term groundwater quality monitoring.

Present Worth: *$748,000,000*
Capital Cost: *$283,000,000*
Annual Costs: *$22,500,000*

Alternative 5B: Hydraulic Containment of Site Contaminants Above SCGs Combined with Mass Flux Remediation - Centralized Treatment Plants with a Centralized Recharge Basin

Similar to Alternative 5A, Alternative 5B combines the approach to capture site contaminants that exceed SCGs (Alternative 2B) with the plume mass flux approach (Alternative 3B). Under Alternative 5B, a series of groundwater extraction wells would be installed and pumped within the interior of the groundwater plume to achieve capture of site contaminants that exceed 50 ppb. These mass flux wells would be supplemented with a network of extraction wells located along the margins of the SCG plume (typically 5 ppb) to prevent continued migration of the plume. Once withdrawn, the contaminated water would be treated using two centralized treatment plants or one of three decentralized treatment plants. Alternative 5B assumes that the existing and planned groundwater extraction and treatment remedial systems (i.e., GM-38 [existing], RW-21 [under construction], RE108 Phase I [in design] and RE108 Phase II [in design]) are operating. This alternative also assumes that the existing water district wells would continue to pump water at rates equivalent to the average rate for those wells over a representative six-year period (2010-2015) during operation of the remedy. Alternative 5B is shown conceptually on Figure 13.

Specifically, under Alternative 5B, eight of the extraction wells would be installed for the purposes of mass flux remediation within the 50 ppb plume and 16 extraction wells would be installed for hydraulic containment of the SCG plume. In total, these 24 extraction wells would be installed and pumped at a total rate of approximately 12,140 gpm (17.5 MGD) from the aquifer to provide capture of both the 50 ppb plume and the SCG plume. Extraction wells would be installed to depths ranging from approximately 300-feet bgs to 950-feet bgs with an estimated screen length of 100 to 200 feet per extraction well. Following withdrawal, contaminated groundwater from 17 of the extraction wells would be pumped to a north centralized groundwater treatment plant capable of treating 8,140 gpm (11.7 MGD) in the area of the former Northrop Grumman and NWIRP property and contaminated water from four of the extraction wells would be pumped to a south centralized treatment plant capable of treating 2,000 gpm (2.8 MGD) near the headwaters of Massapequa Creek. In addition, under Alternative 5B, contaminated water from the three remaining extraction wells would be pumped to individual decentralized treatment plants capable of treating 500 to 1,000 gpm near the southern-most reaches of the groundwater plume.

Discharge water from the north centralized treatment plant would be returned to the aquifer via a newly constructed recharge basin located on the public property in the vicinity of the Bethpage State Park. It is expected that a 10-acre recharge basin would be necessary to manage the treated water from the north centralized treatment plant. Approximately 900 gpm (1 MGD) of the treated water from the north centralized treatment plant would also be beneficially re-used for irrigation purposes by the Bethpage State Park for eight months of the year. The discharge water from the south centralized treatment plant would be used to augment flow in Massapequa Creek. Treated water from the three smaller, decentralized treatment plants located near the southern edge of the groundwater plume would be discharged to three existing recharge basins to mitigate potential negative environmental impacts to surface water flow, wetland water levels, and subsea discharge (saltwater intrusion) caused by the withdrawal of water from the aquifer under this alternative.

To convey water from the extraction wells to the five treatment plants and from the treatment plants to the area where the water would be managed (i.e., recharge basins, irrigation, or streamflow augmentation), a total of approximately 124,000 feet (23.5 miles) of underground piping would be installed as part of this remedial alternative. Figure 13 shows the approximate locations of the extraction wells, treatment plants, conveyance piping, and discharge locations.

It is expected that it would take approximately five years to design and implement the remedy. Since

Alternative 5B focuses on areas of the plume with the highest concentrations, as well as areas of lower concentrations along the margins of the plume, it is expected that Alternative 5B would be effective at achieving the groundwater SCGs. Because of the persistent nature of the contaminants and the length of the groundwater plume however, it is not expected that Alternative 5B would achieve the groundwater SCGs within the near future.

Costs are based on completion of remedial design testing, installation of 24 extraction wells (8 mass flux and 16 hydraulic containment), construction and operation of five groundwater treatment systems for a 30-year period, construction of one recharge basin, installation of 124,000 feet (23.5 miles) of underground piping, development of an alternate water supply, property acquisitions to support the remedy, and long-term groundwater quality monitoring.

Present Worth: *$585,000,000*
Capital Cost: *$241,000,000*
Annual Costs: *$16,300,000*

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Exhibit C
Remedial Alternative Costs

Remedial Alternative	Capital Cost ($)	Annual Costs ($)	Total Present Worth ($)
No Further Action	0	0	0
Alternative 2A	210,000,000	16,700,000	553,000,000
Alternative 2B	195,000,000	13,900,000	485,000,000
Alternative 3A	234,000,000	17,200,000	522,000,000
Alternative 3B	169,000,000	8,660,000	332,000,000
Alternative 4	314,000,000	21,000,000	608,000,000
Alternative 5A	283,000,000	22,500,000	748,000,000
Alternative 5B	241,000,000	16,300,000	585,000,000

ED_005646_00001664-00043

Exhibit D

SUMMARY OF THE SELECTED REMEDY

The Department has selected Alternative 5B, Hydraulic Containment of Site Contaminants Above SCGs Combined with Mass Flux Remediation - Centralized Treatment Plants with a Centralized Recharge Basin as the amendment to the previously selected remedies. Alternative 5B will achieve the remediation goals by using 24 extraction wells to capture groundwater with the highest concentrations of site contaminants, as well as lesser contaminated groundwater (which exceeds the SCGs) along the margins of the plume. These extraction wells will allow for an expedited cleanup of the plume while at the same time preventing continued migration to areas that are currently not impacted by site contaminants. Following withdrawal, contaminated groundwater will be transferred via underground conveyance piping to one of two central treatment plants or one of three decentralized treatment plants. Once treated, the water will either be returned to the aquifer system via recharge basins, beneficially re-used at Bethpage State Park, or beneficially used to augment flow in Massapequa Creek. The elements of this remedy are described in Section 8. The amended remedy is depicted in Figure 13.

Basis for Selection

The amended remedy is based on the results of previous RIs, data collected since the previous RODs were issued and data collected as part of this recent investigation, USGS groundwater flow modeling, and the evaluation of alternatives. Based on the results of the investigation and engineering evaluation, the Navy Grumman groundwater plume continues to migrate south toward currently unimpacted public water supplies and unimpacted portions of the Long Island Sole Source Aquifer, and this southward migration is causing contaminant concentrations to increase in off-site groundwater. The criteria to which potential remedial alternatives are compared are defined in 6 NYCRR Part 375. A detailed discussion of the evaluation criteria and comparative analysis is included in the FS report.

The first two evaluation criteria are termed "threshold criteria" and must be satisfied in order for an alternative to be considered for selection.

1. Protection of Human Health and the Environment. This criterion is an overall evaluation of each alternative's ability to protect public health and the environment.

The amended remedy (Alternative 5B) satisfies this criterion by aggressively removing significant contaminant mass from the groundwater while also establishing hydraulic control of the plume and preventing continued migration of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume to currently un-impacted areas. By using centralized recharge combined with beneficial re-use as irrigation water and Massapequa Creek streamflow augmentation, Alternative 5B provides protection to the Long Island Sole Source Aquifer and the region's surface water resources.

Full containment of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume will not only provide significant future protections for public health and the environment; it will also prevent long term expenditures associated with treatment that would otherwise become necessary at currently unimpacted public supply wells.

Similar to Alternative 5B, Alternative 5A (Hydraulic Containment of Site Contaminants above SCGs Combined with Mass Flux Remediation - Decentralized Treatment Plants with Various Discharge Methods) would satisfy this criterion through the removal of significant amounts of contaminant mass from the aquifer while also establishing hydraulic control of the plume. Alternative 5A provides protection to groundwater and surface water

resources by discharging the majority of treated water to individual recharge basins and Massapequa Creek. Based on contaminant transport analyses, both Alternatives 5A and 5B may require up to 110 years to fully achieve the remedial action objectives for the SCG plume.

Alternatives 2A and 2B are considered the next most protective, as both alternatives establish hydraulic control of the aquifer. This hydraulic control would eliminate continued migration of the groundwater plume that has already moved off the former NWIRP and Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility sites. However, these two alternatives do not remove significant contaminant mass from the most impacted portions of the groundwater plume and are anticipated to require a longer timeframe (more than 30 years longer than Alternatives 5A and 5B) to achieve the RAOs.

Alternatives 3A, 3B and 4 are mass flux approaches that remove significant contaminant mass from the groundwater; but do not provide hydraulic control of the entire SCG plume. These alternatives are considered less protective than the other alternatives because they allow for the continued, uncontrolled migration of the plume beyond its current extent approximately four miles from the NWIRP and Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility sites. These three alternatives (Alternatives 3A, 3B and 4) are anticipated to achieve RAOs over a longer timeframe (greater than 150 years) through a combination of contaminant mass removal, wellhead treatment, and natural processes. Alternative 1 (No Further Action) relies on the existing remedial actions and allows for continued migration of areas of the plume with high concentrations of site contaminants. As such, Alternative 1 does not provide added protection to public health and the environment and will not be evaluated further.

With the withdrawal of water from the Long Island aquifer at rates ranging from approximately 7,100 gpm (10.2 MGD) to 13,300 gpm (19.2 MGD), under Alternatives 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B, 4, 5A, and 5B, the USGS groundwater flow modeling was used to design these alternatives to minimize possible environmental impacts. Specifically, each alternative included the strategic use of treated water management techniques to minimize possible impacts to stream flow, wetland water levels, public water supply well yield, and saltwater intrusion (i.e., subsea discharge). The use of existing recharge basins, a constructed recharge basin, injection wells, or discharge to Massapequa Creek were used as the approaches to manage treated water.

While the groundwater flow modeling suggests that implementation of Alternatives 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B, 4, 5A, and 5B would result in only very minor environmental impacts; but of these, slightly larger environmental impacts would occur with implementation of Alternatives 2A, 2B, 5A, and 5B. Each of these alternatives include hydraulic containment of the SCG plume and the withdrawal of the largest volumes of water from the aquifer system. In particular, with the withdrawal of groundwater at rates greater than approximately 9,200 gpm (13.2 MGD) under each of these alternatives, the water levels in some surrounding public water supply wells could decrease by approximately 7.3 feet, groundwater levels beneath wetlands could decrease by up to approximately 2.1 feet, and the flow in nearby streams could decrease by up to approximately 1.1 cubic feet per second (cfs). In comparison, under Alternatives 3A, 3B, and 4, water levels in some surrounding public water supply wells could decrease by up to 4.8 feet, groundwater levels beneath wetlands could decrease by up to approximately 1.5 feet, and the flow in nearby streams could decrease by up to approximately 0.8 cfs.

Relative to possible effects on the positioning of the saltwater-freshwater boundary, implementation of Alternatives 4 (Aquifer Flushing) and 3B (Plume Mass Flux Remediation - Decentralized Treatment Plants with Various Discharge Methods), could reduce flow to the freshwater-saltwater boundary the most and therefore are the alternatives that have the greatest potential impact on possible saltwater intrusion. Alternatively, the groundwater flow modeling suggests that Alternatives 3A (Plume Mass Flux Remediation - Decentralized Plants with Various Discharge Methods) and 2A (Hydraulic Containment of Site Contaminants above SCGs - Decentralized Treatment Plants with Various Discharge Methods) would have the lowest potential impact on

saltwater intrusion. The groundwater flow modeling suggests that Alternatives 2B, 5A, and 5B have more of an effect on subsea discharge and the freshwater-saltwater boundary than Alternatives 2A and 3A, but less than Alternatives 3B and 4. As stated previously however, the groundwater flow modeling indicates that implementation of each of the alternatives would produce only very minor environmental impacts.

2. Compliance with New York State Standards, Criteria, and Guidance (SCGs). Compliance with SCGs addresses whether a remedy will meet environmental laws, regulations, and other standards and criteria. In addition, this criterion includes the consideration of guidance which the Department has determined to be applicable on a case-specific basis.

Alternatives 2A, 2B, 5A and 5B, each involve groundwater extraction and treatment of the entire area where site contaminants occur in groundwater at concentrations that exceed the SCGs and are considered to be the most effective alternatives in achieving overall compliance with SCGs. By preventing the continued migration of the SCG plume, these four alternatives also eliminate the need for additional public water supplies to require wellhead treatment for the site contaminants. Of these four alternatives, Alternatives 5A and 5B include a mass flux approach to address areas of the plume with high contaminant concentrations while also capturing remaining portions of the plume with contaminant concentrations above the SCGs. Alternatives 5A and 5B are therefore considered to be the most effective at achieving SCGs, followed by Alternatives 2A and 2B.

Alternatives 3A, 3B and 4 are anticipated to effectively achieve SCGs within the most heavily impacted areas of the plume through the extraction and treatment of groundwater where COCs are present at concentrations above 50 ppb, 50 ppb, and 100 ppb, respectively. These alternatives, however, are anticipated to require a much longer timeframe to achieve SCGs within the remainder of the plume where COC concentrations exceed SCGs but are less than 50 ppb and 100 ppb. Instead, Alternatives 3A, 3B and 4 would rely on natural processes and wellhead treatment of public water supplies to achieve SCGs for the areas of the plume where the COC concentrations exceed SCGs but are less than 50 ppb and 100 ppb. These alternatives are therefore less effective at achieving SCGs.

The next six "primary balancing criteria" are used to compare the positive and negative aspects of each of the remedial alternatives.

3. Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence. This criterion evaluates the long-term effectiveness of the remedial alternatives after implementation. If wastes or treated residuals remain on-site after the selected remedy has been implemented, the following items are evaluated: 1) the magnitude of the remaining risks, 2) the adequacy of the engineering and/or institutional controls intended to limit the risk, and 3) the reliability of these controls.

Long-term effectiveness is best accomplished by alternatives involving significant removal of contaminant mass from the aquifer and by preventing further expansion of the groundwater plume to areas that are currently not impacted. Since most of the contaminant mass is present in groundwater located in the central portion of the plume, five of the seven alternatives (Alternatives 3A, 3B, 4, 5A, and 5B) include installation of mass flux wells in areas where site contaminants are present at high concentrations. Alternatives 5A and 5B additionally include groundwater extraction wells along the perimeter of the plume to provide long-term hydraulic control and minimize continued migration of the groundwater plume.

Groundwater extraction and ex-situ treatment under each of the alternatives are considered effective technologies for addressing groundwater contaminated with the COCs. Alternatives 5A and 5B are anticipated to achieve RAOs in the shortest remedial timeframe by removing significant contaminant mass from within the most impacted portions of the plume combined with hydraulic control of groundwater with contaminant concentrations

exceeding the SCGs along the margins of the plume. Alternatives 2A and 2B provide hydraulic control of groundwater containing site contaminants at concentrations exceeding the SCGs, but these alternatives do not address plume areas with high contaminant concentrations. While Alternatives 2A and 2B would be effective in the long-term in preventing further plume migration, these alternatives are expected to require a significantly greater timeframe to achieve RAOs. Furthermore, since Alternatives 2A and 2B rely on groundwater extraction wells located along the margins of the plume, these alternatives may enhance the southward movement of groundwater with high contaminant concentrations in the center of the plume.

Alternatives 3A, 3B, and 4 would provide significant mass removal of contaminants within the portions of the plume containing site contaminants at concentrations above 50 ppb, 50 ppb, and 100 ppb, respectively, and are expected to require less time to achieve SCGs within the area of active remediation than Alternatives 2A and 2B. These three alternatives would not however be effective over the long-term in reducing contaminant concentrations outside the area of active remediation since they all rely on natural processes in this part of the plume. Achieving SCGs outside the area of active remediation (in the lesser contaminated portions of the SCG plume) is anticipated to require greater time for Alternatives 3A, 3B and 4 than for Alternatives 2A and 2B. Alternatives 3A, 3B, and 4 would also rely on wellhead treatment to prevent exposure to contaminant concentrations above SCGs for public water supply wells that are currently unimpacted and located hydraulically downgradient of the groundwater plume.

4. Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility or Volume. Preference is given to alternatives that permanently and significantly reduce the toxicity, mobility or volume of the wastes at the site.

Alternatives 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B, 4, 5A, and 5B would reduce the toxicity, mobility, and volume of contaminants in the aquifer by using extraction wells to capture contaminated groundwater and providing surface treatment through air stripping, granulated active carbon, and AOP technologies. With extraction wells placed in areas of the plume with high contaminant concentrations along with extraction wells placed along the plume margins, Alternatives 5A and 5B are expected to be the most effective in reducing the toxicity, mobility, and volume of contaminants.

Alternatives 2A and 2B would be effective in reducing toxicity, mobility, and volume of site contaminants by operating extraction wells along the margins of the SCG plume. However, these two alternatives would take a longer timeframe for high COC concentrations in the central portion of the plume to reach the extraction wells located along the perimeter of the plume. By withdrawing contaminated groundwater from only the margins of the plume under Alternatives 2A and 2B, contaminant mass may be allowed to diffuse into fine-grained silts and clays. Therefore, Alternatives 2A and 2B would provide less reduction of toxicity and mobility of the COCs in groundwater than Alternative 5A and 5B.

Alternatives 3A, 3B, and 4 would be effective in reducing the toxicity, mobility, and volume of contaminants in areas of the plume above 50 ppb, 50 ppb and 100 ppb, respectively. However, these alternatives would not actively reduce the toxicity, mobility, and volume in portions of the plume less than 50 ppb and 100 ppb, respectively. Instead, these alternatives would rely on wellhead treatment and natural processes to reduce the toxicity, mobility, and volume of contaminants within these areas of the plume. Therefore, these alternatives would provide less reduction of toxicity, mobility, and volume of the COCs in groundwater than Alternatives 2A, 2B, 5A, or 5B.

Each of the alternatives relies on commonly used treatment technologies to permanently destroy the contaminants once withdrawn from the aquifer. Following air stripping, any remaining contaminants trapped on the GAC adsorption media are destroyed during regeneration or disposed of in accordance with applicable waste

regulations. The AOP technology provides complete destruction and mineralization of many chlorinated solvents, including 1,4-dioxane.

5. Short-term Impacts and Effectiveness. The potential short-term adverse impacts of the remedial action upon the community, the workers, and the environment during the construction and/or implementation are evaluated. The length of time needed to achieve the remedial objectives is also estimated and compared against the other alternatives.

Each of the alternatives would be effective in the short-term at controlling the migration of groundwater containing COCs above the SCGs and removing contaminant mass from the aquifer. Groundwater extraction systems would induce a hydraulic gradient capturing COCs within days or weeks of system startup. Alternatives 3A, 3B, and 4 would only provide control of the plume containing site contaminants at concentrations greater than 50 ppb, 50, ppb, and 100 ppb, respectively, while Alternatives 2A, 2B, 5A, and 5B would provide control of groundwater with contaminant concentrations exceeding the SCGs

With the drilling of extraction wells, installation of underground conveyance piping, construction of treatment plants, and development of discharge locations (e.g., construction of a central recharge basin, rehabilitation of existing recharge basins, construction of surface water outfall, and/or construction of a storage tank for irrigation purposes), each of the alternatives would have short-term impacts on the community. While each of the alternatives would have short-term impacts on the Town of Oyster Bay and Town of Hempstead communities, these disruptions would be minimized through noise and traffic control plans as well, as community air monitoring programs during construction, to minimize and address potential impacts to the community, remediation workers, and the environment.

Alternatives 2A, 3A, and 5A would have significant short-term impacts to workers, the public, and the environment during construction of the 12-17 decentralized treatment plants and 82,000-131,000 feet (15.5-24.8 miles) of underground piping and the rehabilitation of 12-16 existing recharge basins. Alternatives involving the use of centralized treatment plants and a centralized recharge basin (Alternatives 2B, 3B, and 5B), are expected to have significantly less short-term impacts on the community. Alternative 5A, with the construction of 24 extraction wells and 17 treatment plants, the reworking of 16 existing recharge basins, and the installation of approximately 131,000 feet (24.8 miles) of underground piping, would be expected to have the most significant short-term impacts to the Town of Oyster Bay and Town of Hempstead communities relative to Alternatives 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B, 5A, and 5B.

Alternative 4 (Aquifer Flushing) includes the largest amount of subsurface drilling (26 extraction wells and 43 injection wells) relative to the other remedial alternatives. While the use of injection wells under Alternative 4 eliminates the need for recharge basins to manage treated water, the drilling of injection wells and the associated underground piping (more than 93,000 linear feet (17.6 miles)) to convey contaminated water from point of extraction to treatment and then to the injection wells would result in significant short-term impacts to the community.

6. Implementability. The technical and administrative feasibility of implementing each alternative are evaluated. Technical feasibility includes the difficulties associated with the construction of the remedy and the ability to monitor its effectiveness. For administrative feasibility, the availability of the necessary personnel and materials is evaluated along with potential difficulties in obtaining specific operating approvals, access for construction, institutional controls, and so forth.

While each alternative involves technologies that have been applied by the Department and are implementable, the size of the groundwater plume and location within heavily developed areas in the Town of Oyster Bay and Town of Hempstead makes each alternative difficult to implement. The construction of decentralized treatment plants combined with decentralized recharge makes Alternatives 2A, 3A, and 5A more difficult to implement than Alternatives 2B, 3B, and 5B that involve centralized treatment and recharge. Similarly, Alternative 4 (Aquifer Flushing) would be more difficult to implement than the centralized treatment and recharge alternatives (Alternatives 2B, 3B, and 5B) due to the need for installing 26 extraction wells and 43 injection wells, construction of 23 decentralized treatment plants, and 93,000 linear feet (17.6 miles) of underground piping needed to convey water.

Alternatives 2A, 3A, and 5A would require acquisition of land and permits to build decentralized treatment plants in heavily developed areas. These three alternatives would also result in greater disruptions (than Alternatives, 2B, 3B, and 5B) to traffic within numerous areas to build each of the decentralized treatment plants and to install conveyance piping between the extraction wells and the decentralized treatment plants, and from the treatment plants to the individual recharge basins or surface water discharge locations.

Alternatives 2B, 3B, and 5B require the potential acquisition of land in the vicinity of the former Northrop Grumman and U.S. Navy property and near the headwaters of Massapequa Creek for the construction of centralized, large capacity treatment plants. The construction of a single treatment plant in an area that is already zoned for commercial and industrial uses makes these alternatives (Alternatives 2B, 3B, and 5B) more implementable than the alternatives (Alternatives 2A, 3A, and 5A) involving treatment plant construction in mixed commercial and residential areas. These alternatives also require potential land acquisition for the installation of extraction wells, and significant disruption to traffic along a number of major roadways to install conveyance piping. The construction of a centralized recharge basin within the vicinity of Bethpage State Park is anticipated to be less disruptive to developed areas than the alternatives that rehabilitate existing recharge basins. The acquisition of land and permits is not expected to be necessary for construction of the centralized recharge basin under Alternatives 2B, 3B, and 5B.

7. Cost-Effectiveness. Capital costs and annual operation, maintenance, and monitoring costs are estimated for each alternative and compared on a present worth basis. Although cost-effectiveness is the last balancing criterion evaluated, where two or more alternatives have met the requirements of the other criteria, it can be used as the basis for the final decision.

The costs of the alternatives vary significantly. Alternative 3B has the lowest present worth cost ($332 million (M)), but the contaminated groundwater within the SCG plume but outside of the 50 ppb plume would not be addressed under this alternative. Similarly, Alternative 2B has a lower cost, but this alternative does not address groundwater in the central portion of the plume where contaminant concentrations are the highest. Due to the large number of individual treatment plants and treated water discharge locations, Alternatives 4 and 5A have the highest overall costs ($608 M and $748 M respectively). While Alternatives 2A, 3A, and 5B each have comparable costs (ranging from $522 M to $585 M), Alternative 5B is the most cost-effective because it includes extraction of groundwater from the central portion of the plume combined with hydraulic containment of the entire Navy Grumman groundwater plume.

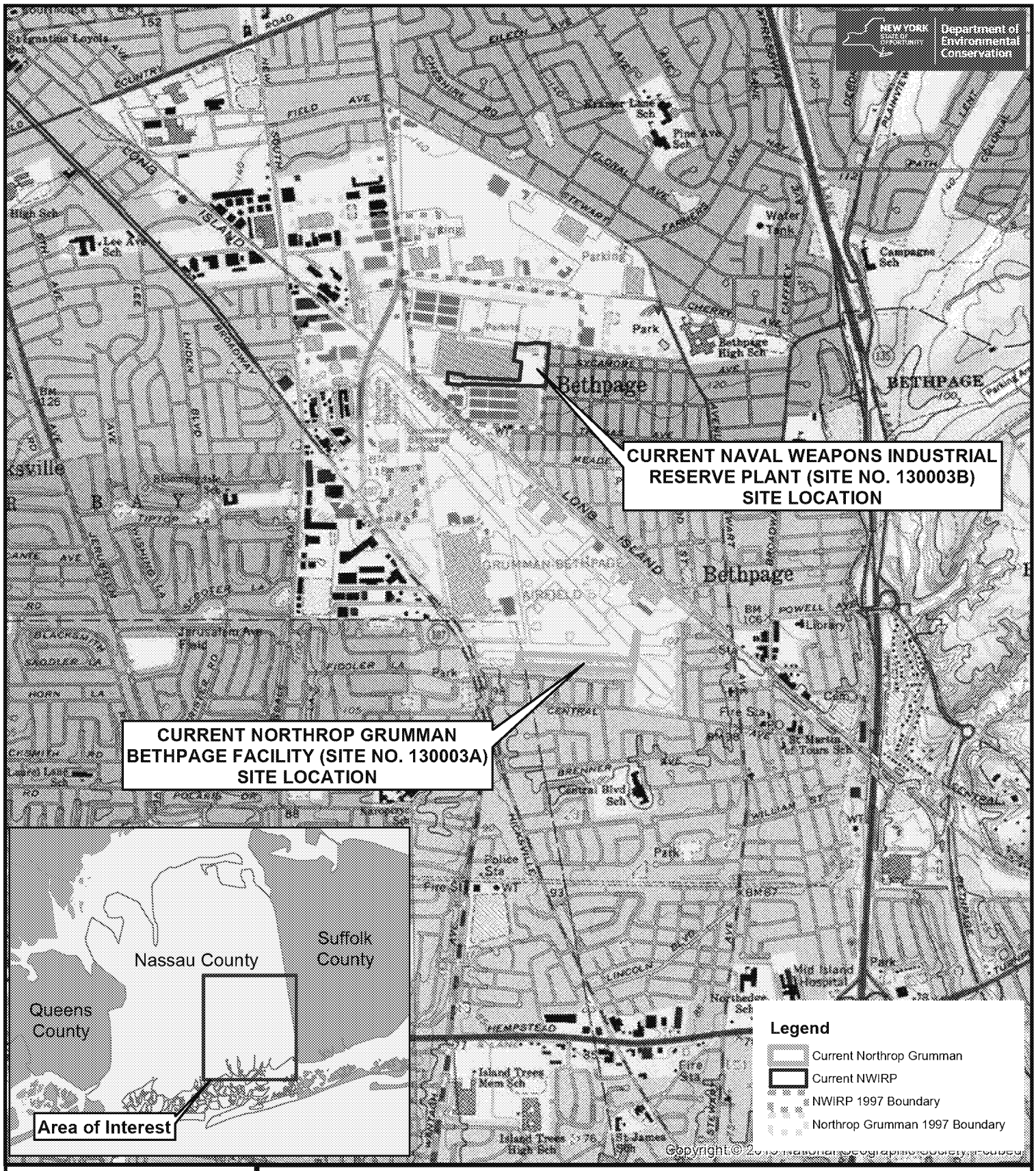
8. Land Use. When cleanup to pre-disposal conditions is determined to be infeasible, the Department may consider the current, intended, and reasonable anticipated future land use of the site and its surroundings in the selection of the soil remedy.

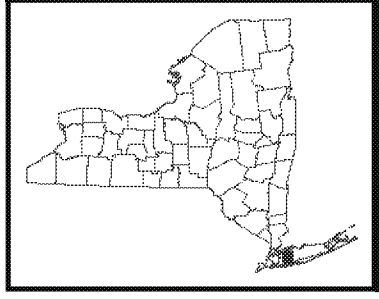
Each of the alternatives address off-site portions of the groundwater plume. The selected remedies outlined in the existing RODs address on-site soil, soil vapor, and groundwater contamination. These existing on-site remedies, along with institutional and engineering controls, for the site would remain in place as part of each alternative to address the off-site groundwater plume.

The final criterion, Community Acceptance, is considered a "modifying criterion" and is taken into account after evaluating those above. It is evaluated after public comments on the proposed AROD have been received.

9. Community Acceptance. Concerns of the community regarding the investigation, the evaluation of alternatives, and the proposed AROD are evaluated. A responsiveness summary has been prepared that describes public comments received and the manner in which the Department addressed the concerns raised.

Alternative 5B (**Hydraulic Containment of Site Contaminants Above SCGs Combined with Mass Flux Remediation - Centralized Treatment Plants with a Centralized Recharge Basin**) has been selected because, as described above, it satisfies the threshold criteria and provides the best balance of the balancing criterion.





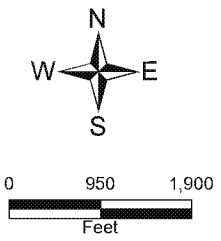
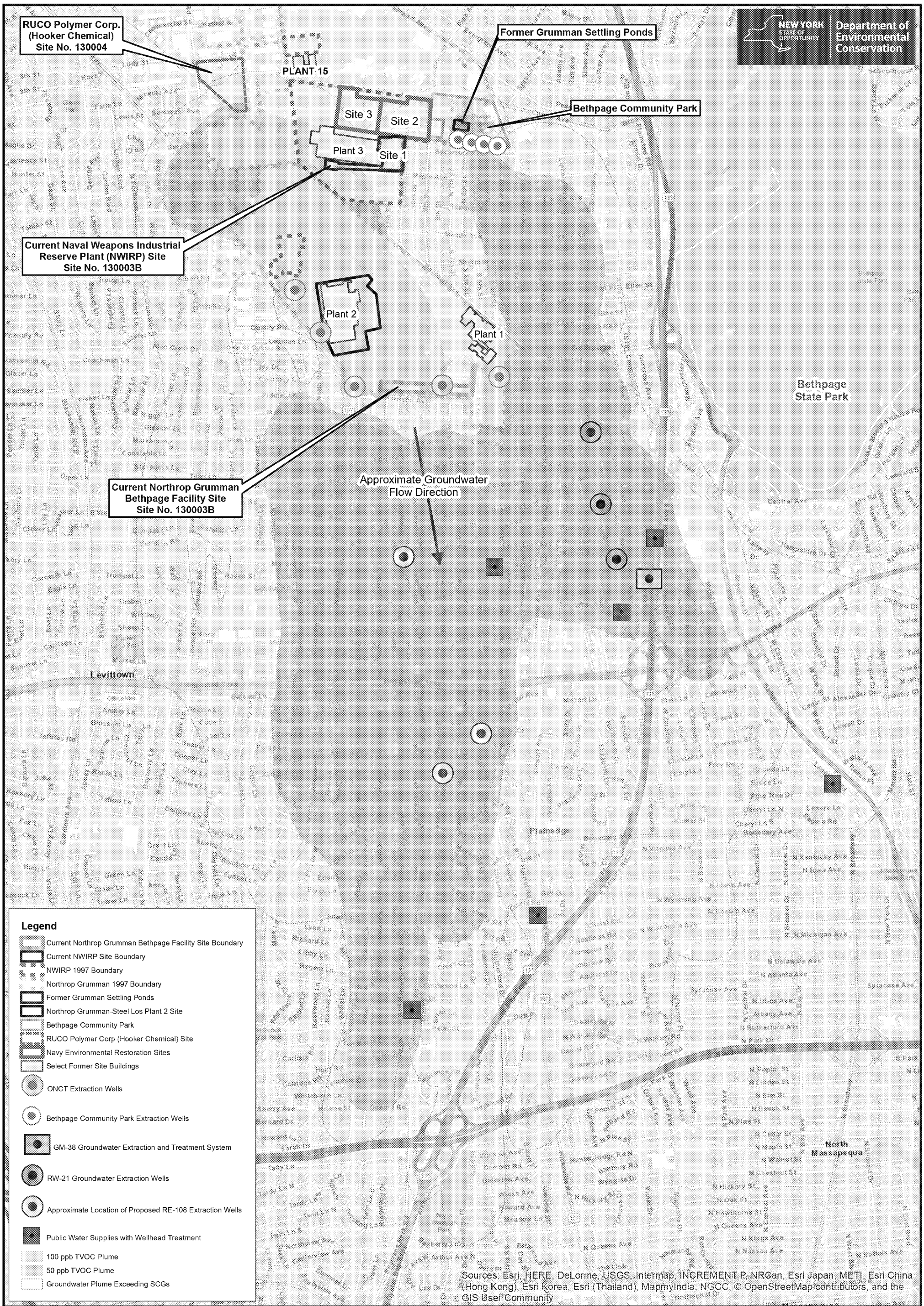
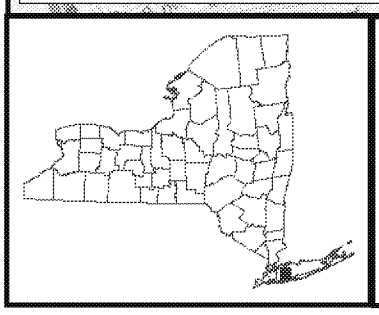


Figure 1

Site Location Map

Northrop Grumman and NWIRP Sites
Town of Oyster Bay, Nassau County
Site Nos. 130003A and 130003B



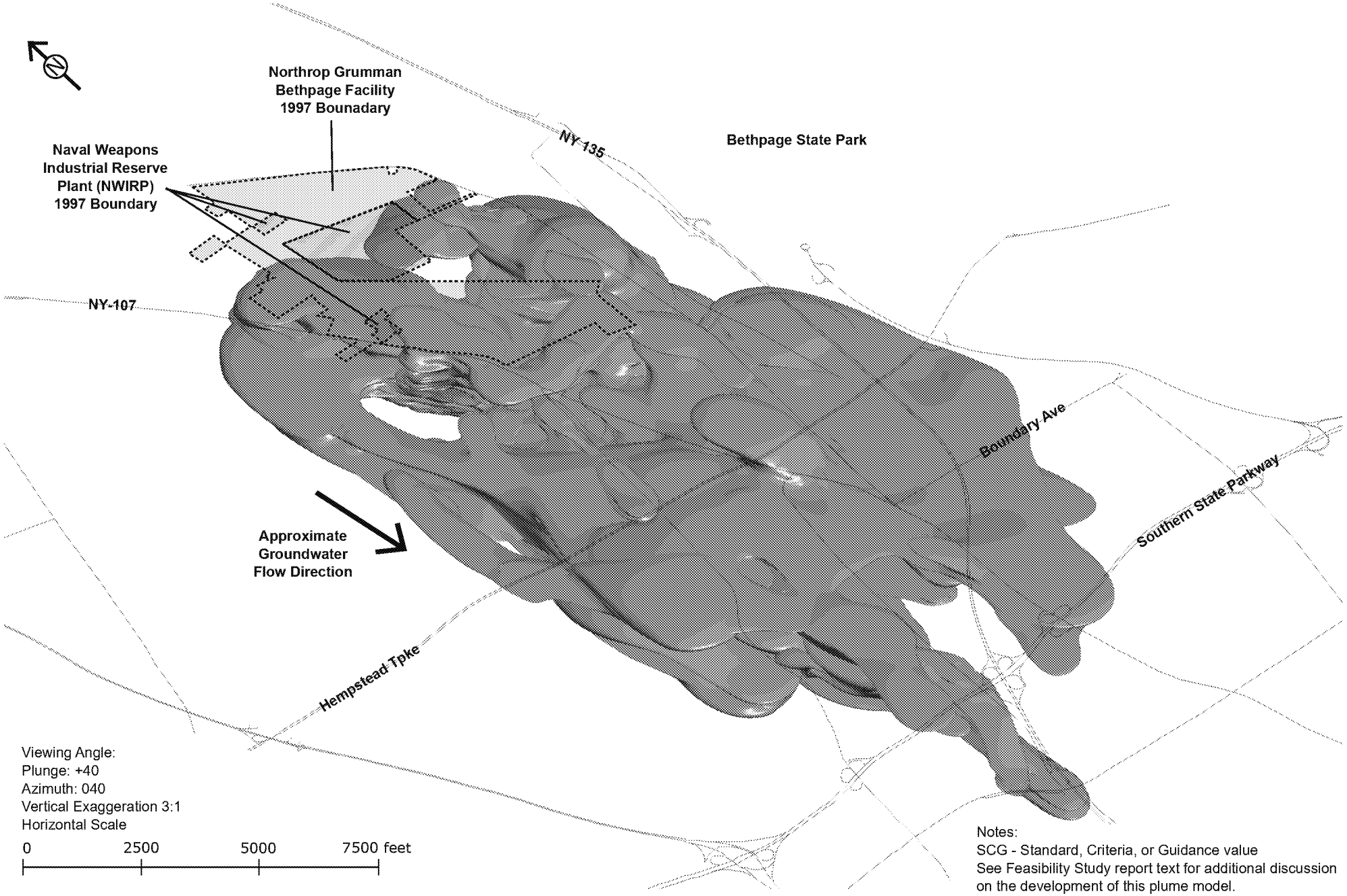


N
W E
S

0 800 1,600
Feet

Figure 2
Site Detail Map

Northrop Grumman and NWIRP Sites
Town of Oyster Bay, Nassau County
Site Nos. 130003A and 130003B



Viewing Angle:
Plunge: +40
Azimuth: 040
Vertical Exaggeration 3:1
Horizontal Scale

0 2500 5000 7500 feet

Notes:
SCG - Standard, Criteria, or Guidance value
See Feasibility Study report text for additional discussion on the development of this plume model.

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

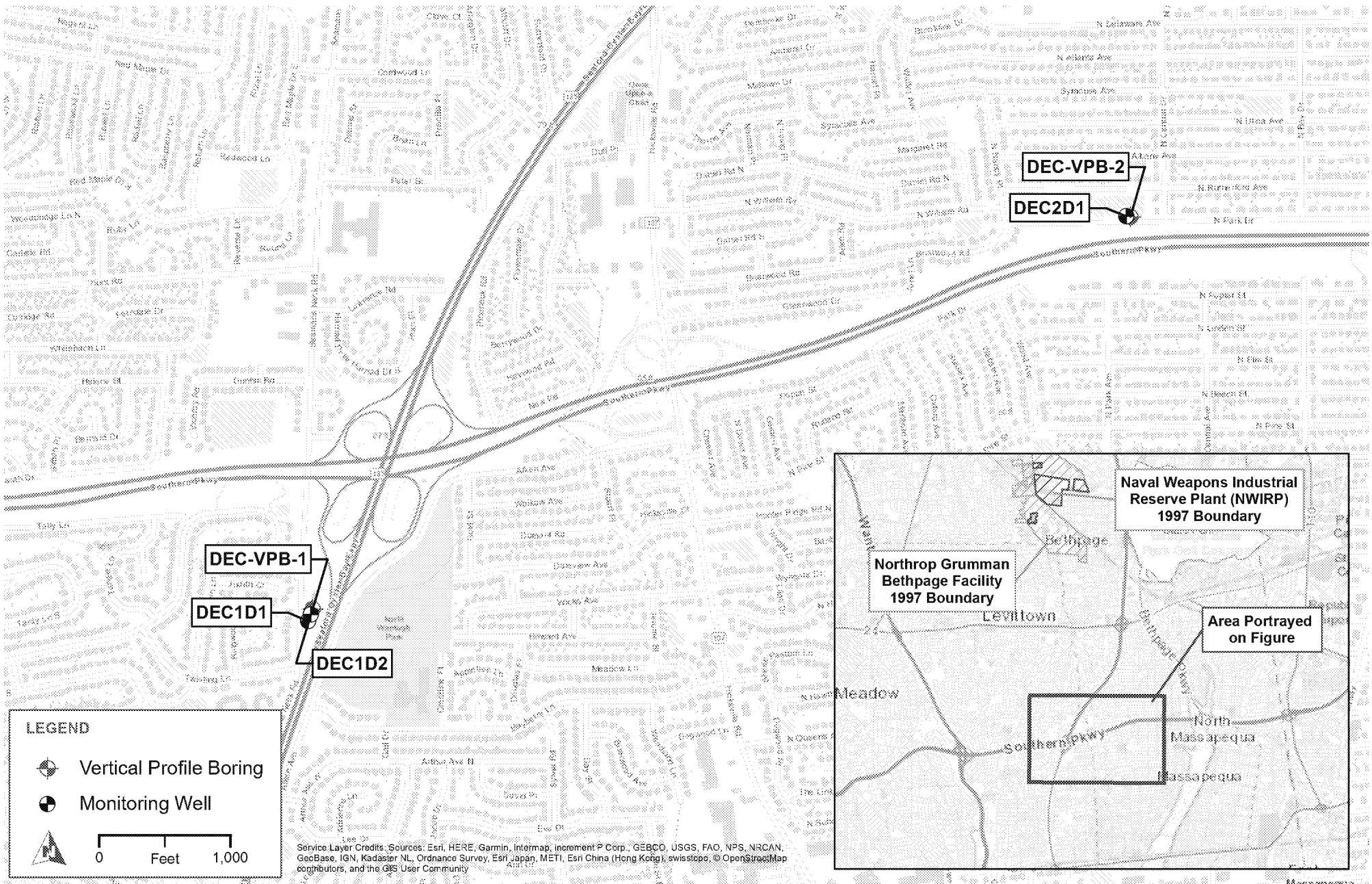
GROUNDWATER EXCEEDING SCGs - OBLIQUE 3D VIEW

NYSDEC SITE # 130003

FIGURE 3

USER: CMILLS DATE: 07/30/2018

NORTHROP GRUMMAN BETHPAGE FACILITY / NWIRP - AMENDED RECORD OF DECISION



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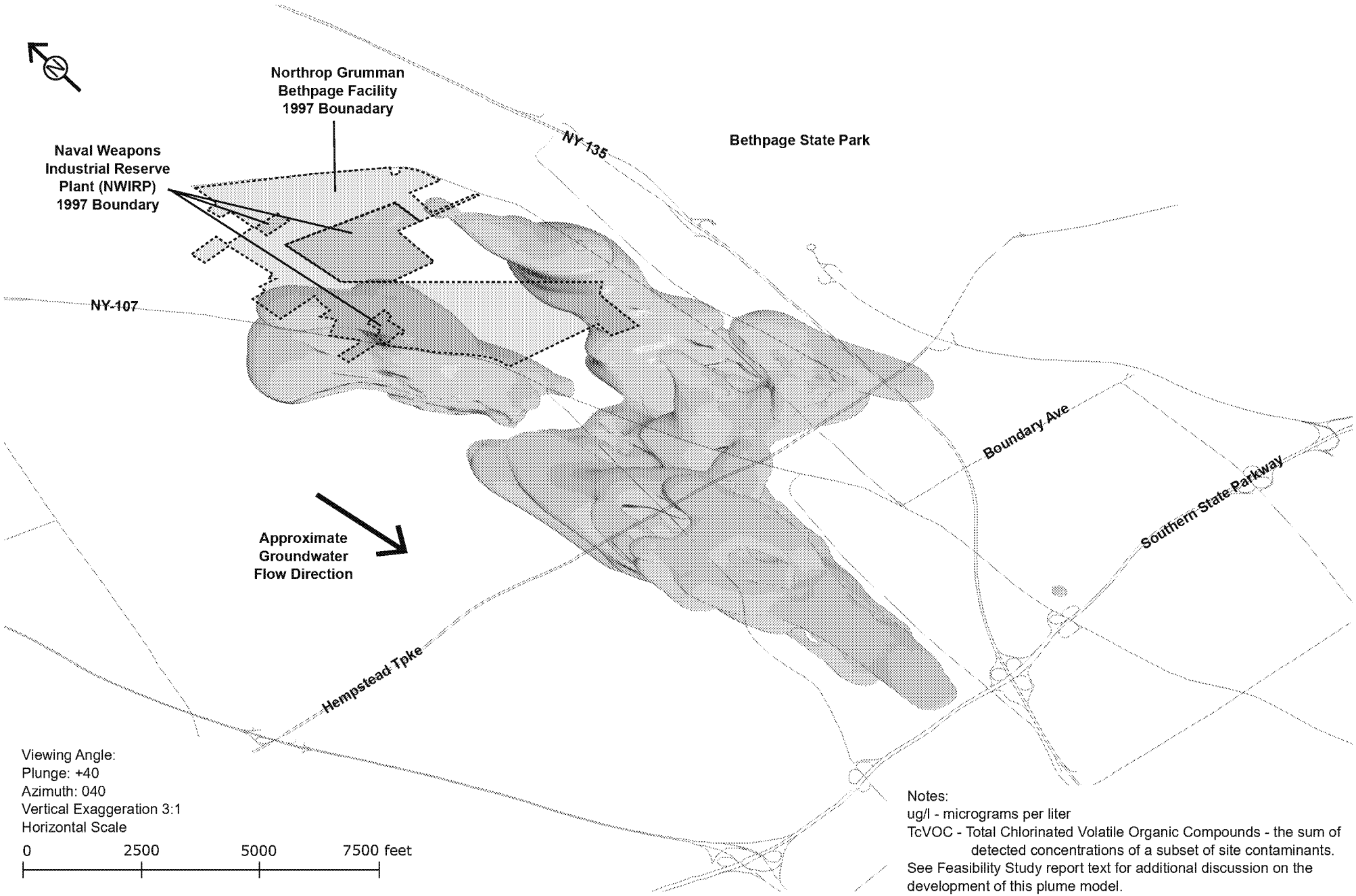
NYSDEC VPB AND MONITORING WELL LOCATIONS

NYSDEC SITE # 130003

FIGURE 4

PATH: \\MAHPI-FILE01\ACTIVEPROJECTS\44S2\10064840\7.0_GIS_MODELS\7.2_WORK_IN_PROGRESS\MAP_DOCS\DRAFT\PRAP\PRAP_FIGURE 4 - DEC VPB AND MW LOCATIONS.MXD - USER: CMILLS - DATE: 4/29/2019

NORTHROP GRUMMAN BETHPAGE FACILITY / NWIRP - AMENDED RECORD OF DECISION



Viewing Angle:
Plunge: +40
Azimuth: 040
Vertical Exaggeration 3:1
Horizontal Scale

0 2500 5000 7500 feet

Notes:
ug/l - micrograms per liter
TcVOC - Total Chlorinated Volatile Organic Compounds - the sum of detected concentrations of a subset of site contaminants.
See Feasibility Study report text for additional discussion on the development of this plume model.

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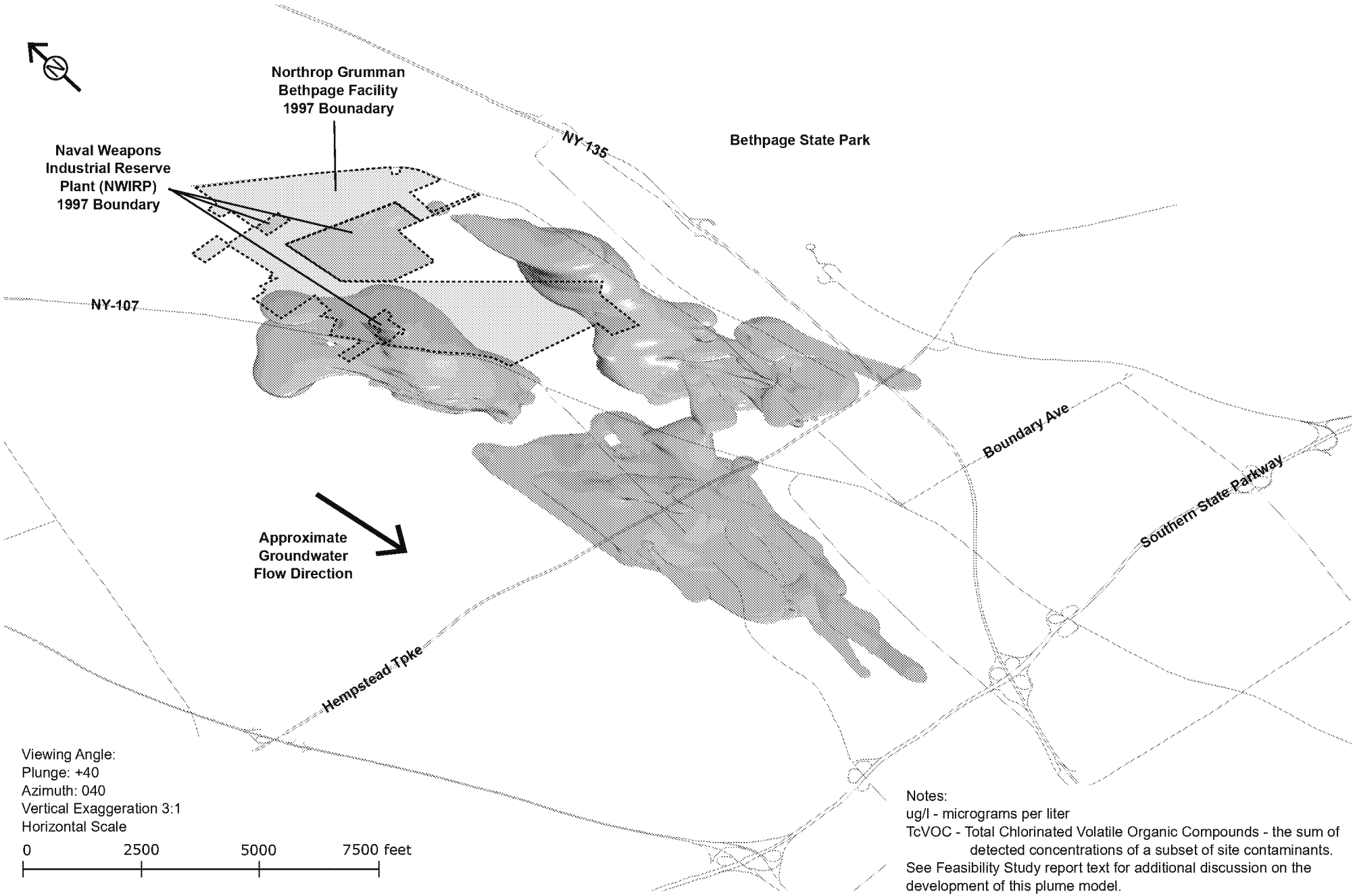
50 ug/l TcVOC PLUME - OBLIQUE 3D VIEW

NYSDEC SITE # 130003

FIGURE 5

USER: CMILLS DATE: 07/30/2018

NORTHROP GRUMMAN BETHPAGE FACILITY / NWIRP - AMENDED RECORD OF DECISION



Viewing Angle:
Plunge: +40
Azimuth: 040
Vertical Exaggeration 3:1
Horizontal Scale

0 2500 5000 7500 feet

Notes:
ug/l - micrograms per liter
TcVOC - Total Chlorinated Volatile Organic Compounds - the sum of detected concentrations of a subset of site contaminants.
See Feasibility Study report text for additional discussion on the development of this plume model.

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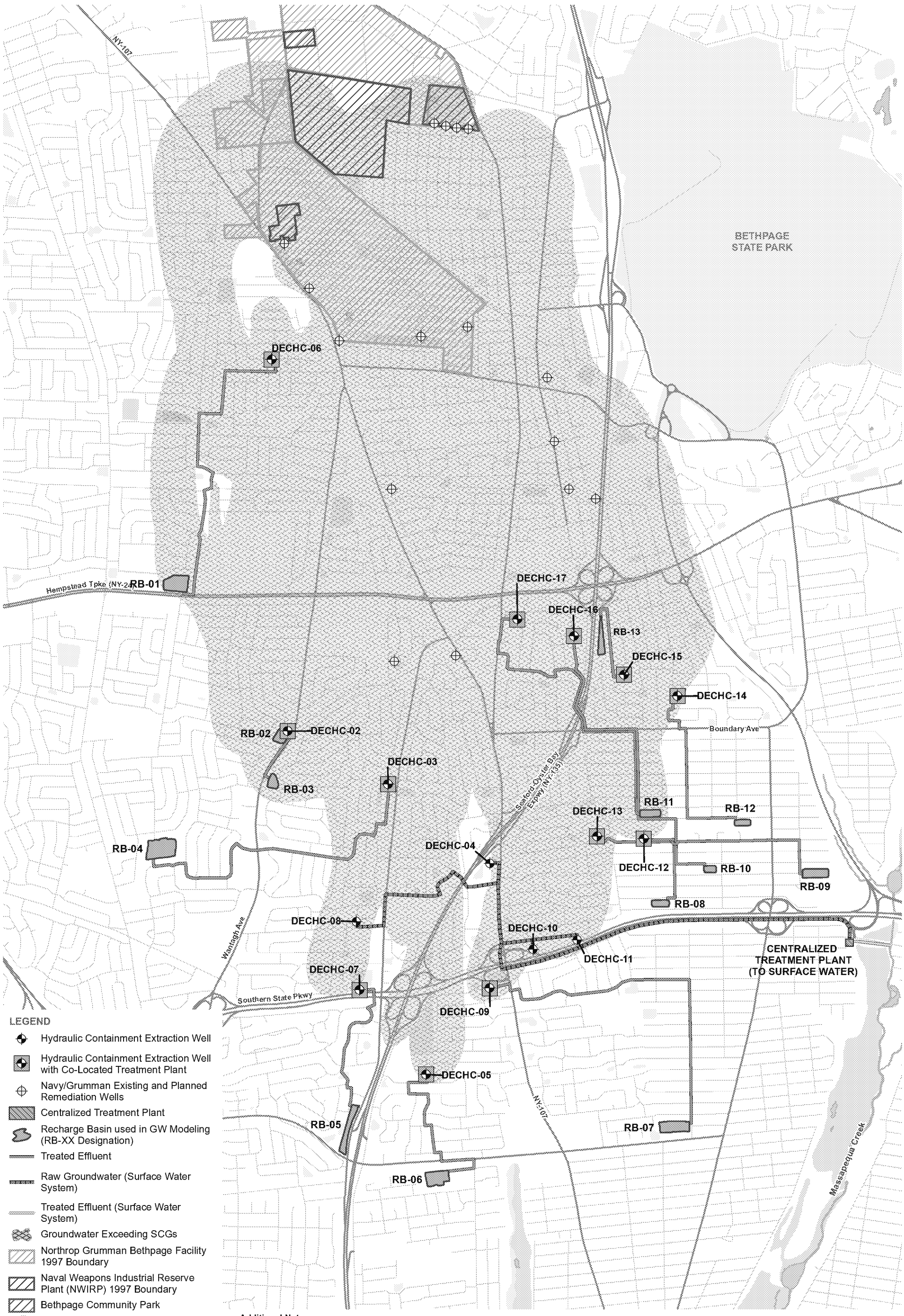
100 ug/l TcVOC PLUME - OBLIQUE 3D VIEW

NYSDEC SITE # 130003

FIGURE 6

USER: CMILLS DATE: 07/30/2018

NORTHROP GRUMMAN BETHPAGE FACILITY / NWIRP - AMENDED RECORD OF DECISION



See Feasibility Study report text for additional information.
Base Layer (roads, parks, basins, surface water) Sources: Nassau County GIS

Additional Notes:
SCG - Standards, Criteria, and Guidance Values
Basemap information provided by Nassau County GIS.

ALTERNATIVE 2A

HYDRAULIC CONTAINMENT OF SITE CONTAMINANTS ABOVE SCGs – DECENTRALIZED TREATMENT PLANTS WITH VARIOUS DISCHARGE METHODS

NYSDEC SITE # 130003

FIGURE 7

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NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

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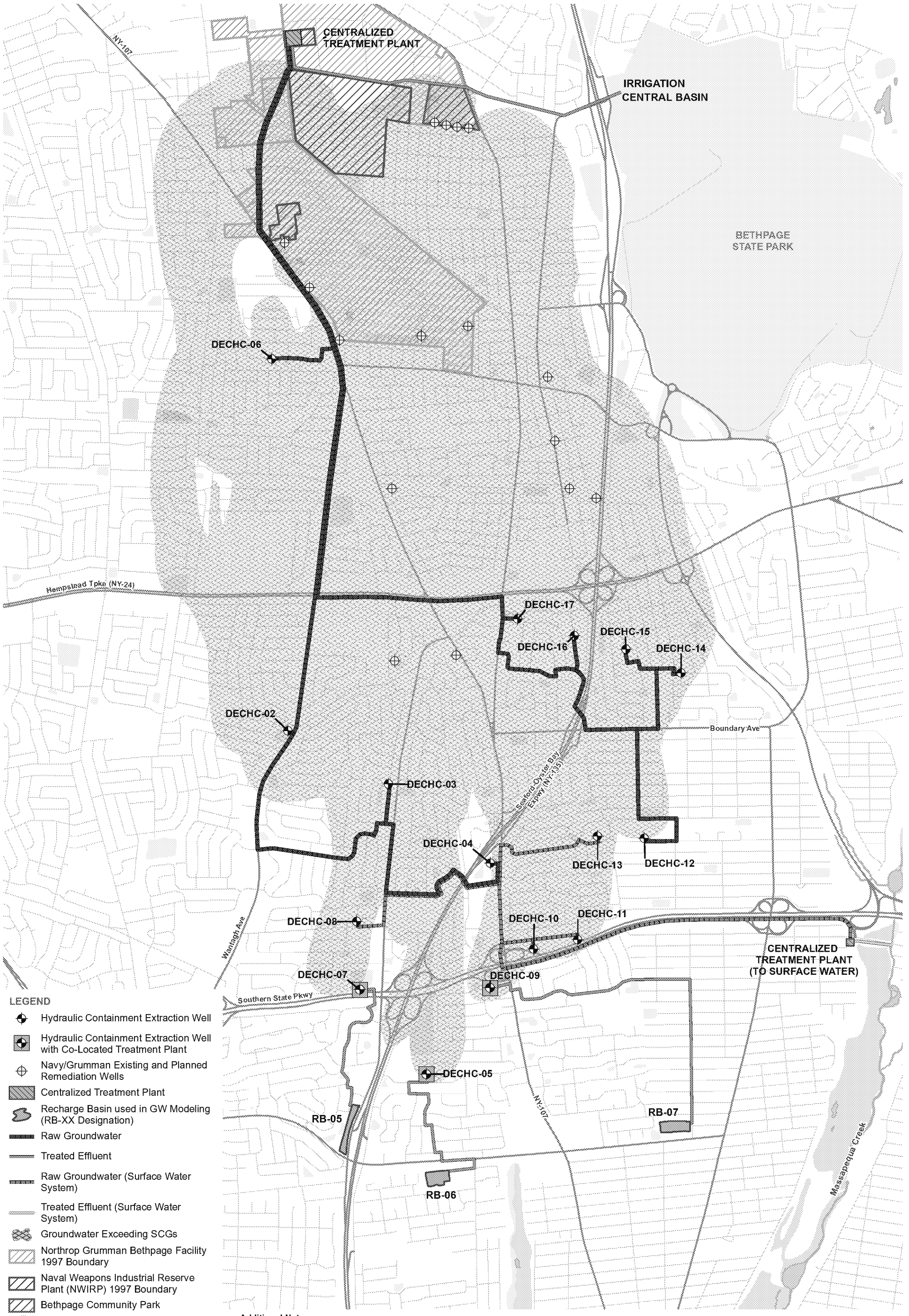
NORTHROP GRUMMAN BETHPAGE FACILITY / NWIRP - AMENDED RECORD OF DECISION



See Feasibility Study report text for additional information.
Base Layer (roads, parks, basins, surface water) Sources: Nassau County GIS

Additional Notes:
SCG - Standards, Criteria, and Guidance Values.
Basemap information provided by Nassau County GIS.

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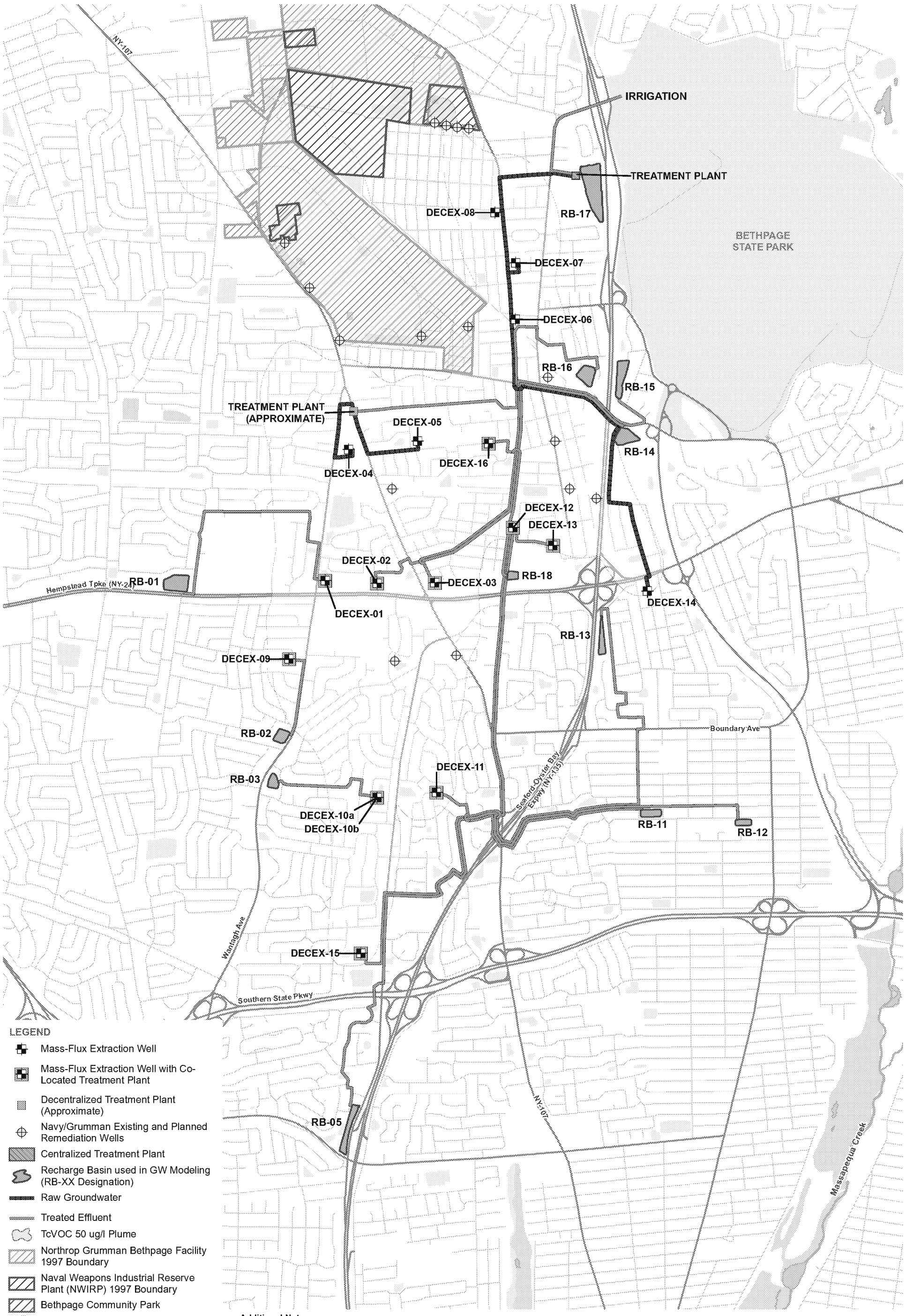
ALTERNATIVE 2B

HYDRAULIC CONTAINMENT OF SITE CONTAMINANTS ABOVE SCGs – CENTRALIZED TREATMENT PLANTS WITH A CENTRALIZED RECHARGE BASIN

NYSDEC SITE # 130003

FIGURE 8

PATH: \\MAHPI-FILE01\ACTIVEPROJECTS\44921\105454017.0_GIS_MODELS\7.2_WORK_IN_PROGRESS\MAP_DOCS\DRAFT\PRAP\AROD_FIGURES 7 TO 13 DESIGN ALTERNATIVES.MXD · USER: CMILLS · DATE: 8/21/2019



See Feasibility Study report text for additional information.
Base Layer (roads, parks, basins, surface water) Sources: Nassau County GIS

Additional Notes:
ug/l - micrograms per liter
TCVOC - Total Chlorinated Volatile Organic Compounds (subset list of site contaminants of concern)
Basemap information provided by Nassau County GIS.

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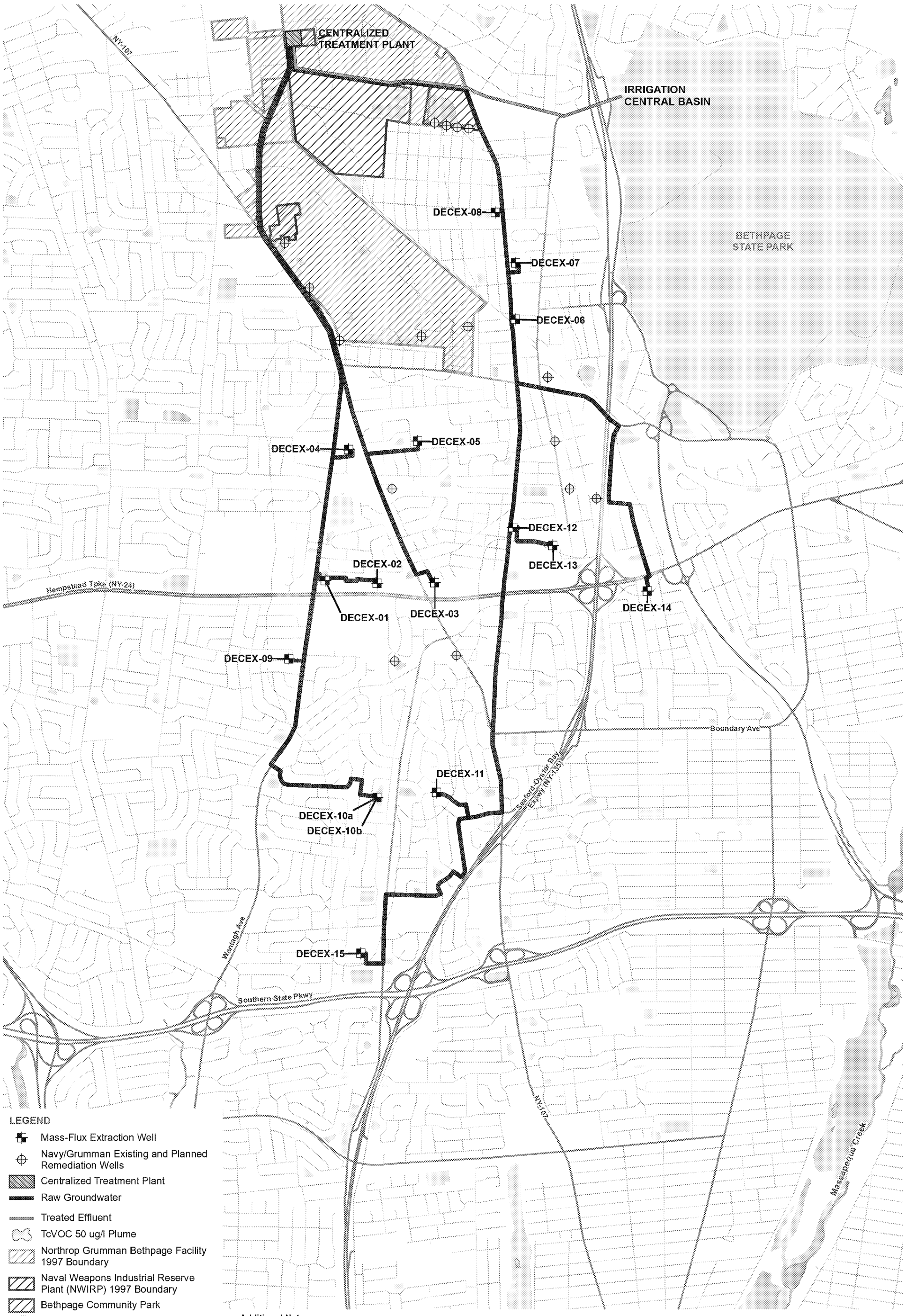
ALTERNATIVE 3A
PLUME MASS FLUX REMEDIATION – DECENTRALIZED TREATMENT PLANTS WITH VARIOUS DISCHARGE METHODS
NYSDEC SITE # 130003

FIGURE 9

PATH: \\MAHPI-FILE01\ACTIVEPROJECTS\44921\105454017.0_GIS_MODELS\7.2_WORK_IN_PROGRESS\MAP_DOCS\DRAFT\PRAP\AROD_FIGURES 7 TO 13 DESIGN ALTERNATIVES.MXD · USER: CMILLS · DATE: 8/21/2019

NORTHROP GRUMMAN BETHPAGE FACILITY / NWIRP - AMENDED RECORD OF DECISION



See Feasibility Study report text for additional information.
Base Layer (roads, parks, basins, surface water) Sources: Nassau County GIS

Additional Notes:
ug/l - micrograms per liter
TCVOC - Total Chlorinated Volatile Organic Compounds (subset list of site contaminants of concern)
Basemap information provided by Nassau County GIS.

ALTERNATIVE 3B
PLUME MASS FLUX REMEDIATION – CENTRALIZED TREATMENT PLANTS WITH A CENTRALIZED RECHARGE BASIN
NYSDEC SITE # 130003

FIGURE 10

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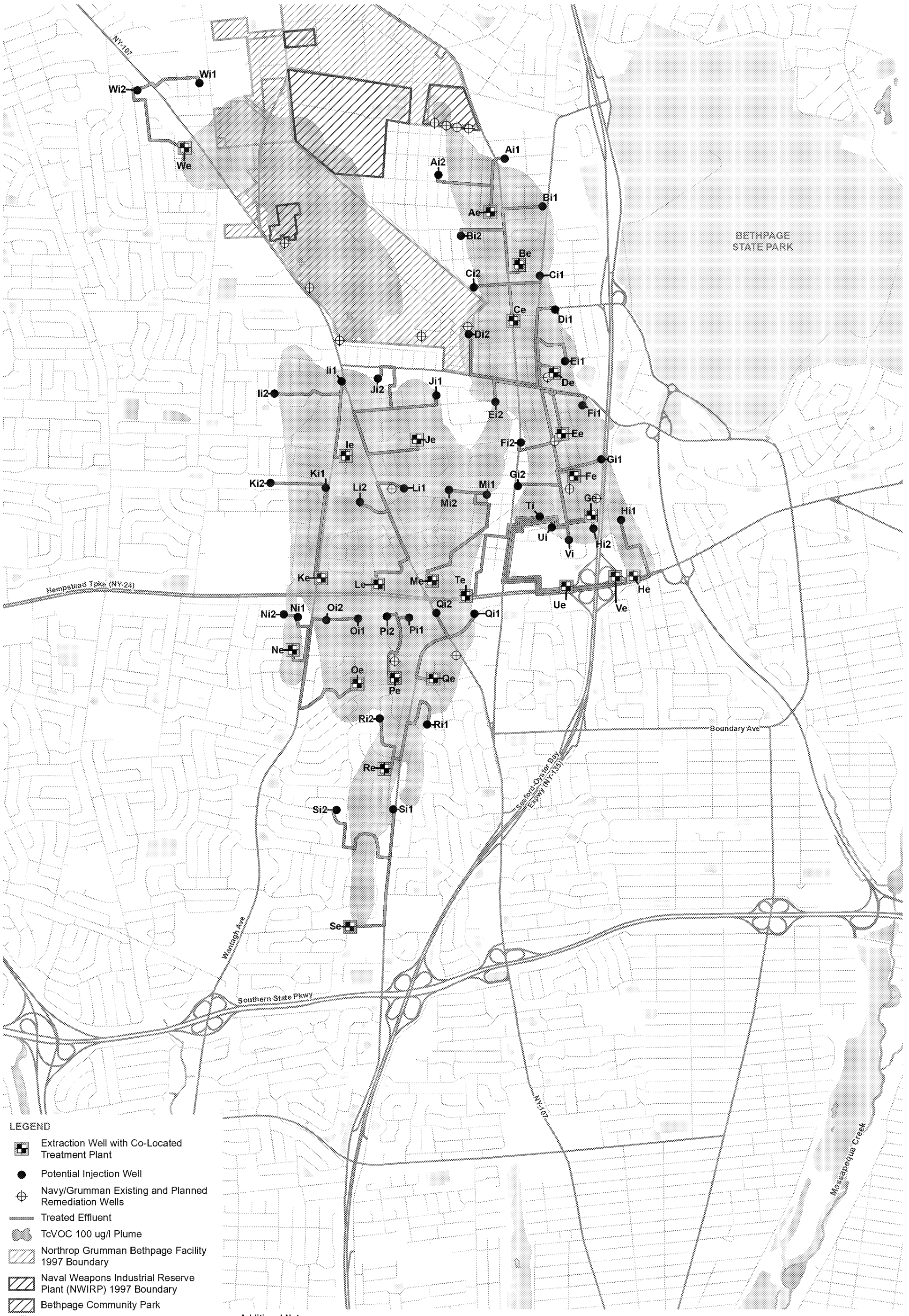

See Feasibility Study report text for additional information.
Base Layer (roads, parks, basins, surface water) Sources: Nassau County GIS

Additional Notes:
ug/l - micrograms per liter
TCVOC - Total Chlorinated Volatile Organic Compounds (subset list of site contaminants of concern)
Basemap information provided by Nassau County GIS.

ALTERNATIVE 4
AQUIFER FLUSHING

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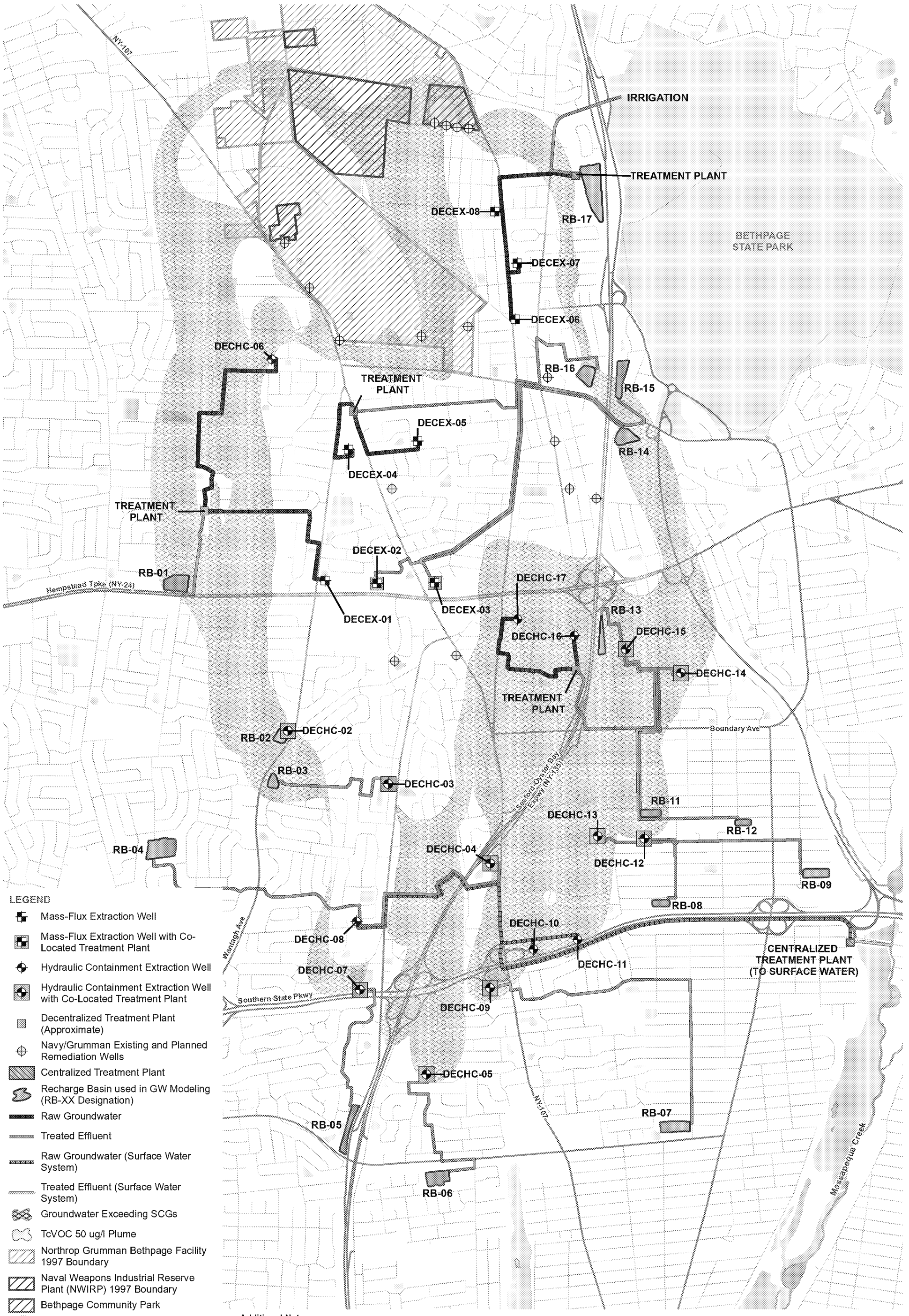
NYSDEC SITE # 130003

FIGURE 11

PATH: \\MAHPI-FILE01\ACTIVEPROJECTS\44321\105454017.0_GIS_MODELS\7.2_WORK_IN_PROGRESS\MAP_DOCS\DRAFT\PRAP\AROD_FIGURES 7 TO 13 DESIGN ALTERNATIVES.MXD - USER: CMILLS - DATE: 8/21/2019

NORTHROP GRUMMAN BETHPAGE FACILITY / NWIRP - AMENDED RECORD OF DECISION



See Feasibility Study report text for additional information.
Base Layer (roads, parks, basins, surface water) Sources: Nassau County GIS

Additional Notes:
ug/l - micrograms per liter
TCVOC - Total Chlorinated Volatile Organic Compounds (subset list of site contaminants of concern)
SCG - Standards, Criteria, and Guidance Values
Basemap information provided by Nassau County GIS.

ALTERNATIVE 5A

HYDRAULIC CONTAINMENT OF SITE CONTAMINANTS ABOVE SCGs COMBINED WITH MASS FLUX REMEDIATION – DECENTRALIZED TREATMENT PLANTS WITH VARIOUS DISCHARGE METHODS

NYSDEC SITE # 130003

FIGURE 12

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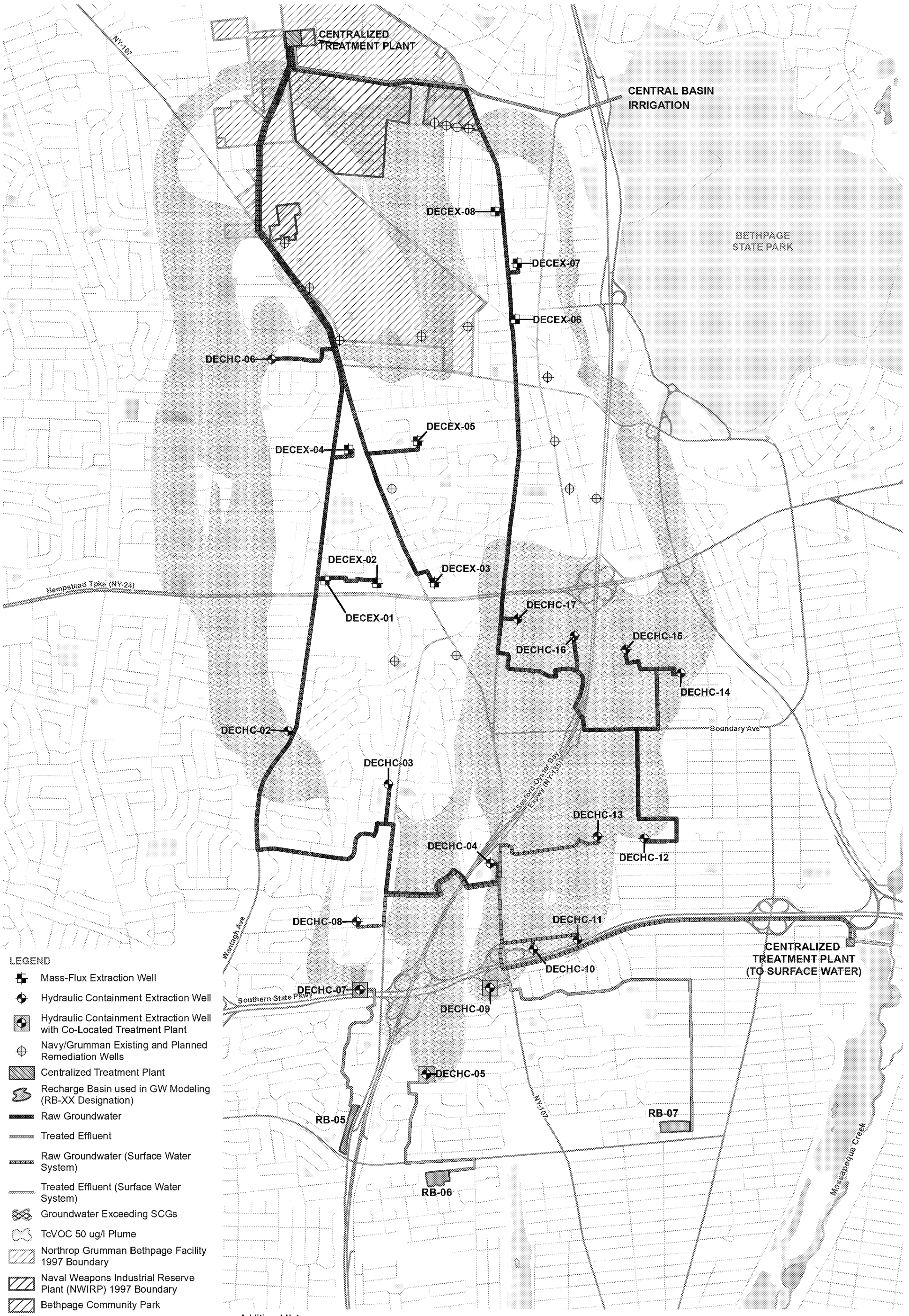
PATH: \\MAHPI-FILE01\ACTIVEPROJECTS\44921\105454017.0_GIS_MODELS\7.2_WORK_IN_PROGRESS\MAP_DOCS\DRAFT\PRAP\AROD_FIGURES 7 TO 13 DESIGN ALTERNATIVES.MXD · USER: CMILLS · DATE: 8/21/2019

NORTHROP GRUMMAN BETHPAGE FACILITY / NWIRP - AMENDED RECORD OF DECISION



See Feasibility Study report text for additional information.
Base Layer (roads, parks, basins, surface water) Sources: Nassau County GIS

Additional Notes:
ug/l - micrograms per liter
TCVOC - Total Chlorinated Volatile Organic Compounds (subset list of site contaminants of concern)
SCG - Standards, Criteria, and Guidance Values
Basemap information provided by Nassau County GIS.

ALTERNATIVE 5B

HYDRAULIC CONTAINMENT OF SITE CONTAMINANTS ABOVE SCGs COMBINED WITH MASS FLUX REMEDIATION – CENTRALIZED TREATMENT PLANTS WITH A CENTRALIZED RECHARGE BASIN

NYSDEC SITE # 130003

FIGURE 13

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PATH: \\MAHPI-FILE01\ACTIVEPROJECTS\44921\105454017.0_GIS_MODELS\7.2_WORK_IN_PROGRESS\MAP_DOCS\DRAFT\PRAP\AROD_FIGURES 7 TO 13 DESIGN ALTERNATIVES.MXD · USER: CMILLS · DATE: 8/21/2019

NORTHROP GRUMMAN BETHPAGE FACILITY / NWIRP - AMENDED RECORD OF DECISION

APPENDIX A

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility
Operable Unit Number 02: Off-Site Groundwater
Operable Unit Number 03: Former Grumman Settling Ponds and Adjacent Areas Off-Site Groundwater
and
Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant
Operable Unit Number 02: Off-Site Groundwater
State Superfund Projects
Bethpage, Nassau County

Site Nos. 130003A & 130003B

The proposed Amended Record of Decision (AROD) for the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant (NWIRP) sites was prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department) in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and was issued to the document repositories on May 23, 2019. The proposed AROD outlined the remedial measure proposed for the groundwater contamination, referred to as the Navy Grumman groundwater plume, that originated from the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and the NWIRP sites.

The release of the proposed AROD was announced by sending a notice to the public contact list, informing the public of the opportunity to comment on the proposed remedy.

A public meeting and an availability session were held on June 10, 2019, which included a presentation of an expanded engineering analysis/Feasibility Study (FS) completed by the Department for the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and the NWIRP sites as well as a discussion of the proposed remedy. The meeting provided an opportunity for citizens to discuss their concerns, ask questions and comment on the proposed amended remedy. These comments have become part of the Administrative Record for this site. The public comment period for the proposed AROD ended on July 8, 2019. Complete transcripts of the public meeting can be found in Appendix C of the AROD.

This responsiveness summary responds to all questions and comments raised during the public comment period. The following are the comments received, with the Department's responses:

RECEIPT AND IDENTIFICATION OF COMMENTS
Public comments on the engineering analysis/FS and the proposed AROD were received in several forms, including:

- Oral comments made at the June 10, 2019 public meeting;
- Written comments submitted at the public availability session and public meeting held on June 10, 2019;
- Written comments mailed to the Department; and

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- Written comments submitted to the Department via e-mail.

Due to the large number of comments received and to allow readers to find the responses to the different types of questions, the comments have been organized as follows:

I. Public Meeting & Availability Session Comments
   A. Public Official Comments
      1. Assemblyman Michael LiPetri
      2. Assemblyman John Mikulin
      3. Town of Oyster Bay Supervisor Joseph Saladino
      4. Nassau County Legislator Rose Walker and Laura Schaefer
   B. Water District Comments
      1. Bethpage Water District
      2. Massapequa Water District
   C. Public Comments

II. Written Comments
   A. Local Government & Water District Comments
      1. Nassau County
      2. Town of Oyster Bay
      3. Bethpage Water District
      4. Massapequa Water District
      5. Town of Hempstead Water Department
      6. South Farmingdale Water District
      7. Oyster Bay Water District
   B. Public Comments
   C. Citizen Groups & Non-Profit Organization Comments
      1. New York Institute of Technology
      2. Citizens Campaign for the Environment
      3. Biltmore Shores Association
      4. Trout Unlimited Long Island Chapter
      5. Sierra Club Long Island Group
      6. Seatuck Environmental Association
      7. South Shore Audubon Society
      8. Long Island Pure Waters, Ltd.
   D. Northrop Grumman Systems Corporation
   E. Department of the Navy
   F. Whiteman Osterman & Hanna LLP
   G. Coughlin Duffy LLP
   H. Napoli Shkolnik

I. Public Meeting & Availability Session Comments

I.A. Public Official Comments

COMMENT 1: On behalf of Assembly District 9, Assemblyman Michael LiPetri voiced support for amending the Record of Decision (ROD) and commented that it is great to see that we are

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going to have containment of this plume within the forthcoming time. One of my biggest critiques, is that time frame. Five years to implement the remedy is way too long.

RESPONSE 1: The Department agrees that while significant remediation has occurred, cleanup of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume has taken too long. This has allowed the Navy Grumman groundwater plume to continue to migrate off-site over a large area. Following issuance of the Final Amended Record of Decision (AROD), the Department will commence accelerated negotiations with the responsible parties for implementation of the selected remedy. If the responsible parties fail to agree to implement the remedy, the Department will implement the remedy and subsequently pursue cost-recovery from the responsible parties. Regardless of which entity implements the remedy, it is estimated that a timeframe of approximately five years will be necessary to fully design and build the system infrastructure, given the size of the plume and scope of the project. The design and construction timeframe will, however, be accelerated to the greatest extent practicable while maintaining strict adherence to design and construction best practices. Additionally, the Department expects that the remedial program can be divided into specific components that will allow some phases of the project to begin earlier than other phases. This will allow cleanup of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume to begin well before the five-years indicated in the proposed AROD.

COMMENT 2: On behalf of Assembly District 17, Assemblyman John Mikulin voiced support for amending the ROD, commenting we need to keep working towards the plume cleanup and we must hold the Navy and Grumman responsible.

RESPONSE 2: The Department is committed to implementing the AROD in the shortest timeframe possible. As the major responsible parties, the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman are legally responsible for the remediation. Following issuance of the AROD, the Department will seek an Order on Consent with the responsible parties for implementation of the remedy outlined in the AROD.

COMMENT 3: On behalf of the Town of Oyster Bay, Supervisor Joseph Saladino supported amending the ROD and indicated that the Town will be providing the Department with written technical comments during the comment period. While the Town agrees with the Department's findings of the options provided in the proposed AROD, the No Further Action (Alternative #1) is not an option. The Town Supervisor indicated that five years to fully implement the cleanup plan is a very long time. The Town applauds the Department for recognizing this and identifying ways to speed-up the process. The Town also indicated that the Department must ensure that the responsible parties, not homeowners, pay for all the past and the future costs associated with remediation for Bethpage, as well as South Farmingdale and all the other water providers that are affected, as well as those communities in the path of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume.

RESPONSE 3: The Department has determined that the "No Further Action" alternative fails to achieve the remedial action objectives for the Navy Grumman groundwater plume and it has therefore been rejected as a viable remedy. The Department is committed to implementing the amended ROD in the shortest timeframe possible (within 5 years). Navy and Grumman are legally responsible for the remediation, including the costs, through their existing commitments associated with the various operable units and this amended ROD. Following issuance of the AROD, the Department will commence negotiations with the responsible parties for implementation of the

selected remedy. If the responsible parties fail to agree to implement the remedy, the Department will implement the remedy and subsequently pursue cost-recovery from the responsible parties. The technical aspects referenced in the comments were provided in writing by the Town of Oyster Bay in a letter dated July 8, 2019. Please see the Town of Oyster Bay comments 45 through 59 and the Department's responses.

COMMENT 4: Nassau County Legislator Rose Marie Walker, speaking on behalf of herself and Legislator Laura Schaefer thanked the Department for the presentation tonight and just wished the Department was involved like this 30-years ago.

RESPONSE 4: Comment noted.

I.B. Water District Comments

COMMENT 5: On behalf of the Bethpage Water District, Superintendent Michael Boufis voiced full support for amending the ROD, commenting this is a huge milestone for the residents of Bethpage and this community. We will comment on this plan as we do every time and I look forward to an expedited cleanup.

RESPONSE 5: Comment noted. Following the June 10, 2019 public meeting, the Department received written comments from the Bethpage Water District in a letter dated July 5, 2019. Please see the Bethpage Water District's comments 60 through 71 and the Department's responses.

COMMENT 6: Bethpage Water District Commissioners including Commissioners John Sullivan, Teri Black, and John Coumatos support the proposed AROD. The Bethpage Water District Commissioners indicated that this is a monumental change in the way we are remediating this plume. The plan may not happen overnight, but the best part of the plan is that it is for the next generation. The commissioners also acknowledged the Bethpage Water District employees in attendance who work to provide safe drinking water to the Bethpage residents on a daily basis.

RESPONSE 6: Comment noted.

COMMENT 7: On behalf of the Massapequa Water District, Superintendent Stan Carey indicated the District fully supports Alternative 5B and will submit official written comments to the plan. But again, thank you and please do your best to implement this remedy in less than five years.

RESPONSE 7: Comment noted. Following the June 10, 2019 public meeting, the Department received written comments from the Massapequa Water District in a letter dated July 3, 2019. Please see the Massapequa Water District's comments 72 through 76 and the Department's responses.

I.C. Public Comments

COMMENT 8: Why not focus the discharge of the treated water in northern areas instead of to the south to expedite the cleanup?

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RESPONSE 8: Alternative 5B, the selected remedy, does in fact direct a large percentage of the water to the north to the planned recharge basin in Bethpage State Park. Specifically, of the approximately 17.5 million gallons per day (MGD) that will be extracted, approximately 11 MGD will be directed to the north. A portion of this discharge will be used for irrigation during the summer months.

COMMENT 9: Will health examinations and health investigations be performed for the people near the air stripping stations? The treatment plants need to be monitored to make sure they are not having health effects on the people who live near them.

RESPONSE 9: The treatment plant(s) that will be part of the remedy do not pose an exposure risk to nearby residents, so health examinations and investigations are not planned. The systems will be designed to operate in accordance with applicable Air Discharge Guidance. While the treatment systems are operating, they will be continuously monitored and will be designed to shut down in the event that the equipment is not operating correctly. Both the air and water discharges will be monitored in accordance with NYSDEC Division of Air and Division of Water requirements, respectively.

COMMENT 10: Have you contacted the New York State Parks regarding the proposed recharge basin located in Bethpage State Park.

RESPONSE 10: The Department has been in contact with New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation regarding the proposed recharge basin in Bethpage State Park, as well as the proposal to provide them with needed irrigation water for the golf course. The conversations have included fully outlining the Department's plan and developing an understanding of what infrastructure needs Bethpage State Park might have and what recharge basin arrangement would work best for them while potentially creating some recreational opportunities for the park.

COMMENT 11: My concern is with 18 million gallons a day being pumped out of the aquifer and returning about 85 percent back to the aquifer. This seems like a lot of water being taken out of the aquifer every day. With this much water being taken I am concerned that this will undermine the support for the ground above it and the ground will begin to settle.

RESPONSE 11: The groundwater modeling and feasibility study evaluated the potential consequences of this pumping regime. The modeling showed that the wetlands will be protected, water wells will not be dewatered, and the pumping will not create salt water intrusion. As far as ground movement, the depth of the plume and local geology indicate that settlement is not a concern. Although approximately 17.5 MGD is a large amount of pumping, this volume only changes the water levels a small amount over a large area. Specifically, based on the USGS groundwater flow modeling completed during the preparation of the FS and proposed AROD, water levels in some of the nearby public water supply wells could decrease approximately 5.3 feet. This small water level change is not sufficient to change the effective stress on the unconsolidated deposits that make up the underlying aquifers. In simplest terms, the soil in the ground has sufficient strength to resist moving under the proposed pumping conditions.

COMMENT 12: If we are asking the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman to pay for the remedy, do they get a say in how this works? How do you get them to the table? Please quantify the timeframe for this.

RESPONSE 12: Based on the scientific and engineering studies conducted by the Department, it was determined that the current remedies fail to achieve the remedial action objectives for the Navy Grumman groundwater plume. The responsible parties (U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman) are legally responsible for the cleanup under New York State Superfund Law. Amending the Record of Decision is a transparent process where we share the proposal and ask for comments before finalizing a remedy in a document called the final Amended Record of Decision (AROD). Once the AROD is final, the Department will commence negotiations with the responsible parties for implementation of the remedy. If the responsible parties fail to agree to implement the remedy, the Department will begin implementing the remedy. This is the process that is required by law. The timeframe to complete the negotiations will be a matter of months, as the Department is committed to commencing implementation of the AROD as soon as practicable.

COMMENT 13: How long are we going to have to wait before you fix this? I know the water is supposed to be good, but there are too many people with cancer; there are cancer clusters in Bethpage.

RESPONSE 13: Approximately five years will be required to fully design and build the system infrastructure for such a large plume area. Groundwater extraction systems will lower the groundwater levels and capture the Navy Grumman groundwater plume within days or weeks of system startup. Within the first year, groundwater monitoring data will begin to show significant measurable improvements in the groundwater quality. The much longer timeframe (an estimated 110 years) shown in the Feasibility Study is the time to fully remediate the entire four-mile long, two-mile wide and 900-foot deep Navy Grumman groundwater plume.

As stated in the draft Health Consultation prepared by the NYSDOH for the Northrop Grumman/NWIRP groundwater plume, people are not currently being exposed to harmful levels of contaminants from the Bethpage plume, although they could have been in the past. Remediation will therefore not eliminate current exposures, because there are none, and it cannot affect past exposures. Rather, it is intended to prevent the contamination from reaching additional drinking water wells and reduce levels at currently affected wells.

COMMENT 14: When you clean the contaminants, 200,000 contaminants are being taken out of the water. Where are you actually disposing of these chemicals?

RESPONSE 14: The 200,000 figure is the number of sample results and not the individual number of specific contaminants present in the groundwater that is being treated. As outlined in the proposed AROD, there are 24 site-related contaminants present in the Navy Grumman groundwater plume. These contaminants present in the groundwater will be removed from the extracted water using a technique referred to as air stripping. This technique uses air flowing through the contaminated water to remove the volatile contaminants. Both the liquid and vapor that come out of the air stripper will then be passed through activated carbon. The activated carbon adsorbs and traps the contaminants on its surface. Monitoring the liquid and vapor will be conducted to determine when the carbon is "spent" and in need of replacement. Typically, the carbon supplier will change out the carbon and remove the "spent" carbon (with the contaminants)

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for off-site regeneration, destruction, or disposal at an industrial waste landfill. Both the regeneration and disposal processes are closely regulated, so the contaminants are not released back to the environment. Section 7.1.2 in the Feasibility Study describes the groundwater ex-situ treatment in detail. The specific calculations and sizing for the treatment system will be completed during the remedial design.

COMMENT 15: Why are we not taking some of this very expensive treated water and using it for drinking water purposes, especially since we can blend the water? There are other areas in the country that use water for drinking purposes immediately after treatment.

RESPONSE 15: Most areas in the country (e.g., California) that allow the use of treated groundwater from Superfund sites for drinking purposes as a policy are experiencing significant drought and water shortages. The re-use of the treated water for drinking water purposes was considered as an option during the Navy Grumman plume engineering analysis, but was not pursued. The added costs associated with treating the legacy groundwater contamination and insuring the quality of the water to its customers are additional burdens to water suppliers. Therefore, the treated water will be used for aquifer restoration, habitat enhancement, and irrigation rather than placing it back into the public water supply distribution system.

The New York State Department of Health's (DOH) goal is to ensure that public water systems (PWSs) are designed, operated and optimized to address the unique needs of each water system. DOH's approach to drinking water, consistent with the Recommended Standards for Water Works, is to use the best quality source that is feasibly available.

Public water systems draw water from well-defined sources, treat the water to meet all Federal and State drinking water standards, distribute the water to the public through a system of water mains and storage tanks, and monitor water quality to ensure continued provision of potable water. The entire process involves numerous controls, designed and reviewed by certified professionals, and implemented by trained and certified water operators, to maintain a high level of water quality with the primary goal of public health protection. This is often referred to as a multiple barrier approach to public health protection for drinking water.

Although there may be circumstances where using treated water from a remediation site is feasible, it should only be considered when all other options have been evaluated and found impossible or impracticable and under the most rigorous real-time testing and operational controls possible. Such an option would also need to include contingencies for back up water sources in the event that satisfactory treatment failed to be provided at all times.

COMMENT 16: I would like to know why you are treating 15 percent of the water and placing it into Massapequa Creek where it will end up in the Great South Bay? Why would we spend the money doing that?

RESPONSE 16: Based on discussions with Nassau County and the NYSDEC Division of Fish and Wildlife, along with the review of studies related to Massapequa Creek, it was determined that certain reaches of Massapequa Creek are impaired (high nitrates and phosphorus, low dissolved oxygen and specifically for Massapequa Reservoir a fish consumption health advisory for the pesticide chlordane) and the existing aquatic habitat within Massapequa Creek could benefit from the addition of high quality, treated water. As part of the Feasibility Study, an initial analysis of

potential consequences related to pumping approximately 17.5 MGD from the aquifer and returning approximately 2.8 MGD of treated, high quality water to Massapequa Creek was further evaluated with a USGS groundwater flow model. Specifically, the groundwater flow model was used to quantitatively evaluate changes in streamflow and groundwater levels near Massapequa Creek and the nearby drainages. It was determined that a surface water discharge of 2.8 MGD to Massapequa Creek was feasible and would provide benefits to the surface water flow and overall quality of water in Massapequa Creek.

COMMENT 17: There are studies that show Massapequa Creek is polluted and this may be related to the Navy Grumman groundwater plume. Some of this contamination may be radioactive.

RESPONSE 17: There is no evidence, and it is extremely unlikely, that contaminants associated with the Navy Grumman groundwater plume have reached Massapequa Creek. Prior to discharging treated water into Massapequa Creek as part of the Department's proposed remedy, the water will undergo testing to confirm that it is free of any contaminants. The treated water will also be tested for other constituents including radium-226 and radium-228. Based on this testing, the water will be treated, as needed, for other non-site related contaminants to achieve discharge requirements and to be sure that the discharge will result in an overall improvement to Massapequa Creek water quality.

COMMENT 18: Please make sure you don't add 17.5 million gallons a day to Massapequa Creek.

RESPONSE 18: The amended ROD proposes to discharge approximately 2.8 million gallons a day to Massapequa Creek. Although this rate may vary based on the remedial design, the discharge to Massapequa Creek will be nowhere near 17 million gallons on a daily basis.

COMMENT 19: Please make sure you don't overflow Massapequa Preserve because Sunrise Highway already floods right now during heavy rain storms. During the next heavy storm, it will flood and the homeowners who live on Lake Shore Drive (Massapequa Park) are going to be concerned with the rising water levels.

RESPONSE 19: Based on the analysis completed as part of the Feasibility Study, the proposed addition of approximately 2.8 MGD of treated water to Massapequa Creek will not produce flooding in the area around Massapequa Preserve. Specifically, this analysis included a review of data continuously collected at a United States Geological Survey (USGS) stream gage located on Massapequa Creek (USGS Stream Gauge Station #01309500). The recent flow data indicates the mean flow in Massapequa Creek is approximately 8 cubic feet per second (cfs). Approximately half of this mean flow (approximately 4 cfs) is groundwater which is discharged to the creek and contributes to the stream flow. The stream flow and gage height are largely a function of the recent rainfall amount and intensity. Based on a review of long-term water levels collected at the USGS stream gage, the addition of 4.4 cfs (2.8 MGD) of treated water will only raise the height of the stream at the gage by approximately one inch. During rainfall events the flow in Massapequa Creek routinely increases by an order of magnitude (a factor of ten) or more due to surface runoff. For example, on July 22, 2019 the flow was 4 cfs and the stream level at the gage was 0.7 ft. Following 1.41 inches of rainfall on July 23, 2019, the flow peaked at 90 cfs and the stream level at the USGS gage increased approximately 0.7 feet to 1.4 feet.

During the remedial design for the Department's remedy selected in the final AROD, each drainage structure and known location of historical flooding will be examined (e.g., to assure adequate capacity). The remedial system will be designed to temporarily reduce or stop the surface water discharge in anticipation or arrival of major storms where surface runoff will be high. With the pumping reduced/ceased, the remedial system would not be contributing significant additional flow during major storm events. Additionally, an Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring Plan will be prepared that will describe how the groundwater remedy will be operated during heavy precipitation events, including how the discharge to Massapequa Creek may be suspended before, during, and immediately after large precipitation events.

COMMENT 20: We want the NYSDEC to work with the communities and to notify residents if you will be working or drilling wells in our neighborhoods. If residents are trying to sell their homes, the residents should be aware of what cleanup work will be occurring.

RESPONSE 20: The Department is committed to keeping the community informed regarding the on-going drilling and well installation activities occurring in the local neighborhoods. As part of the Department's fast-track extraction well drilling program, a total of four high capacity extraction wells were installed in 2018 and 2019 and five vertical profile borings were drilled in residential areas. Before starting these drilling activities, the Department and its contractors carefully considered the siting of each location to minimize disturbances to the area. Several weeks before starting the drilling program, site specific drilling notices were prepared and hand-delivered by the Department to the property owners near the drilling locations. The notices provided the public with a description of the work, the anticipated duration, and also provided the residents with contact information for Department staff. A similar process will be followed for the future drilling and well installation activities.

COMMENT 21: The home values are affected by the presence of the groundwater contamination/plume and the drilling equipment in our neighborhoods.

RESPONSE 21: Comment noted. Prospective purchasers, realtors, and sellers can contact the Department project manager and/or the NYSDOH project manager to discuss the site status or to discuss specific investigation and cleanup questions related to the project.

COMMENT 22: We appreciate that 85% of the water will be recharged into the ground and 15% will be used to help Massapequa Creek. An earlier plan proposed to discharge 100% of the treated water into Massapequa Creek.

RESPONSE 22: For details related to the Department's analysis of discharging treated water to Massapequa Creek, see the Responses to Comment #16 and Comment #19.

COMMENT 23: The groundwater cleanup plan dismisses and does not discuss the issue of radium and radon.

RESPONSE 23: The Department is not dismissing the presence of radium-226 and radium-228 in groundwater. The remedy outlined in the Department's proposed AROD was designed to address 24 groundwater contaminants associated with the former Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant (NWIRP) site and the former Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility. This primarily

includes contaminants referred to as volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The primary contaminant of concern in the groundwater is the VOC trichloroethene (TCE). Radium-226, radium-228, and radon are not considered site-related contaminants of concern. While there are combined radium-226 and radium-228 results greater than the drinking water maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L in groundwater near the site, these detections above the MCL are not unique to this area. Specifically, a review of groundwater quality data provided by the Nassau County Department of Health (NCDOH) shows that combined radium has exceeded the MCL of 5 pCi/L at 23 different water supply well locations throughout Nassau County. These sporadic detections throughout Nassau County are consistent with USGS studies designed to assess the natural occurrence of radium-226 and radium-228 in groundwater in aquifers in other parts of the United States. Additionally, Department staff have reviewed approximately 600 historic operational documents and completed scans for radionuclides using sensitive hand-held instrumentation of buildings and properties formerly operated by Northrop Grumman. Based on this evaluation, there is no evidence indicating that disposal of radium occurred at the former NWIRP and Northrop Grumman properties.

While radium does decay, or break down to form radon, the source for radon gas in buildings is from underlying soil and not from groundwater. Groundwater is not considered to be a significant source of radon gas intrusion into overlying structures. As described below, this is further explained in the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) "Basic Information about Radon in Drinking Water" factsheet:

"Most of the radon in indoor air comes from soil underneath the home. As uranium breaks down, radon gas forms and seeps into the house. Radon from soil can get into any type of building - homes, offices, and schools - and build up to high levels in the air inside the building. Radon gas can also dissolve and accumulate in water from underground sources (called ground water), such as wells. When water that contains radon is used in the home for showering, washing dishes, and cooking, radon gas escapes from the water and goes into the air. It is similar to carbonated soda drinks where carbon dioxide is dissolved in the soda and is released when you open the bottle. Some radon also stays in the water."

Based on this, there is no need to test structures over the Navy Grumman groundwater plume for radon beyond that normally recommended for naturally occurring radon.

Based on the review of water quality data, the assessment on possible radium sources, and the understanding of radon gas entry into structures, the alternative included in the proposed AROD does not include a plan to address radium-226, radium-228, and radon. It should be noted that if groundwater extracted from the aquifer as part of the Department's remedy contains radium above the MCL of 5 pCi/L, then it will be treated to below MCLs before it is discharged to a recharge basin/s or Massapequa Creek or used for irrigation purposes.

While the proposed AROD does not include a plan to address radium-226 and radium-228, to understand the origin of radium detections in groundwater near the former NWIRP and Northrop Grumman sites, the Department is completing a comprehensive radium assessment. This assessment includes the evaluation of radium-226 and radium-228 sampling results from nearly 3,000 groundwater samples. The Department expects to have this assessment completed in early 2020.

COMMENT 24: Regarding the U.S. Navy's plan to cleanup PCBs in the on-site soil, we would like to see something in the Department's plan to at least monitor groundwater for PCBs and to determine if there is a need to further remediate this contaminant as well.

RESPONSE 24: PCBs generally adhere to the soil particles rather than migrate though the soil into the groundwater. While the U.S. Navy is currently implementing a cleanup program to address on-site PCB soil contamination and Northrop Grumman will also be completing a cleanup program in 2020 to address PCB soil contamination in the Bethpage Community Park area, groundwater monitoring will be performed to evaluate these remedies. In both cases, the groundwater in the areas where PCB contamination exists in the on-site soil is captured by the existing on-site groundwater extraction and treatment system and is properly treated. Long-term groundwater quality monitoring for PCBs will be performed to assess the remedies and to determine if treatment is needed to address PCB groundwater contamination at the on-site groundwater extraction and treatment systems.

COMMENT 25: As a community member I think it would be very important to incorporate within the plan a formalized community advisory board. This community advisory board could assist with evaluating progress of the cleanup, holding the responsible parties accountable, and keeping the public educated during the cleanup process.

RESPONSE 25: The Department is committed to keeping the community informed and remains accountable to the public for the timely and proper implementation of the remedy. The June 10, 2019 availability session and public meeting are examples of the on-going efforts to keep the community informed. At this time, a formalized community advisory board is not planned. During the remedial design a Community Liaison Plan will be developed that will serve as a roadmap to the sources of information regarding the remediation. The plan will function as a guide on the best ways to communicate information regarding the on-going activities, answer questions, and to raise and resolve issues. During the construction phase of the project, regular community updates will be provided that will report on upcoming activities and the on-going progress. The community always has the option to contact the Department with questions. Our staff will be working closely with the community throughout the life of this project. Please visit the project web site (http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/35727.html) and make sure to sign up for the NYSDEC listserv (https://www.dec.ny.gov/public/65855.html). Additionally, information on the investigation and cleanup of the Northrop Grumman and NWIRP sites can be found on-line through the DECinfo Locator mapping application at the following link: https://gisservices.dec.ny.gov/gis/dil/.

COMMENT 26: The words "Bethpage Plume" in very large letters stared at me from the newspaper. I state emphatically Bethpage and its residents are not responsible for this devastation. Identify the responsible parties at every turn.

RESPONSE 26: The Department is aware of the public's sensitivity when referring to this site as the "Bethpage Plume". Please note that the Department's proposed AROD, the Feasibility Study, availability session graphics, presentation, and handouts refer to the plume as the Navy Grumman groundwater plume. There is no mention of the "Bethpage Plume" anywhere in the documents. This historical reference to the site appeared in earlier documents and was widely adopted by the press. In hindsight it was not an appropriate reference and we encourage others to follow our lead in referring to this plume as the Navy Grumman groundwater plume.

COMMENT 27: Where do people go in the community to get tested or evaluated to see who has been damaged by this water? My doctor has told me I have elevated levels of heavy metals – aluminum, arsenic, barium, cadmium, cesium, lead, mercury and tin. The highest levels are cesium and thallium that maybe related to radiation.

RESPONSE 27: Because the community is served by public water suppliers that must deliver water that meets NYSDOH Part 5 requirements, the community is not being damaged by consuming water from public water suppliers. The NYSDOH recently completed a Health Consultation that evaluated human exposures to contaminants from the Navy Grumman groundwater plume that may have occurred prior to the 1980s. Exposure is important because without exposure, that is, contact with contaminants, there can be no health effects. The Health Consultation concluded that people have not been exposed to harmful levels of contaminants from the Navy Grumman groundwater plume since 1976. Prior to 1976, use of drinking water from one Bethpage Water District well could have harmed people's health due to high levels of trichloroethene (TCE). TCE has been classified as carcinogenic to humans by the US EPA. People exposed to relatively high levels of TCE in the workplace have been found to have an increased risk of liver cancer, kidney cancer, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. TCE exposure has also been associated with effects on the immune system and developmental effects such as congenital heart defects. Cancer is a reportable disease in New York State, and cancer data are considered complete on a statewide basis since diagnosis year 1978. Due to the long latency of cancer, any cancers caused by exposure to TCE in drinking water could still be occurring years after exposure ended. However, the increased lifetime cancer risk from past long-term exposures to drinking water containing TCE at the average concentration found in the most contaminated Bethpage well as calculated in the Health Consultation (between 3 in 100,000 and 8 in 100,000) would not be detectable against the average lifetime cancer risk in the general population (about 38%, or 38,000 in 100,000 for all cancers, or 4.8% or 4,800 in 100,000 for liver and kidney cancers and non-Hodgkin lymphoma). Individuals with concerns about their health should speak with their physician.

COMMENT 28: I am concerned that the plan you are putting in place will overstress the Long Island Aquifer and could drastically affect the overall yield of aquifer.

RESPONSE 28: During an approximate two-year period, the USGS developed a comprehensive groundwater flow model of this area to simulate groundwater flow. Using an iterative process, the USGS groundwater flow model was then used to design remedial alternatives that would achieve capture of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume while at the same time minimizing impacts to the environment; including the Long Island aquifer. While the remedy in the Department's proposed AROD involves the withdrawal, treatment, and management of approximately 17.5 MGD, the proposed remedy returns the majority of this treated water (approximately 14.7 MGD) to the Long Island Aquifer through the use of recharge basins. The return of water to the Long Island Aquifer through the use of recharge basins was specifically incorporated into the proposed remedy to minimize adverse impacts to the aquifer system.

COMMENT 29: Will the pumping cause emerging contaminants (1,4-dioxane and any new contaminants) and nitrate to move downward from the shallow aquifer into the deeper aquifers?

RESPONSE 29: Alternative 5B uses a series of strategically placed extraction wells to maximize the withdrawal of the site contaminants. While a natural downward movement of groundwater already exists, the operation of the extraction wells may cause some additional downward movement of groundwater. However, any 1,4-dioxane or nitrates that may move downward would be captured and treated by the groundwater remedy.

COMMENT 30: It makes no sense to do anything other than supply the treated water as drinking water. If you think about it, 17 billion gallons a day. The most water ever pumped out by Massapequa Water District per day was about 18 million gallons. So, there is no reason why Plainview, Farmingdale, Bethpage couldn't use this water, it would conserve the water for the future.

RESPONSE 30: For clarification, the Department's proposed remedy includes the extraction of contaminated groundwater at a rate of approximately 17.5 *million* gallons a day and not 17 *billion* gallons a day. Regarding the re-use of treated water for drinking water purposes, please see the Response to Comment #15.

COMMENT 31: What role will the USGS and HDR play throughout this project and will monitoring continue to assess possible changes in the footprint of the plume?

RESPONSE 31: The Department intends to continue our partnership with the USGS and HDR. In addition to the existing groundwater monitoring performed by the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman, implementation of the Department's proposed remedy will include a long-term groundwater quality monitoring program. This long-term groundwater monitoring program will not only be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedy, but will be used to monitor changes to the extent of the plume.

COMMENT 32: No one has offered testing on private properties to look at what is in the soil or what may be in the vapor coming up from the plume. How is this groundwater contamination impacting my property?

RESPONSE 32: Outside of strategically placed groundwater monitoring wells for the sampling and analysis of groundwater samples from within the Navy Grumman groundwater plume, there is no need to sample off-site properties for site contaminants. The groundwater contamination is deep beneath the ground surface and is overlain by clean groundwater. Furthermore, both the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman operate soil vapor containment systems to not only eliminate contamination that remains in on-site soil, but to prevent off-site soil vapor migration. Northrop Grumman also operates two on-site groundwater containment systems using nine remediation wells to prevent the continued off-site migration of groundwater containing site contaminants. Both the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman perform shallow and deep monitoring of these systems to confirm that contaminants are no longer leaving the sites and to document that the systems maintain capture of both soil vapor and groundwater.

Homes in the area are connected to public water and do not rely on individual private homeowner wells for drinking water purposes. The public water supplies already perform routine monitoring in accordance with the NYSDOH drinking water requirements.

Twenty-four properties located directly adjacent to site were found to have impacts to soil by site-related contaminants as a result of soil being redistributed before structures were constructed. Northrop Grumman conducted soil removal actions on properties that were found to have soil impacts at concentrations greater than the Residential Soil Cleanup Objectives (6 NYCRR Part 375 Section 6-8) and there is no longer an exposure concern for these properties.

Off-site soil vapor intrusion sampling has been completed at 26 locations in nearby residential areas to evaluate the potential for vapor intrusion to occur. This included the collection of sub-slab vapor, indoor air, and outdoor air samples. Based on this sampling, six structures were found to be impacted by soil vapor intrusion of site-related contaminants and sub-slab depressurization systems were installed to mitigate impacts to indoor air. It has been demonstrated that the Navy's soil vapor containment system serves to mitigate the impacts to these structures and the sub-slab depressurization systems have been removed from these structures. Subsequent sampling of these structures verifies that there are no impacts to indoor air occurring.

COMMENT 33: There has been no study, no monitoring, and no analysis of the health impacts of these very toxic chemicals on the people in this community. So, while the plan addresses the groundwater, there has got to be a study and funds for monitoring and compensation offered to the people who have already been made sick.

RESPONSE 33: Please see the Response to Comment #27.

II. Written Comments

II. A. Local Government & Water District Comments

Mr. Brian J. Schneider, the Deputy County Executive for Parks and Public Works, Nassau County, submitted a comment letter dated July 8, 2019 which included the following comments (Comments 34 to 44):

COMMENT 34: At no time must treated water from the remedial system(s) be used for public water supply.

RESPONSE 34: The proposed alternative does not include a provision for water re-use as a drinking water source. As outlined in the proposed AROD, treated water will be managed by using recharge basins and beneficial re-use as irrigation water at Bethpage State Park or as streamflow augmentation in Massapequa Creek.

COMMENT 35: Vapor Phase Carbon Treatment should be used at all remedial treatment plants when packed tower aeration is in use.

RESPONSE 35: As outlined in the proposed AROD (Page 21), the extracted air stream containing the volatile contaminants would be treated prior to discharge to the atmosphere using vapor-phase granulated activated carbon (GAC).

COMMENT 36: The discharge of treated water should be tested for combined radium-226 and radium-228 in addition to any other Contaminants of Concern associated with the plume.

RESPONSE 36: Water discharged to recharge basins or Massapequa Creek or used for irrigation purposes will be tested and treated to below SCGs according to Federal and State regulations including the MCL of 5 pCi/L for combined radium-226 and radium-228.

COMMENT 37: Testing of waters entering recharge basins should occur at a frequency that ensures water quality standards are not exceeded.

RESPONSE 37: Water discharged to recharge basins or Massapequa Creek or used for irrigation purposes will be tested at a frequency that is consistent with Federal, State, and local regulations to ensure water quality standards are not exceeded.

COMMENT 38: Both the Nassau County Department(s) of Health/Public Works and local water suppliers should be notified regarding the location and start dates for the installation of new extraction or monitoring wells. Local residents should also be notified when wells are to be installed in proximity to their homes.

RESPONSE 38: The Nassau County Department(s) of Health/Public Works and local water suppliers will be notified as to the location and start dates for the installation of new extraction or monitoring wells. Local residents will also be notified when wells are to be installed in the vicinity of their homes (see Response to Comment #20).

COMMENT 39: The potential effects of hydraulic mounding (localized raising of the groundwater table) on any localized groundwater contamination should be modeled with respect to any treated water being recharged at Bethpage State Park.

RESPONSE 39: The potential effects of hydraulic mounding (localized raising of the groundwater table) from water being recharged at Bethpage State Park was evaluated with the USGS groundwater flow model during the preparation of the FS and proposed AROD. The Department expects that additional groundwater flow modeling will be performed to support the remedial design. This groundwater modeling will further assess the potential for hydraulic mounding near the proposed recharge basin located in Bethpage State Park.

COMMENT 40: Potential effects of discharging approximately 2.2 MGD of treated water into Massapequa Creek should be examined and modeled. The treated effluent from this remedy must be of sufficient quality and temperature to support fisheries including trout.

RESPONSE 40: For clarification, the Department's proposed remedy includes the discharge of treated water at a rate of approximately 2.8 MGD to Massapequa Creek and not 2.2 MGD. As described in Response to Comment #39, the Department expects that additional groundwater flow modeling will be performed to support the remedial design. This groundwater modeling will be used to further assess the potential effects of discharging approximately 2.8 MGD of treated water into Massapequa Creek. Based on current modeling, this additional discharge will beneficially impact stream flows and the habitat quality provided by the creek.

COMMENT 41: The construction of three decentralized groundwater treatment plants south of Southern State Parkway must be coordinated with NCDPW.

RESPONSE 41: In addition to many aspects of implementing the remedial elements of Alternative 5B, the construction of decentralized groundwater treatment plants south of the Southern State Parkway will be coordinated with NCDPW.

COMMENT 42: The proposed installation of up to 23.5 miles of piping along County roadways for the conveyance of treated and untreated water must be compared to and coordinated with scheduled roadway improvements including resurfacing.

RESPONSE 42: The proposed installation of up to 23.5 miles of piping along County roadways for the conveyance of treated and untreated water will be compared to and coordinated with the NCDPW and any scheduled roadway improvements including resurfacing.

COMMENT 43: Any potential construction and traffic issues related to the installation of the 24 extraction wells must be reviewed.

RESPONSE 43: The Department will coordinate review of potential construction and traffic issues related to the installation of the 24 extraction wells with the NCDPW.

COMMENT 44: Any potential use of Nassau County owned recharge basins must also be reviewed for potential drainage impacts (i.e., capacity and flooding).

RESPONSE 44: The Department will coordinate review of the potential use of Nassau County owned recharge basins and the potential drainage impacts (i.e., capacity and flooding) with NCDPW.

Honorable Joseph Saladino, the Town of Oyster Bay Supervisor, submitted a comment letter dated July 8, 2019 which included the following comments (Comments 45 to 59):

COMMENT 45: Based on the fact that contamination remaining in the source areas continues to impact public water supplies, the existing Records of Decision ("RODs") are inadequate in their treatment of the source areas and deficient in addressing the offsite plume and must be amended.

RESPONSE 45: Both the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman continue to implement remedial actions to address source areas in accordance with existing RODs. This includes excavation and off-site disposal and in-situ thermal techniques to address contaminated soil; operation of soil gas containment systems to not only eliminate soil contamination, but to prevent off-site soil vapor migration; and the operation of two on-site groundwater containment systems with nine remediation wells to prevent the off-site migration of site contaminants in groundwater. The two on-site groundwater containment systems withdraw approximately 5.8 million gallons of contaminated water per day from the nine groundwater extraction wells and have removed over 200,000 pounds of VOC contamination from the aquifer since operation began in 1998. Operation of these two systems has produced an area of clean water downgradient of the groundwater containment systems. The groundwater contamination that continues to impact nearby public water supplies is related to contaminants that were historically released from the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman sites and that have since migrated from these sites before the influence of the on-site groundwater containment systems. This off-site groundwater contamination is being addressed as part of the proposed AROD as well as in the existing RODs. Based on the cleanup

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work that is on-going to address source areas, combined with the effectiveness of the soil gas and groundwater containments systems, the remedies selected in earlier RODs to address source areas do not need to be amended. The following OU2 and OU3 RODs for the Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility Site (130003A) and OU2 for the NWIRP Site (130003B) are the subject of this AROD and will therefore be amended:

1. 130003A and 130003B, Operable Unit 2 Groundwater, March 2001;
2. 130003A, Operable Unit 3, Former Grumman Settling Ponds and Associated Groundwater, March 2013; and
3. 130003B, Operable Unit 2, Groundwater, Department of the Navy, January 2003.

COMMENT 46: The existing ROD for OU3 at the former Grumman Settling Ponds (now part of Bethpage Community Park) is inadequate and must be amended to provide complete cleanup.

RESPONSE 46: Northrop Grumman is currently implementing the remedial program for OU3 per the 2013 ROD. This includes in-situ thermal techniques to address deep VOC contaminated soil (design and construction is underway), excavation and off-site disposal to address shallow PCB and metals contaminated soil (design is underway with cleanup to occur upon completion of the in-situ thermal remediation), and the operation of a groundwater extraction and treatment system to address deep off-site groundwater contamination referred to as the RW-21 Area (various stages of design and construction are currently underway). The OU3 remedy also includes the operation of a soil gas containment system to remove VOC soil contamination and prevent off-site migration of soil vapor, and operation of a groundwater extraction and treatment system to remove VOC groundwater contamination and to prevent off-site migration. While the remedy has only partially been implemented to date, the initial data suggests that the remedy is working and is effective at removing site contaminants and preventing continued off-site migration. Per the 2013 ROD, Northrop Grumman will continue to perform monitoring to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy. Should monitoring indicate that the current remedy is not effective in meeting the remedial action objectives, the Department will require that Northrop Grumman make the necessary adjustments to the remedy.

COMMENT 47: The cleanup goal for VOCs in soil must meet DEC's "protection of groundwater" soil cleanup objectives, not a less protective goal.

RESPONSE 47: While the 2013 Record of Decision indicates that the protection of groundwater soil cleanup objective for the VOC source area applies, a soil cleanup objective of 10 ppm for total VOCs was established during the remedial design per 6 NYCRR Part 375-6.5, which provides an exception to protection of groundwater soil cleanup objectives (SCOs) when:

1. The on-site source is addressed by the remedial program.
2. An environmental easement will be put in place which provides for a groundwater use restriction on the site.
3. The remedy includes controls or treatment to address off-site migration.
4. Groundwater quality will improve over time.

As described in the Department's Response to Comment #46, Northrop Grumman continues to operate a soil gas containment system to remove VOC soil contamination and prevent off-site

migration of soil vapor and a groundwater extraction and treatment system to remove VOC groundwater contamination and to prevent off-site migration.

COMMENT 48: The cleanup goal for VOCs in groundwater must meet the New York State Groundwater Quality Standards for a drinking water sole-source aquifer to be consistent with the cleanup goals of the off-site plume, otherwise the source area presents a continuous and long-term threat to re-contaminating the off-site groundwater.

RESPONSE 48: As described in Response to Comment #45, Northrop Grumman operates the groundwater containment system (at the Bethpage Community Park) with four remediation wells to prevent the off-site migration of site contaminants. This on-site groundwater containment system withdraws approximately 220 gallons per minute of contaminated water from the four groundwater extraction wells and has removed over 2,000 pounds of VOC contamination from the aquifer since operation began in 2008. Operation of this system has produced an area of clean water downgradient of the groundwater containment systems. Based on operation of the groundwater containment system, the residual contamination does not present a threat to the quality of off-site groundwater.

COMMENT 49: The cleanup goal for PCBs and metals in soil must be amended to meet DEC's unrestricted use soil cleanup objectives, given the presence of children at the Park, and the school and residential properties in close proximity.

RESPONSE 49: As the soil cleanup objectives (restricted residential SCO) for this area were based on the anticipated future use and are protective for that use, the remedy does not need to be modified by incorporating unrestricted use SCOs. The Grumman Access Road right-of-way area will be excavated to remove PCB and chromium contaminated fill from an approximately 1,000-foot-long area beneath and adjacent to the access road. Soil will be removed to achieve 1 ppm in the upper two feet and 10 ppm of PCBs below two feet as well as the restricted residential SCO for chromium in the upper two feet. This allows the use and development of the controlled property for restricted residential, as defined by Part 375-1.8(g). Restricted residential use SCOs are objectives applied statewide for public parks that are used for active recreation, as will be the case at the Park. The existing remedy requires a site cover to allow for restricted residential use of the Park. The cover will consist either of the structures such as buildings, pavement, sidewalks comprising the site development or a soil cover in areas where the upper two feet of exposed surface soil will exceed the applicable SCOs. Where the soil cover is required it will be a minimum of two feet of soil, meeting the SCOs for cover material as set forth in 6 NYCRR Part 375-6.7(d) for restricted residential use. The soil cover will be placed over a demarcation layer with the upper six inches of the soil of sufficient quality to maintain a vegetation layer. Any fill material brought to the site will meet the requirements for the identified site use as set forth in 6 NYCRR Part 375-6.7(d). The soil cover will be placed site-wide, including in the area of the recharge basins, town pool and playground, as needed to assure restricted residential SCOs in the upper two feet of the OU3 area are achieved.

COMMENT 50: DEC must require investigation for the presence of 1,4-dioxane in source areas and amend the RODs to include cleanup of the source areas for 1,4-dioxane as appropriate.

RESPONSE 50: The emerging contaminant 1,4-dioxane was commonly used as a solvent

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stabilizer and not as a separate product that would have been stored and possibly released from sources different from where chlorinated solvents were released. The existing RODs have/are currently addressing VOC source areas and areas of the groundwater plume where high contaminant concentrations exist. The U.S. Navy is currently designing an advanced oxidation process treatment system to address 1,4-dioxane in groundwater in the GM-38 Area. Additionally, both the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman are designing the RE-108 and RW-21 Area treatment systems respectively to address 1,4-dioxane in groundwater. Furthermore, Northrop Grumman will be required to add treatment to the two on-site containment systems for 1,4-dioxane if groundwater results for this parameter exceed a standard that is expected to be promulgated in the near future.

COMMENT 51: A comprehensive assessment of potential PFAS presence in all the source areas and the groundwater plume must be conducted, followed by remediation as appropriate; otherwise, the FS and AROD are neglecting a major group of contaminants whose potential presence would result in the need for significant revisions to these documents.

RESPONSE 51: Both the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman completed comprehensive groundwater sampling programs for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in 2018. Specifically, the U.S. Navy collected groundwater samples from 27 monitoring wells for PFAS analysis and Northrop Grumman collected groundwater samples from 32 monitoring wells for PFAS analysis. This sampling was performed as part of the statewide evaluation of remediation sites to better understand the presence of these emerging contaminants in groundwater. While low concentrations of PFAS were detected in some groundwater samples, the data does not suggest there is a need for revisions to the existing decision documents. Furthermore, both Northrop Grumman and the U.S. Navy would be required to add treatment to the existing groundwater extraction and containment systems (two on-site containment systems and the GM-38 system) and the two planned off-site groundwater containment and treatment systems (RE-108 Area system and RW-21 Area system) for PFAS if groundwater results for these parameters exceed future standards that are promulgated.

COMMENT 52: The remedy design and construction timeframe of approximately 5 years indicated in the AROD is too long considering the relatively rapid movement of the plume toward the high value public drinking water well fields.

RESPONSE 52: The design and construction timeframe will be accelerated to the greatest extent practicable while maintaining strict adherence to design and construction best practices. Please also see the Department's Response to Comment #1.

COMMENT 53: The State must give serious consideration to the use of the design build process and break the project into four (4) individual components: (1) hydraulic containment wells and interconnected piping; (2) transmission main from the hydraulic containment wells to the central treatment facilities located on the Bethpage Navy-Grumman site; (3) a central treatment facility located at the existing Navy-Grumman Bethpage site; and, (4) effluent injection wells and piping.

RESPONSE 53: The Department will give consideration to using the design-build process and to dividing the project into logical components during the design and construction of this remedy. Please note that the use of injection wells to manage treated water was considered but was not

retained as part of the proposed remedy due to implementability concerns.

COMMENT 54: The Town strongly recommends that a preliminary construction schedule should be provided which details the DEC's priority in the implementation of the remedy and the expected timeframe to accomplish the necessary individual tasks. Once the final AROD is issued, then either Northrop Grumman and the Navy, or the DEC, must be held in strict conformance to the implementation schedule.

RESPONSE 54: A preliminary design and construction schedule will be developed that details the implementation of the remedy and the timeframe to complete each task. As the remedy is implemented, the Department will continue to oversee cleanup and to ensure these activities are occurring in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 375 (Environmental Remediation Programs) and the preliminary design and construction schedule.

COMMENT 55: The leading edge of the plume in the vicinity of Southern State Parkway is inadequately delineated given that it is primarily based on two clusters of vertical profile borings and monitoring wells that are approximately 1.3 miles apart.

RESPONSE 55: The leading edge of the plume in the vicinity of Southern State Parkway has been defined with six vertical profile borings (DEC-VPB-1, VPB133, VPB145, VPB146, VPB147, and VPB167) and 12 monitoring wells (MW-VPB1D1, MW-VPB1D2, RE133D1, RE133D2, BPOW6-1, BPOW6-2, BPOW6-3, BPOW6-4, BPOW6-5, BPOW6-6, TT102D, and TT102DD). Additional VPBs and monitoring wells may be installed during the remedial design to aid in siting and designing the groundwater extraction wells.

COMMENT 56: The selected remedy must be amended to include injection of treated water into hot spot areas (e.g. areas with total VOCs greater than 1,000 parts per billion (ppb)) to accelerate the plume cleanup faster than timeframes projected for the recommended remedy.

RESPONSE 56: The timeframe outlined in the FS and AROD for Alternative 5B are estimates for the amount of time it would take for the entire SCG plume to be remediated to the SCGs. The timeframe to remediate the hotspots with the Mass Flux wells under Alternative 5B would be much quicker; on the order of 20-30 years for the areas with total VOCs greater than 1,000 ppb. Therefore, injection wells that are commonly associated with high costs and long-term operation and maintenance challenges are not needed to accelerate the cleanup process.

COMMENT 57: The AROD does not adequately address the development of alternate water supplies for the Bethpage Water District.

RESPONSE 57: Some aspects of the development of alternate water supplies for the Bethpage Water District are underway as the BWD recently began operating a well in Bethpage State Park and is currently installing a new well near Bethpage State Park. The proposed AROD indicates that the Bethpage Water District Plants 4, 5, and 6 pumping wells would be transitioned over time from public water supply wells to remedial wells and to allow Bethpage Water District to continue to meet municipal demands without these wells, the remedy includes a provision for development of an alternate water supply. The details of an alternative water supply will be part of the subject of discussions with the Bethpage Water District.

COMMENT 58: If Northrop Grumman and the Navy do not agree to implement the remedy, what provision has the DEC made for an alternate location, or would the DEC attempt to acquire the property by eminent domain.

RESPONSE 58: The proposed AROD indicates that a centralized treatment plant will be located in the area of the former Northrop Grumman property. The exact location of the centralized treatment plant will be identified during the remedial design. If New York State implements the remedy, where possible, preference will be given to publicly owned or currently vacant properties for siting the centralized treatment plant. The use of eminent domain will be considered after all other property acquisition options have been considered.

COMMENT 59: If Northrop Grumman and the Navy do not implement the remedy, and the State moves forward while seeking cost recovery, the State must use all available legal and contracting mechanisms to rapidly implement the remedy.

RESPONSE 59: If New York State implements the remedy, the design and construction timeframe will be accelerated to the greatest extent practicable while maintaining strict adherence to design and construction best practices. The Department fully expects that all available legal and contracting mechanisms will be used to rapidly implement the remedy.

Mr. Michael Boufis, the Superintendent with Bethpage Water District, submitted a comment letter dated July 5, 2019 which included the following comments (Comments 60 to 71):

COMMENT 60: With the pending drinking water standards for emerging contaminants, the existing ONCT and GM-38 treatment systems must be retrofitted to include treatment for the removal of 1,4 Dioxane and PFOS/PFOA.

RESPONSE 60: Both Northrop Grumman and the U.S. Navy would be required to add treatment to the two on-site containment systems (Northrop Grumman) and the GM-38 groundwater extraction and treatment system (U.S. Navy) for 1,4-dioxane and PFOS/PFOA if groundwater results for these parameters exceed future standards that are promulgated. The U.S. Navy recently completed a pilot test for the installation and operation of advanced oxidation process (AOP) technology at the GM-38 treatment plant to address 1,4-dioxane groundwater contamination. The U.S. Navy expects this AOP system to be operating at the GM-38 treatment plant in 2020. Furthermore, both Northrop Grumman and the U.S. Navy would be required to add treatment to the RW-21 Area and RE-108 Area groundwater extraction and treatment systems to address 1,4-dioxane and PFOS/PFOA if groundwater results for these parameters exceed future standards that are promulgated. Both the RW-21 Area and RE-108 Area groundwater extraction and treatment systems are currently under various stages of design and construction.

COMMENT 61: The NYSDEC must make a determination if treatment for radium 226 + 228 should also be provided at the existing treatment systems.

RESPONSE 61: While the radionuclides radium-226 and radium-228 are not considered site-related contaminants of concern, if groundwater extracted from the aquifer contains radium above the MCLs, then it would require treatment to below MCLs before it is discharged to the recharge basins. Sampling of the effluent for the three treatment plants operated by Northrop Grumman indicates that combined radium-226 and radium-228 concentrations ranged from 2.05 to 2.38

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pCi/L and were below the MCL of 5 pCi/L. Similarly, based on recent sampling at the GM-38 Area groundwater extraction and treatment system, combined radium-226 and radium-228 concentrations from the extraction well (RW-1) and the treatment plant effluent were 1.19 and 3.12 pCi/L respectively and were below the MCL of 5 pCi/L.

COMMENT 62: The Public Water Supply Contingency Plan must be updated. The Bethpage Water District specifically requested that the Public Water Supply Contingency Plan be updated to address issues included as Comments #63 – #68 below.

RESPONSE 62: The Department will evaluate the existing Public Water Supply Contingency Plan that was developed in accordance with the March 2001 Record of Decision. The Public Water Supply Contingency Plan was developed for the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of wellhead treatment systems based on the results of groundwater samples collected from outpost (early warning) monitoring wells. Based on this re-evaluation, the Public Water Supply Contingency Plan will be updated as necessary.

COMMENT 63: A new public supply well assessment must be conducted using the USGS groundwater model.

RESPONSE 63: The Public Water Supply Contingency Plan, including a new public water supply well assessment using the USGS model, will be updated as necessary.

COMMENT 64: All outpost monitoring wells need to be reassessed for proper location and depth using the USGS groundwater model, and supplemental outposts wells need to be included if necessary.

RESPONSE 64: As mentioned in the Department's Response to Comment #63, the Public Water Supply Contingency Plan, including a new public water supply well assessment, will be updated as necessary. This will also include an evaluation of the existing outpost monitoring wells using the USGS model. Furthermore, an Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring Plan will be completed that outlines the operation and maintenance of the remedy, the performance monitoring of the remedy, and the reassessment of the outpost monitoring wells.

COMMENT 65: The current new public supply well assessment plan only applies to currently un-impacted wells. The plan needs to address rising contaminant concentrations in wells that already include wellhead treatment and the need for enhanced treatment.

RESPONSE 65: The Public Water Supply Contingency Plan will be updated, as necessary, to include a section that specifically addresses the currently impacted public water supply wells.

COMMENT 66: The plan calls for the commencement of negotiations with affected water suppliers by Northrop Grumman or the Navy. The NYSDEC has no role. Negotiations between water suppliers and the PRPs without the NYSDEC is inappropriate and unreasonable. The NYSDEC should take on this responsibility.

RESPONSE 66: There are already multiple agreements in place between water suppliers and Northrup Grumman or the Navy as it relates to wellhead treatment. If negotiations between those

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parties do not result in adequate resolution now or in the future, the Department is ready and willing to participate in those discussions as appropriate.

COMMENT 67: The list of plume contaminants must be updated in the plan, including 1,4 Dioxane, PFOS/PFOA, radium, and any other currently unknown contaminants that may exist within the plume that are currently unregulated or undetected.

RESPONSE 67: As needed, the Public Water Supply Contingency Plan will be updated to reflect emerging contaminants and other currently unknown contaminants that may be associated with the NWIRP and Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility sites. As described in Response to Comment #23, radium-226 and radium-228 are not considered site-related contaminants of concern. The Department is however completing a comprehensive assessment to understand the origin of radium detections in groundwater near the former NWIRP and Northrop Grumman sites. The Department will determine if radium should be added to the list of site-related contaminants included in the Public Water Supply Contingency Plan based on this assessment.

COMMENT 68: The District completed a treatment system improvement at Plant 4 for nearly $8 million. The plan did not address this required upgrade, and the NYSDEC did not support the Water District. The District started negotiations with Northrop Grumman and were purposely strung along. With no NYSDEC support, we were forced to sue for reimbursement and were unsuccessful, so our taxpayers bore the brunt of the entire treatment plant upgrade cost. In addition, the plant is still being impacted by the plume and Northrop Grumman has stopped paying for O&M. Revision to the plan is required to reimburse the taxpayers of the Water District for the $8 million in capital costs and the O&M costs for the plant.

RESPONSE 68: The Department will determine if the Public Water Supply Contingency Plan needs to be updated in order to address this issue. The Department will consider all added municipal costs, including any unreimbursed costs incurred by water suppliers, in claims it may have against any and all responsible parties.

COMMENT 69: As recognized in our current and past plans, the operation of Plants 4, 5 and 6 provides a significant ancillary benefit of removing the majority (80% - 85%) of all the off-site mass being remediated from the plume. So as not to lose that remedial benefit, and as the plan relies on the continued operation of the wells, the NYSDEC must take the lead in establishing the strategy and use of the wells as the Water District proceeds with its plan to ultimately deactivate them from public drinking water use.

RESPONSE 69: As the Bethpage Water District correctly points out, the proposed AROD indicates that the Bethpage Water District Plants 4, 5, and 6 pumping wells would be transitioned over time from public water supply wells to remedial wells. To allow Bethpage Water District to continue to meet municipal demands without these wells, the remedy includes a provision for development of an alternate water supply. The transitioning of the water supply wells to remedial wells and the details regarding the development of an alternative water supply will be the subject of discussions with the Bethpage Water District.

COMMENT 70: The plan includes a cost of $17 million for "alternate supply" for the Bethpage Water District. We believe this estimate is low, to accomplish the scope of work necessary to fully achieve the alternate supply as described above. Our opinion of the cost of this work is roughly $40 million - $60 million.

RESPONSE 70: The Department based the $17 million for an alternate supply for the Bethpage Water District on an estimate contained in a letter from Congressman Thomas Suozzi to the Secretary of the Navy dated May 10, 2018. The Department will be developing refined costs associated with developing an alternative water supply as work progresses.

COMMENT 71: Mass removal in both RE-108 and RW-21 can provide significant benefit in mitigating/minimizing the contaminant impact to all affected public supply wells and should already be in operation. The lack of progress must not be tolerated. We urge the NYSDEC under its new plan to accelerate to the extent possible the start of meaningful off-site plume remediation.

RESPONSE 71: The Department agrees that removal of high concentrations of site contaminants from the RE-108 and RW-21 areas is important. This is why the Department has included eight mass flux wells in these areas as part of Alternative 5B in the proposed AROD. The Department will continue to facilitate expedited cleanup of the RE-108 and RW-21 areas. The U.S. Navy recently completed the drilling of an extraction well (RW-4) in the RE-108 area and expects to begin pumping contaminated water from this well for treatment in 2020. Northrop Grumman is currently seeking access to property to begin the installation of conveyance piping needed for the RW-21 area and expects to begin removing and treating contaminated water from this area in early 2021. To expedite remedial work plan and access approvals for the RW-21 Area, the Department participates in bi-weekly conference calls with the Town of Oyster Bay and Northrop Grumman. The Department has also participated in initial meetings with the U.S. Navy and the Town of Hempstead and Nassau County to discuss the scope of the RE-108 groundwater extraction and treatment system in an effort to expedite work plan approvals and access approvals. The Department expects that these project coordination meetings will continue as the remedial design and remedial construction of the RE-108 system continues.

Mr. Stan Carey, the Superintendent with the Massapequa Water District, submitted a comment letter dated July 3, 2019 which included Comments 72 to 76 below. Massapequa Water District also re-submitted the July 27, 2012 comments that the Massapequa Water District issued to the Department for the Northrop Grumman Operable Unit 03 Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) to be included as part of the Administrative Record. (The comments in the July 27, 2012 Massapequa Water District were generally not supportive of the earlier proposed remedy as Massapequa Water District determined that it was not protective of the drinking water supply.)

COMMENT 72: The proposed plan would include treatment for 1,4-dioxane at the various treatment facilities. We believe PFOS/PFOA treatment should also be included in the plan. Additionally, the ONCT, GM-38, RE-108, and RW-21 treatment systems should also have treatment for 1,4-dioxane and PFOS/PFOA removal.

RESPONSE 72: As part of the remedy detailed in the Department's proposed AROD, groundwater will be tested and treated to the Federal and State SCGs before it is discharged to recharge basins, Massapequa Creek, or used for irrigation purposes. This testing will include the analysis of perfluorinated compounds (PFOS/PFOA). The treatment plants included as part of

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Alternative 5B will be designed with the flexibility to add treatment components for managing possible future contaminants.

As described in Response to Comment #50, both Northrop Grumman and the U.S. Navy would be required to add treatment to the two on-site containment systems (Northrop Grumman), GM-38 groundwater extraction and treatment system (U.S. Navy), RW-21 Area groundwater extraction and treatment system (Northrop Grumman), and the RE-108 Area groundwater extraction and treatment system (U.S. Navy) for 1,4-dioxane and PFOS/PFOA if groundwater results for these parameters exceed future standards that are promulgated.

COMMENT 73: The 2003 Public Water Supply Contingency Plan is now 16 years old and was based on the Northrup Grumman groundwater model. The plan must be updated based on current information and the new USGS groundwater model, with specific attention to the following.

- Update the threats to downgradient public supply wells;
- Confirm the proper number, location, depth and screen interval of all outpost monitoring wells;
- Confirm appropriate trigger values and expand the list of plume related contaminants;
- Establish an appropriate protocol if a trigger value is detected so that the Water District is supported by the NYSDEC if negotiations with the PRPs must commence, including time schedule from start of negotiation to implementation of treatment; and
- Include reimbursement to the Water District by the PRPs for reasonable costs associated with our due diligence and required professional participation in the program. We have spent over $400k to date, primarily in conducting our own assessments due to the lack of confidence we had with the PRPs and the Northrop Grumman groundwater model. Based on the proposed remedy, our assessments were validated, and we believe the Water District should be reimbursed.

RESPONSE 73: As described in Response to Comment #62, the Department will evaluate the existing Public Water Supply Contingency Plan to address the specific concerns identified by the Massapequa Water District and the nearby water districts. Based on this evaluation, the Public Water Supply Contingency Plan will be updated as necessary.

COMMENT 74: Redefine a "hot-spot" as necessary. Please specifically call it out as being no longer relevant and omitted or please describe it.

RESPONSE 74: Since the proposed remedy (Alternative 5B) relies on a mass flux approach combined with plume containment to achieve the remedial action objectives, the Department will no longer be using the term "hot-spot" when referring to areas with high concentrations of site contaminants.

COMMENT 75: RE-108 and RW-21 treatment areas have been identified for over 10 years and remediation in either location is still not taking place. Significant benefit in mitigating/minimizing the contaminant impact to all affected public supply wells would be realized the sooner remediation actually starts happening. We urge the NYSDEC under this plan to accelerate to the extent possible the start of meaningful off-site plume remediation in these locations.

RESPONSE 75: As described in Response to Comment #71, the Department agrees that removal of high concentrations of site contaminants from the RE-108 and RW-21 areas is important in achieving the remedial action objectives outlined in the Department's proposed AROD. As such, the Department will continue to facilitate expedited cleanup of the RE-108 and RW-21 areas.

COMMENT 76: The schedule for installing extraction wells to contain the leading edge of the plume must be accelerated. Remediation at the leading edge can be accomplished in 2 to 3 years, and we further urge the NYSDEC to accelerate that aspect of the overall program.

RESPONSE 76: The design and construction timeframe will be accelerated to the greatest extent practicable while maintaining strict adherence to design and construction best practices. The Department expects to be able to divide the project into logical components during the design and construction of this remedy and this will allow some components of the remedial system to be brought on-line while other components are under construction. This will be evaluated during the early part of the remedial design.

Mr. John L. Reinhardt, the Commissioner with the Town of Hempstead Department of Water, submitted a comment letter dated July 5, 2019 which included the following comments (Comments 77 to 86):

COMMENT 77: Given the continued progress of the contaminants in groundwater and the anticipated five year implementation timeline, we have concerns about the preliminary sites proposed for extraction wells, especially on the southern limits of the plume. Additionally, given the fact that nearly one third of the extraction wells and a number of the decentralized treatment facilities will be located in the Town of Hempstead, the Town and its residents must be included in final siting of facilities.

RESPONSE 77: The number and location of extraction wells will be determined during the remedial design based on pre-design sampling. It is expected that the pre-design sampling will include the installation of additional vertical profile borings/monitoring wells, the collection and analysis of groundwater samples, and additional USGS groundwater flow modeling. The groundwater flow modeling will be used to optimize the placement of extraction wells to capture the leading edge of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume and this process will factor in movement of the plume front relative to the anticipated start of the remedy. The Department will continue to keep the Town of Hempstead Department of Water and the Town of Hempstead residents updated during the remedial design.

COMMENT 78: At numerous points in the report it is stated that single walled HPDE piping would be used for conveyance of untreated water from hydraulic containment wells to treatment facilities.

RESPONSE 78: Groundwater will be conveyed from the Mass Flux extraction wells to the centralized treatment plant using double walled pipe due to the potential of high concentrations of COCs in groundwater. It is expected that groundwater will be conveyed from the hydraulic containment wells to the centralized treatment plant or decentralized treatment plants using single walled pipe due to the anticipated low concentrations of COCs in groundwater as described in the FS and proposed AROD. The results of groundwater sampling completed during the remedial

design will be used to confirm where double walled and single walled conveyance piping will be used.

COMMENT 79: As it is discussed that the implementation would take five years to complete, it is assumed that the plan would be implemented and systems placed online as they are completed. Has any consideration been made as to what systems would take priority, those at the southern margins to halt progress, or those in areas of higher concentrations?

RESPONSE 79: As described in the Department's Response to Comment #76, the Department expects to be able to divide the project into logical components during the design and construction of this remedy. This project structure would allow some components of the remedial system to be brought on-line while other components are under construction. The potential benefits and drawbacks associated with beginning with either the mass flux wells or the hydraulic containment wells will be fully evaluated by the Department early in the remedial design process.

COMMENT 80: The Levittown Water District wells 7A, 8A, and 13 were out of service during the period 2010-2015 that was used to calculate the average pumping from municipal wells in the USGS model.

RESPONSE 80: As summarized in Response to Comment #77, Alternative 5B will be further evaluated with groundwater flow modeling as part of the remedial design. The pumping rates for the Levittown public water supply wells will be re-evaluated and more recent pumping rates will be used in future groundwater modeling if necessary.

COMMENT 81: In numerous places throughout the documents, the three Levittown wells (7A, 8A and 13) are not included in the total number of public wellheads with treatment.

RESPONSE 81: The proposed AROD identifies six separate water plants where the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman provided wellhead treatment based on the Public Water Supply Protection Program. While it is recognized that the three Levittown wells (7A, 8A and 13) require treatment, these wells were not included in the total number of public wellheads with treatment because the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman did not provide the funding for treatment at these locations to address contaminants associated with the Navy Grumman groundwater plume.

COMMENT 82: Table 8-3 does not include the three well fields located in Levittown. Given the proximity of the proposed DECHC-02 to Levittown 7A, 8A, and 13, the effect of the proposed remedy on these wells must be considered.

RESPONSE 82: The USGS groundwater flow model was used to evaluate the potential effect the proposed remedy could have on the Levittown public water supply wells during the preparation of the FS. Based on the groundwater flow modeling, the potential effect the proposed remedy would have on these wells was minimal and therefore not included on Table 8-3. The Levittown 7A, 8A, and 13 wells will be included in tables created during future modeling completed as part of the remedial design.

COMMENT 83: Figure 13 (AROD) shows the westerly edge of the SCG plume crossing in to the Levittown 5A and 6B well field. Allowing the contaminants to continue to migrate towards these

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wells unchecked and relying on the public supply wells to pump and treat the plume is counter to cleanup guidelines.

RESPONSE 83: Alternative 5B was not designed to rely on the Levittown 5A and 6B well field to remediate the westerly edge of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume. Instead, Alternative 5B was designed using the USGS groundwater flow model to hydraulically contain the entire SCG plume using a network of groundwater extraction wells. These groundwater extraction wells have been located to protect the existing water supply wells; including the Levittown 5A and 6B wells. The placement of extraction wells along the westerly edge of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume will be further evaluated with groundwater flow modeling as part of the remedial design.

COMMENT 84: What commitment is made for the continued operation of the system after the 30 years considered in the financial analysis.

RESPONSE 84: The cost estimate presented in the FS includes funds to pay for the construction along with the long-term operation and maintenance of the remedy (30-years). While a 30-year timeframe is used as a basis of comparison between each of the alternatives included in the proposed AROD, it is expected that Alternative 5B will require approximately 110 years to meet the remedial action objectives. The operation of the components of the remedy would therefore continue until the remedial objectives have been achieved, or until the Department determines that continued operation is technically impracticable or not feasible.

COMMENT 85: Safeties must be installed on all treatment systems components to immediately cease pumping in any situations where a system component may have failed. Additionally, there must be localized monitoring of recharge basin levels and the effect recharge has on groundwater levels and surrounding homes.

RESPONSE 85: An Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring Plan (OMM) will be prepared that outlines the operation of the remedy (including monitoring system components) according to best practices. The OMM plan will include a performance monitoring plan that will address recharge basin monitoring and the mounding of the water table near the recharge basins. It is expected that the remedial system will also be designed to systematically reduce or stop the discharge of treated water to recharge basins in anticipation or arrival of major storms where surface runoff will be high.

COMMENT 86: The conceptual plan for the chosen remedy indicates that one third of the wells will be installed within the limits of the Town of Hempstead. Prior to selection of final well and treatment system locations the Town of Hempstead and its residents must be included in the process via informative mailings, meetings with Town officials and public presentation meetings.

RESPONSE 86: As described in Response to Comment #25, due to the complexity of the project and the implementation in a heavily developed area within Nassau County, the Department staff will be working closely with the community throughout the design and construction of this project. Furthermore, the Department expects to continue with the monthly conference calls with the water districts; including the Town of Hempstead Department of Water.

Mr. Francis J. Koch, the Superintendent with the South Farmingdale Water District, submitted a comment letter dated July 5, 2019 which included the following comments (Comments 87 to 96):

COMMENT 87: South Farmingdale Water District (SFWD) Well No. 3 appears vulnerable located on the edge of the greater than 50 ppb plume. Adjustments to proposed extraction well locations or an additional extraction well to protect this or any drinking water well should be included in the refined detailed process of the design stage and implementation plan.

RESPONSE 87: The USGS groundwater flow modeling was completed to not only develop remedial alternatives that would prevent the continued expansion and migration of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume, but that would also reduce contaminant concentrations in the currently impacted public water supply wells. To specifically reduce contaminant concentrations in the currently impacted public water supply wells, the proposed Alternative (Alternative 5B) includes a network of mass flux wells designed to complement the planned U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman RE-108 and RW-21 groundwater containment systems, respectively. The Department will use the USGS groundwater flow model during the remedial design to evaluate what actions may be needed to protect the South Farmingdale Water District public water supply wells; including Well No. 3.

COMMENT 88: The SFWD requests reconsideration of proposed extraction and containment well locations shown under Alternative 5B to achieve protection for all of the District's supply well fields.

RESPONSE 88: As described in Response to Comment #87, the Department will further evaluate protection to the SFWD public water supply wells with the groundwater flow model during the remedial design. The results of this evaluation will be provided to the SFWD.

COMMENT 89: The SFWD requests the NYSDEC provide hydraulic model output figures showing the capture zones of the SFWD wells.

RESPONSE 89: As described in Response to Comment #88, the Department will provide the SFWD with the results of the groundwater flow modeling completed during this remedial design. This will include figures showing the capture zones of the SFWD water supply wells.

COMMENT 90: We request documentation from the NYSDEC supporting the statement that the SFWD wells will not be negatively impacted during the implementation and operation of Alternative 5b.

RESPONSE 90: The statement in the FS that the SFWD wells will not be negatively impacted during the implementation and operation of Alternative 5B was in reference to the amount of water level drawdown in selected SFWD wells, potentially caused by Alternative 5B. The documentation is provided in Table 8-3 of the FS.

COMMENT 91: We encourage the NYSDEC to sequence the mass flux wells ahead of the southernmost containment wells.

RESPONSE 91: As described in Response to Comment #79, there are benefits and drawbacks associated with beginning with either the mass flux wells or the hydraulic containment wells and

the Department will fully evaluate these early in the remedial design process.

COMMENT 92: Please continue to keep SFWD informed.

RESPONSE 92: As described in Response to Comment #25, due to the complexity of the project and the implementation in a heavily developed area within Nassau County, the Department staff will be working closely with the community throughout the life of this project. Furthermore, the Department expects to continue with the monthly conference calls with the water districts; including SFWD.

COMMENT 93: As proposed for Bethpage Water District, we request consideration for development of an alternative water supply source outside of the plume impact area for the South Farmingdale Water District.

RESPONSE 93: As detailed in the proposed AROD, three Bethpage water plants have been most impacted by the groundwater plume originating from the NWIRP and Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility sites. Specifically, Bethpage Water District Plants 4, 5, and 6 are immediately downgradient of the NWIRP and Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility sites, are within the central portion of the groundwater plume, were the first to require wellhead treatment, and groundwater withdrawn from some of these wells has exhibited continuous increases in contaminant concentrations over time. While these three Bethpage Water District plants are operated to meet municipal demands, they indirectly remove significant amounts of site-related contaminants from the aquifer system through water extraction and treatment. Although this removal provides an added remedial benefit, this use of public water supply wells to indirectly remove groundwater contamination is not a preferred option over the long term. Therefore, it is the intent of the Department and NYSDOH to transition the Bethpage Water District Plants 4, 5, and 6 pumping wells over time from public water supply wells to remedial wells. To allow Bethpage Water District to continue to meet municipal demands without these wells, a provision for development of an alternate water supply in the future is required and included as a common component of each remedial alternative. With implementation of Alternative 5B, the Department expects to prevent site contaminants from impacting the currently un-impacted public water supplies and to reduce contaminant concentrations in the currently impacted public water supplies. Based on this, the Department does not feel development of an alternate water source for the SFWD is necessary.

COMMENT 94: The SFWD believes that all new and proposed treatment facilities (including RE-108 and RW-21) should provide treatment for the removal of 1,4-dioxane and PFOS/PFOA, and the existing ONCT and GM-38 treatment systems should be retrofitted to include treatment for these emerging contaminants.

RESPONSE 94: Please see the Response to Comment #72.

COMMENT 95: The SFWD urges the NYSDEC under this plan to accelerate to the extent possible the start of meaningful, off-site plume remediation in the RE-108 and RW-21 areas, as mass removal could provide significant benefit in mitigating/minimizing the contaminant impact to affected public supply wells.

RESPONSE 95: As described in Response to Comment #71, the Department agrees that removal

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of high concentrations of site contaminants from the RE-108 and RW-21 areas is important and the Department will continue to facilitate expedited cleanup of the RE-108 and RW-21 areas by Navy and Northrup Grumman, respectively.

COMMENT 96: The 2003 Public Water Supply Contingency Plan, based on the Northrop Grumman groundwater model, is outdated and uninformed as to the current threats and impacts of the plume on public supply wells. We expect NYSDEC will update this Plan in consideration of the USGS groundwater model and additional information that has become available over the past 16 years. This updated Plan must:

- Confirm the location and screen depth of each outpost monitoring well, reassess their positions, and require construction of supplemental outpost wells if necessary;
- Update the list of plume contaminants to include 1,4-dioxane, PFOS/PFOA, and other currently unknown contaminants that may exist within the plume that are currently unregulated or undetected, and confirm appropriate trigger values;
- Establish the protocol for exceedance of a trigger value that involves the NYSDEC in negotiations between the affected water supplier and Northrop Grumman/Navy, and state the maximum duration allowable between negotiation initiation and treatment implementation; and
- Extend the Plan to include public supply wells where treatment has been provided, but enhancement may be required due to rising concentrations or the arrival of additional contaminants.

RESPONSE 96: As described in Response to Comment #62, the Department will evaluate the existing Public Water Supply Contingency Plan to address the specific concerns identified by the South Farmingdale Water District and the nearby water districts. Based on this evaluation, the Public Water Supply Contingency Plan will be updated as necessary.

Mr. Robert J, McEvoy, Richard P. Niznik, and Michael F. Rich III, the Board of Commissioners with the Oyster Bay Water District, submitted a comment form which included the following comment:

COMMENT 97: The Oyster Bay Water District strongly agrees with the proposed amended remedy addressing the Navy Grumman plume cleanup.

RESPONSE 97: Comment noted.

II. B. Public Comments

COMMENT 98: I have extreme concern regarding the ground stabilization. In the case where millions of gallons of water are being extracted daily, will there be any adverse effects on the support of the ground above? When you are extracting this large amount and only recharging a smaller percentage, will this undermine the stability of our ground soil? Should I be concerned about sink holes and my house shifting?

RESPONSE 98: As described in the Department's Response to Comment #11, subsidence or consolidated settlement will not occur as a result of implementing Alternative 5B and you do not need to be concerned about the formation of sinkholes or your house shifting. As the Magothy

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aquifer is very permeable, large amounts of water can be pumped from the aquifer without causing significant changes in water level (pore or fluid pressure) in the aquifer that could cause subsidence. Furthermore, over seventy-five percent of water extracted from the aquifer will be treated and then immediately returned or recharged back to the aquifer. Therefore, subsidence or consolidated settlement will not occur while implementing Alternative 5B.

COMMENT 99: Several residents submitted comment letters that supported the Department's proposed AROD to address the Navy Grumman groundwater plume cleanup. Many of these letters asked that the cleanup be completed in less than the five years outlined in the proposed AROD.

RESPONSE 99: Comments noted. As described in the responses to earlier comments, the design and construction timeframe will be accelerated to the greatest extent practicable while maintaining strict adherence to design and construction best practices.

COMMENT 100: I agree with the Alternative 5B plan but do not want the pipeline going down North Windhorst Avenue. Please use the alternative location along the utility easement adjacent to King Kullen Headquarters being purchased by Stop and Shop on Central Avenue. Why should we have our streets torn up? I'm also concerned with potential damage to our existing water and sewer lines with all of the drilling.

RESPONSE 100: The final location of the underground conveyance piping will be determined during the remedial design in consultation with the Town of Oyster Bay or the Town of Hempstead and the Nassau County Department of Public Works. Where possible, locations will be selected to avoid disturbances to the Town of Oyster Bay and the Town of Hempstead communities. The installation of underground conveyance piping under Alternative 5B is very similar to the installation of other types of underground utilities (e.g., sewer lines, telephone lines, electrical lines, etc.). Prior to installing underground conveyance piping, the existing underground utilities are identified. This allows the engineer to appropriately design the underground conveyance piping and avoid disruptions to the existing underground utilities. A narrow, short section of shallow trench will be excavated, the underground piping installed, and the excavation backfilled and re-surfaced.

COMMENT 101: There is a significant amount of piping and conduit that will need to be run through the public streets. Will consideration be given to using trenchless technologies to minimize the impact to residents?

RESPONSE 101: The potential application of trenchless technologies will be evaluated during the remedial design. Trenchless technologies will be used, where appropriate, to install underground piping and to minimize potential impact to residents.

COMMENT 102: One of the discharge areas for the treated groundwater is Massapequa Creek. This body of water contains brook trout native to New York. What treatment standards will be applied to ensure protection of this population of native fish? Will this include factors besides chemical, such as temperature and dissolved oxygen?

RESPONSE 102: As described in the Department's Response to Comment #17, water discharged to Massapequa Creek will be treated to Federal, State, and local SCGs including temperature and dissolved oxygen.

COMMENT 103: Can more detail be provided as to the location of the Centralized Treatment Plant that discharges to Massapequa Preserve (near the northwest corner of Massapequa Preserve)? Would areas of Massapequa Preserve be cleared in order to site this building? There are few remaining areas of open space in this area of Nassau County, and would not want to lose any from this valuable preserve?

RESPONSE 103: The exact location of a water treatment plant will be determined during the remedial design in consultation with the Nassau County Department of Public Works and the NYS Department of Transportation. It is possible that the treatment plant would be constructed outside of the Massapequa Preserve in the right-of-way area adjacent to the Southern State Parkway.

COMMENT 104: I do not see any remediation plans for the radium or radon. There are also no plans to test for the radium source or any plans to test any homes, schools or commercial buildings on the plume for radon levels. I think the radium issue needs to be addressed.

RESPONSE 104: Please see the Response to Comment #23.

COMMENT 105: With the digging that will be required for the extensive piping that will need to be put in place, I am hoping every single provision will be put in place to ensure that there are no risks to air quality. I am hoping air pollution detectors will be utilized during the entire process and contingencies are put in place in the event of any breach of air quality.

RESPONSE 105: While the remedy outlined in the Department's proposed AROD includes the installation of approximately 23.5 miles of underground piping, the majority of this piping will not be installed on the former U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman properties. Instead, the majority of the underground piping will be installed beneath or near existing roads or in public right-of-way areas where site-related contamination is not expected. During the installation of the underground piping however, the contractors will work in accordance with a Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP). A CAMP is always required to be followed during construction activities at contaminated sites for the protection of a downwind community from potential contaminant releases that may originate during remedial work activities. Although a CAMP is not required in areas where site-related contamination is not present, out of an abundance of caution, a CAMP will be followed during pipeline installation. Instruments used to measure volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and particulates (i.e. dust) are typically set up at the downwind perimeter of work areas to monitor air quality. The real-time monitoring results are compared to action levels to determine if the monitoring frequency needs adjustment, if corrective actions are necessary, or if work shutdown is necessary.

COMMENT 106: Please change the name of the plume to the Grumman-Navy Plume and stop using the Bethpage Plume. This will serve as a reminder to the public as to who is responsible for this awful mess!

RESPONSE 106: As described in the Response to Comment #26, the Department refers to the plume as the Navy Grumman groundwater plume and we encourage others to follow our lead in referring to this plume as the Navy Grumman groundwater plume.

COMMENT 107: Compile a database that tracks the health issues of residents which includes canines and felines. I can assist in database management as I know access and other software. Mathematical analysis needs to be conducted once data is obtained and cross referenced with other parts of the country. I am a Math Professor so again I can help with this.

RESPONSE 107: The NYSDOH routinely collects information about several types of health outcomes. The NYS Cancer Registry collects mandatory reports of all malignant cancers (except selected skin cancers) from physicians, dentists, laboratories, and other health care providers. Similarly, information about birth defect diagnoses are collected within the NYS Congenital Malformations Registry, and information about other birth outcomes is collected from birth certificates. Collection of information about animal health is outside the purview of NYSDOH.

COMMENT 108: The soil needs to be addressed more than it has been at a recent meeting. I have a garden that is watered regularly. I recall in past meeting discussions about the soil were conducted but you need to make the public more aware as to what is going on with the soil (when tests were/are conducted and what the results are).

RESPONSE 108: Water used to irrigate your garden is provided by the local water districts and does not contain site-related contaminants. The water districts are regulated by the New York State Department of Health and must be in compliance with the drinking water standards. The Department is working with both the U.S. Navy and Northrup Grumman to clean up soil located on the former U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman properties. Both the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman periodically hold meetings to update the public on these cleanup activities. Please also see the Department's Response to Comment #32. Please visit the NYSDEC project web site (http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/35727.html) and make sure to sign up for the NYSDEC listserv (https://www.dec.ny.gov/public/65855.html) to receive announcements from the NYSDEC on project-related activities. Information on meetings held by the U.S. Navy and the cleanup activities being completed by the U.S. Navy can be found at the following U.S. Navy website:

https://www.navfac.navy.mil/products_and_services/ev/products_and_services/env_restoration/installation_map/navfac_atlantic/midlant/nwirp_bethpage.html.

COMMENT 109: I am concerned about Senator Schumer's comments about a company from California that relied on invalid lab results (or something of that nature) for past cleanup work. I would like some credible information regarding this.

RESPONSE 109: The Department believes that this comment relates to a recent newspaper article involving work performed by a U.S. Navy contractor at a site in California. The Department reviews and approves all work plan and design documents prepared by the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman and provides oversight during field investigation and cleanup activities. Furthermore, samples are analyzed by independent and certified laboratories using approved methodologies. Following laboratory analysis, the analytical results undergo a thorough review by a third-party data validator.

COMMENT 110: I am concerned about the high levels of 1,4-dioxane and PFOAs in our water. I read they are very difficult to filter out and I hope that the proposed plan includes proper filtration of these chemicals from our water at the plant stage.

RESPONSE 110: As part of the remedial design, groundwater samples will be collected and analyzed to determine the concentrations of site contaminants in groundwater. The groundwater samples will also be analyzed for 1,4-dioxane and the per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The results of the groundwater samples will be used to appropriately design treatment systems. The water will be treated to meet the federal and state standards, criteria, and guidance values (SCGs) before it is discharged to recharge basins, Massapequa Creek or used for irrigation purposes. Also, public water suppliers affected by the Navy Grumman groundwater plume are required to meet New York State Department of Health drinking water standards for public water suppliers. When standards are promulgated for 1,4-dioxane and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and if these compounds are present at concentrations above the standards, the water suppliers will be required to treat the water distributed to customers to remove these emerging contaminants in accordance with NYSDOH requirements.

COMMENT 111: I'm also concerned about the "fiscally responsible" conversation when discussing which scenario to choose. If there is a plan that will better rid Bethpage of this contamination I believe it needs to be considered even if it's more expensive. I was not thrilled by the wording used at the public meeting.

RESPONSE 111: The evaluation of the remedial alternatives is based on a comparison of eight criteria. One of the criteria is cost effectiveness. As outlined in the proposed AROD, Alternative 5B was selected as the Department's preferred remedy based on a comparison of these eight criteria. Based on this evaluation, Alternative 5B is protective of human health and the environment and was determined to be the most cost-effective because it includes extraction of groundwater from the central portion of the plume combined with hydraulic containment of the entire Navy Grumman groundwater plume. Alternative 5B was determined to be less expensive than Alternatives 4 and 5A, but more expensive than Alternatives 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B.

COMMENT 112: "Hotspot" treatment in the attempt to quickly remove the high levels of contamination from our water may not be sufficient to adequately remediate the broad spectrum of chemicals found under our homes. The contaminants being addressed include primarily trichloroethylene (TCE), among other volatile organic compounds. In addition, elevated levels of radium and 1,4-dioxane have been detected in the plume and there needs to be adequate flexibility is the plan to study AND remove those contaminants. New contaminants continue to be identified in the plume for which existing wellhead treatment has been ineffective. Until these new contaminants were discovered, over 30,000 people, including children and pregnant women, drank (and in the case of 1,4-dioxane, continue to drink) water containing these contaminants. In addition to radium, contaminants in the plume such as perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorinated octanoic sulfuric acid (PFOS) and other unregulated contaminants are likely to be discovered in the future. The plan should be flexible to address these and other emerging contaminates and systems should be built to quickly and easily add the necessary treatment methods without extensive rework, redesign, delays and their associate costs.

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RESPONSE 112: Please see the Response to Comment #110. Additionally, to address possible future contaminants, the water treatment plants will be designed with the flexibility to add treatment components if necessary.

COMMENT 113: The alarming discovery of radon, a known cause of lung cancer and the natural decay product of radium has been detected at high levels in Bethpage schools and no other known formal sampling of radon intrusion has occurred within the plume area. While most detected radium could be naturally occurring, it is still a significant hazard in drinking water and should be addressed as a known contaminant. A wider sampling for all known contaminants in homes should be performed as we know the water beneath these homes has been affected. The detection of radium within the plume only came about after Senator Schumer demanded disclosure as part of a formal report issued to the United States Congress. The Navy's inappropriate silence regarding radium was revealed by a lawsuit filed by the local community group, Long Island Pure Water. In 2018, the Navy finally conducted sampling for radium and detected levels up to 9.3 pCi/L. This is nearly double acceptable level for drinking water and Bethpage is the only area on Long Island to have this level. The Navy somehow concluded that the radium detection was likely not the result of a release at NWIRP or Grumman property, but instead is naturally occurring. We, the community members disagree.

RESPONSE 113: Please see the Response to Comment #23. Routine testing has not shown a violation of drinking water standards for radium for the Bethpage Water District. All Bethpage wells in active use are regularly tested for radium and many other contaminants, both man-made and naturally-occurring. Out of an abundance of caution, Bethpage Water District took a water supply well offline that occasionally showed elevated concentrations of radium, not inconsistent with some naturally-occurring radium concentrations, and that well is not currently used for drinking water.

COMMENT 114: As community members, we would like to be a part of the official NYS plan and have a seat at the table during discussions, press releases and news conferences. Too often we find out about meetings, decisions and plans only after elected officials, federal, state and other agencies have made press releases. A local board of knowledgeable residents should be included in semi-annual open meetings to keep the community aware of construction progress, impending changes, road closures and other events including discovery of new contaminants that could affect our daily lives. The US Navy has been using this process for nearly 30 years and it helps keep the residents and elected official in touch with the community issues regarding this extensive operation. As a formal part of the process, community members would be empowered to request additional testing for specific concerns just as Senator Schumer was able to do.

RESPONSE 114: As described in Response to Comment #25, due to the complexity of the project and the implementation in a heavily developed area within Nassau County, the Department staff will be working closely with the community throughout the life of this project. Furthermore, it is expected that a representative from the U.S. Navy Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) would be incorporated into a Community Liaison Plan as part of the implementation of the proposed remedy.

COMMENT 115: The plan envisions a network of wells, pipes, pumping stations and treatment facilities which will cause extensive road construction over the next 20 years. Involvement in the design and selection of sites in the past has been an issue and we the residents seek to improve this

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process. Piping layout should try to minimize distance traveled, utilize less traveled roadways and include a plan for subsequent roadway resurfacing. Coordination with the state, county and towns to improve the scheduling of road work is imperative to minimize cost and reduce travel disruption. Treatment facilities in the Alternative 5B plan will be mostly located in industrial zone near the NWIRP but at least 3 are located in residential communities near the Southern State Parkway. These should be sited in such a way as to minimize local resident impact as both operating noises and heavy construction vehicles could impact their daily routines.

RESPONSE 115: The Department will be coordinating construction activities with the Nassau County Department of Public Works, the Town of Oyster Bay, the Town of Hempstead, and the New York State Department of Transportation in an effort to minimize potential impacts to residents.

COMMENT 116: At a minimum, the DEC should authorize a board to oversee and/or conduct a comprehensive radiological material investigation throughout the plume (which will include radium and the intermediary breakdown components including Radon) as that is vital to protect human health. In home radon sampling should be performed to rule out any exposure. Additionally, the DOH should be directed to conduct a larger health study of all affected areas based on the water distribution networks to determine if any unusual patterns exist with regard to cancers, heart disease, reproductive issues or autoimmune disease including thyroid issues.
These studies must be funded by the State with the responsible parties ultimately picking up the cost (Northrop Grumman & the Navy). We cannot allow any more time to pass while our families, friends and neighbors wait for information and action from our government on matters that greatly impact their lives and safety.

RESPONSE 116: Please see the Responses to Comment #23 and Comment #27.

COMMENT 117: Is it possible for the plume to migrate at a faster rate than the current rate, in turn, possibly contaminating the Massapequa Wells before the plan is entirely implemented?

RESPONSE 117: Groundwater moves at a very slow rate (typically less than one foot per day). The U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman have implemented an extensive groundwater monitoring program that allows the Department to track the location of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume and monitor contaminant concentration changes over time. The Department's proposed remedy has been specifically designed to expedite cleanup of the plume by installing eight extraction wells in areas where high concentrations of site contaminants exist and to prevent the continued migration of the plume by installing 16 hydraulic containment wells along the margins of the plume. The 16 hydraulic containment wells have been located to prevent the Navy Grumman groundwater plume from impacting the currently unimpacted public water supply wells; including the Massapequa Water District public water supply wells.

COMMENT 118: Currently the proposed remedy was selected to achieve certain goals which include: "reduce contamination in currently impacted wells", "reduce the volume and contaminant concentrations", and "Protect the Long Island Aquifer and the region's water resources by returning treated water to the water system". My concern is that it does not state that the treatment will eliminate the contaminants. Does this mean that the "treated" water that will be returned to the Long Island Aquifer and the Massapequa Creek, will still contain contaminants? And if so, do

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we have to worry about toxins and chemicals becoming absorbed by our surrounding soil and eventually becoming airborne?

RESPONSE 118: No, the treated water will no longer contain site contaminants. The contaminated groundwater will be removed from the Long Island Aquifer using a series of extraction wells. Once the contaminated water is removed, the water will undergo treatment at the surface using state-of-the-art technology to meet the Federal and State SCGs. Once the water is treated (contaminants removed) it will then be discharged to recharge basins, Massapequa Creek, or used for irrigation purposes.

COMMENT 119: Can we be assured that reducing the level of contaminants to state standards is enough to say that our health and our children's health is not at risk?

RESPONSE 119: The NYSDOH has promulgated Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), that are the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water which is delivered to any user of a public water system. These MCLs are conservatively set at levels that research has shown are not likely to cause adverse health effects, and that will provide a sufficient margin of protection against adverse health effects for all members of the population, including sensitive subgroups who may be particularly vulnerable or sensitive to the effects of contaminant exposure, such as young children and the elderly.

COMMENT 120: There is no mention of radiological elements or any remediation for groundwater or soil for these contaminants.

RESPONSE 120: Please see the Response to Comment #23.

COMMENT 121: Natural attenuation at sites, contaminated to this degree, should not be considered a form of remediation.

RESPONSE 121: The remedy outlined in the Department's proposed AROD does not rely on natural attenuation to address contamination in the Navy Grumman groundwater plume. Instead, the proposed alternative relies on a network of mass flux wells to expedite cleanup of the plume and hydraulic containment wells to prevent continued migration of the plume. The Department's proposed AROD actually points out that natural attenuation alone in many areas of the off-site plume would not significantly contribute to attaining groundwater quality standards.

COMMENT 122: I ask that radionuclides are included in all water testing on LI whether it is naturally occurring, or accidentally placed into the drinking water public wells by businesses.

RESPONSE 122: Groundwater collected from municipal water supply wells have been and will continue to be tested for the radiological parameters required by the NYSDOH consistent with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (1976) including the Radionuclides Rule.

COMMENT 123: Solute ion linear alignment (SILA) and the solute ion monopole motor (SIMM) should be given very serious consideration as means to dramatically reduce the costs and safety issues to the local residents by the long-term presence of the plume.

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RESPONSE 123: As part of the remedial design, water treatment technologies will be evaluated to determine the most appropriate treatment technology to achieve the SCGs prior to placement of the treated water in recharge basins or Massapequa Creek, or used for irrigation purposes at Bethpage State Park.

COMMENT 124: Failure to contain the several toxic plumes may have extreme and serious effects on the Massapequa Preserve and the Great South Bay.

RESPONSE 124: The Department's proposed remedy is designed to hydraulically contain the Navy Grumman groundwater plume and prevent migration toward Massapequa Preserve and the Great South Bay.

COMMENT 125: Exploratory drilling should be completed in all directions around the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman sites to determine if unanticipated drift of the groundwater plume has occurred.

RESPONSE 125: As part of the remedial design, additional vertical profile borings will be drilled and groundwater monitoring wells will be installed to refine the horizontal and vertical extent of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume. This information will also be used to assist in designing the groundwater extraction wells and selecting the optimum locations for the extraction wells.

COMMENT 126: Health studies of all personnel who ever worked at Bethpage Community Park and Bethpage High School must be completed.

RESPONSE 126: There is no data available that suggests people who have worked at the Bethpage Community Park or the Bethpage High School have been exposed to site-related contaminants during their employment. Therefore, health studies of these individuals is not warranted.

COMMENT 127: Piping of the toxic waste plumes to one centralized treatment area should be considered.

RESPONSE 127: The Department did evaluate the use of both centralized and decentralized treatment plants in the FS and the proposed AROD. Based on this evaluation, it was determined that two centralized treatment plants and three smaller decentralized (local) treatment plants would be the most effective approach to treat and subsequently manage contaminated groundwater removed from the Navy Grumman groundwater plume.

COMMENT 128: Will the June 10, 2019 public meeting be recorded or otherwise made available to persons who cannot attend the meeting in person?

RESPONSE 128: The public meeting was not recorded, but the Department has placed the public meeting slides on the project website (https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/35727.html). Additionally, the complete transcripts of the public meeting can be found in Appendix C of the AROD.

COMMENT 129: Will residents living on the numbered streets and the general area near the Bethpage Community Park be included in the remedy outlined in the Department's proposed plan?

RESPONSE 129: While residents living on the numbered streets will not be directly included in the remedy, this part of the Town of Oyster Bay is within the Navy Grumman groundwater plume and the area where the remedy outlined in the Department's AROD will be implemented.

COMMENT 130: Is anyone testing the current air quality at the Grumman Northrup buildings? What is coming out of the smoke plumes on a daily basis? The air in and around Grumman (where Nassau County houses the Office of Emergency Management) smells foul?

RESPONSE 130: Yes. During investigation and cleanup activities, both the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman perform community air monitoring in accordance with NYS Department of Health guidelines. Additionally, both the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman perform air monitoring of the two on-site and one off-site groundwater extraction and treatment systems in accordance with the Department approved Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring plans. The air monitoring results are provided to the Department and demonstrate that the air discharges comply with the NYSDEC Division of Air Resources regulatory requirements.

Northrop Grumman no longer performs manufacturing at their Bethpage facility. The exhaust stacks referenced in the comment are likely associated with the natural gas-fired CALPINE Bethpage Power Plant that is located on the former Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility property and near the Nassau County Office of Emergency Management. The emissions from this power plant are regulated by the NYSDEC Division of Air Resources. The NYSDEC Division of Air Resources have not received significant complaints about air quality in the area in the past year and a half.

II. C. Citizen Groups & non-Profit Organizations

Ms. Sarah Meyland, Director, Center for Water Resources Management, New York Institute of Technology, submitted a comment letter dated June 25, 2019 which included the following comments (Comments 131 to 147):

COMMENT 131: In general, the May 2019 AROD report is a substantial improvement upon the first remediation plan released by the NYS DEC in 2016. It presents a serious look at alternative approaches for how to remediate the largest contaminated groundwater plume in New York State. It also is a stark illustration of what can go wrong when a major source of groundwater contamination is left substantially unaddressed for nearly 50 years. If for no other reason, the Navy-Grumman facilities at Bethpage, N.Y. will become a classic case study of what not to do in a sole source aquifer and the consequences of delaying action until the problems have reached monumental proportions.

RESPONSE 131: Comment noted.

COMMENT 132: There is insufficient attention given to the radiation contamination present in the soil and groundwater related to the Navy-Grumman activities at Bethpage, N.Y. This point was made numerous times at the public meeting held at Bethpage High School on June 10, 2019.
The presence of radium as a pollutant of concern is mentioned only once (see NYSDEC proposed AROD page 13) in the main AROD report. It noted that "… Bethpage Water District removed

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Well 4-1 from service in February 2013 because of the periodic detection of radium." However, there were other occasions and detections of radium that were not addressed in the AROD. The explanation that radium and related radioactive materials are from natural sources in the aquifer is not credible and unsupported by the evidence. The failure to present a reasonable case for where this contaminant is from undermines a willingness to trust this plan in the eyes of the public.

RESPONSE 132: Please see the Response to Comment #23.

COMMENT 133: The clear statement that reliance on "natural attenuation" as an effective remediation strategy was not successful, is an appreciated recognition. According to the AROD, under the "natural attenuation" strategy, the plume continued to migrate an additional 8,000 feet from a point north of Hempstead Turnpike. At the time, this point was originally identified as the leading edge of the plume in the *Feasibility Study, 2000.* (AROD, pg. 12)
Natural attenuation should not be used in settings such as Long Island where migration of VOC plumes can lead to substantial damage to the aquifer, high cleanup costs and a risk to public health.

RESPONSE 133: Comment noted.

COMMENT 134: In several sections of the AROD, it is reported that VOC contamination above the 5 parts per billion (ppb) standard has been detected near the base of the Magothy Aquifer. At one point, TCE is reported to be present at a depth of 820 feet below the ground surface (See AROD, pg. 18). At another point in the AROD, it is noted that the deepest contamination detected for any contaminant was that of toluene which was found at a depth of 980 feet below ground level. This detection was not only the deepest but also it was discovered south of the Southern State Parkway (See NYSDEC proposed AROD Exhibit A, pg. 2). This speaks to the fact that portions of the plume have already migrated past the Southern State Parkway.

The very deep contamination in the Magothy Aquifer raises several points of concern that are not adequately covered in the AROD. The AROD does not address the difficulty of locating and capturing extremely deep contamination. This is likely the deepest contamination of any aquifer in the State of New York. There will be many complicating factors that will arise in the remediation process at this depth. The AROD is silent on how this aspect of remediation will be successfully accomplished.

RESPONSE 134: Where required by the amended remedy, groundwater contaminated with toluene or any other contaminants of concern above the Federal and State SCGs at great depth will be extracted with large diameter wells in a similar manner as the shallow extraction wells and municipal water supply wells in Nassau County. The Department has already installed four large diameter groundwater extraction wells. One of these extraction wells was installed to a depth greater than 700 feet beneath the ground surface and one was installed to a depth greater than 600 feet beneath the ground surface using reverse rotary drilling techniques. While a remedial design will be completed to define the details of the remedy, it is expected that similar reverse rotary drilling techniques will be employed to install groundwater extraction wells to greater depths.

COMMENT 135: Another concern is, what will be the impact on the Lloyd Aquifer from contamination so deep into the aquifer system? It is known that there are gaps and thin areas in the Raritan Clay layer that separates the Magothy and Lloyd aquifers. The AROD does not discuss

to what extent concern for the Lloyd Aquifer was included in this remediation plan or the FS 2019. The concerns here would include any indication that contamination is leaking into the Lloyd.

RESPONSE 135: The Department's proposed remedy evaluated the potential effects to the Lloyd Aquifer with the USGS groundwater flow model. Based on this, Alternative 5B was designed to prevent groundwater containing contaminants of concern above the Federal and State SCGs from entering the Raritan Clay and the Lloyd Aquifer. A review of boring logs for the area near and downgradient of the former NWIRP and Northrop Grumman sites shows very few borings were drilled through the Raritan Clay. One boring that was drilled through the Raritan Clay shows that the Raritan Clay is approximately 100-feet thick.

COMMENT 136: There are several additional issues related to the Lloyd Aquifer raised by the AROD. First, there is no mention of the impact on the Lloyd Aquifer that could be expected if the water table elevation is lowered in the Glacial Aquifer along with a drop in hydraulic head in the Magothy Aquifer. These changes are likely due to the groundwater withdrawal of roughly 18 MGD beneath the footprint of the plume. The AROD is silent on the potential negative impact on recharge into the Lloyd Aquifer. This impact should be better understood and addressed.

RESPONSE 136: The plan evaluated the potential effects to the Lloyd Aquifer. Groundwater flow modeling shows that groundwater that flows from the Lloyd Aquifer to the ocean, or Great South Bay, will not significantly change if Scenario 5B is implemented. Therefore, the recharge to the Lloyd will not be significantly changed. Unlike the 2016 Remedial Options Report that provided a cursory evaluation of plume containment and included the discharge of all treated water to the surface, the Department's proposed Alternative 5B returns the majority of the treated water to the Long Island Aquifer system. This approach was specifically applied to minimize or avoid impacts to the environment; including adverse impacts to the Lloyd Aquifer.

COMMENT 137: The AROD is silent on the issue of future water wells for the Bethpage Water District after it turns over Wells 4, 5, and 6 for use solely for remediation and not water supply. (See pg. 22 – 23; Also, Appendix B, pg. 6) It should be made clear that the Lloyd Aquifer should not be pursued as a future source for replacing these 3 wells. Creating a new stress on the Lloyd in the same area where considerable contamination could invade the Lloyd would be a bad idea.

RESPONSE 137: Future BWD wells as part of the development of an alternate water source will not rely on the Lloyd Aquifer.

COMMENT 138: The AROD implies that saltwater intrusion will not be a problem due to the implementation of the preferred remedy. Saltwater intrusion is mentioned on pg. 22 of the AROD and in Appendix B, pg. 13, in the discussion of the preferred remedy, 5-B. In this remedy, a total of 2.8 MGD of treated groundwater is intended to be returned to the Glacial Aquifer south of Southern State Parkway *via* recharge basins. In addition, 2.8 MGD of treated groundwater is proposed to be returned to Massapequa Creek for stream augmentation. (See pg. 22 and Appendix B, pg. 13)

As for the water returned to the Massapequa Creek system, little of this water will recharge to the aquifer. The majority of the water will drain from the creek into the surface water systems to the south. The treated water recharged from the three recharge basins south of Southern State Parkway

will enter the shallow aquifer system with little replenishment contributing to the Magothy Aquifer.

Therefore, under the preferred remedy, mitigation of saltwater intrusion is inadequate.

Recharge from the proposed 10-acre recharge basin in the northern extension of Bethpage State Park is unlikely to help prevent saltwater intrusion directly south of the plume. Recharge from the recharge basins at the leading edge of the plume is too shallow to significantly protect the Magothy.

RESPONSE 138: The USGS spent two years creating a comprehensive groundwater flow model (that used MODFLOW-2005 [Harbaugh, 2005]) of the area near the former NWIRP and Northrop Grumman sites that would not only simulate groundwater flow, but would also allow the Department to understand potential impacts (of various remedial alternatives) on the positioning of the freshwater-saltwater interface. Based on an evaluation of saltwater intrusion using the USGS groundwater flow model, the methods used to manage treated water under Alternative 5B adequately prevent saltwater intrusion.

The potential effect each remedial alternative could have on the saltwater interface in the Magothy aquifer was evaluated with the USGS groundwater flow model and subsequently in the FS. The groundwater flow model was used to quantify the subsea discharge for the upper glacial, Magothy, and Lloyd aquifers under each of the remedial alternatives. This involved an iterative modeling process where the numbers, locations, and pumping rates of extraction wells and the locations of recharge basins were adjusted to achieve hydraulic capture of both the 50 ppb plume and the SCG plume while at the same time minimizing the potential effects to the environment. The potential for saltwater intrusion was specifically assessed by comparing groundwater flow rates through the General Head Boundary (GHB) into and out of the Magothy for each alternative to the groundwater flow rates through the GHB into and out of the Magothy for the baseline alternative (Alternative 1). While the groundwater flow modeling suggested there may be small changes in boundary conditions, these slight changes are not expected to affect the position of the saltwater-freshwater interface under the implementation of Alternative 5B. It should be noted that additional groundwater flow modeling will be completed to further evaluate the potential effects to the saltwater interface during the remedial design program.

The treated water returned to Massapequa Creek under Alternative 5B is intended to provide additional flow to Massapequa Creek and improve aquatic habitat and not necessarily recharge the aquifer. It is expected however, that there are surface water and groundwater interactions throughout Massapequa Creek and that at times, the augmented flow will provide recharge to the underlying groundwater system.

COMMENT 139: The hydrologic model used to evaluate groundwater conditions under the various alternative remedies is not sufficiently developed, at this point in time, to give definitive predictions on saltwater intrusion.

RESPONSE 139: As described in Response to Comment #138, the potential effect each remedial alternative could have on the saltwater interface in the Magothy aquifer was evaluated with a USGS groundwater flow model that used MODFLOW-2005 (Harbaugh, 2005). The modeled area extended south of the site to the South Shore to evaluate the potential for saltwater intrusion. It should be noted that the Department expects to complete additional groundwater flow modeling to further evaluate the potential effects to the saltwater interface during the remedial design

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program.

COMMENT 140: It is recommended that additional water should be recharged using injection wells into the deeper Magothy Aquifer south of Southern State Parkway. This is intended to add additional water to the Magothy to mitigate the intrusion that will be the natural consequence of removing so much water (17.5 MGD) within the footprint of the plume. It does not appear that the 2.8 MGD currently proposed in alternative 5-B will be adequate using recharge basins as a way to hold out the ocean.

RESPONSE 140: Please see the Responses to Comments #138 and #139 regarding the evaluation of salt water intrusion. As detailed in these earlier responses, based on the USGS groundwater modeling, the implementation of Alternative 5B would not be expected to affect the position of the saltwater-freshwater interface. However, the potential need for injection wells south of Southern State Parkway will be further evaluated during the remedial design.

COMMENT 141: The recharge of 11.7 MGD of treated water at a constructed recharge basin in Bethpage State Park will be a good way to return remediated groundwater back into the aquifer system (See pg. 22). However, it appears that there has not been sufficient investigation through modeling or other means to reliably predict how this water will benefit the remediation plan. The recharged water is unlikely to flow back into the plume area. Recharge directly north of the plume would be a better site for large-scale recharge. The location of the recharge at Bethpage State Park is likely a site of convenience rather than a site based on an ideal design.

The other point to make about the proposed recharge at Bethpage State Park is that there is no discussion of impacts that can be anticipated due to this recharge. Groundwater recharge will raise the water table beneath the basin. There should be a discussion of what changes large-scale recharge will create in groundwater conditions and flow.

RESPONSE 141: Based on USGS groundwater flow modeling, and as would be expected, water table mounding occurs beneath the constructed recharge basin located in the vicinity of Bethpage State Park under Alternative 5B. As described in the Response to Comment #138, the groundwater flow modeling was an iterative process that was meant to model hydraulic capture of the 50 ppb and the SCG plumes while at the same time minimizing the potential effects to the environment. This included sizing the recharge basin within Bethpage State Park to prevent excessive water table mounding. The potential location for a recharge basin within Bethpage State Park was selected not out of convenience, but to minimize disruptions to the Town of Oyster Bay community and to avoid the potential acquisition of private properties. In response to the specific concerns related to the lack of water-reuse raised after the release of the 2016 Remedial Options Report, the Department pursued the use of recharge basins, streamflow augmentation, and re-use for irrigation purposes for managing treated water as part of this analysis. These water management approaches provide environmental protection and allow for beneficial re-use of treated water.

COMMENT 142: The discharge of 2.8 MGD of treated groundwater into the Massapequa Creek and preserve is insufficiently reviewed and evaluated. A more detailed justification of this action and an assessment of impacts are needed. A specific assessment is needed to understand how the creek will respond when the 2.8 MGD is added during a major runoff event that drains into the creek watershed. Any recharge that does occur beneath the creek bed will be shallow recharge

and drain readily into the local estuary. Large stream flows in the creek may re-suspend heavy metals or other pollutants retained in the stream bed. Additional investigation of the sensitivity of the ecosystem of Massapequa Preserve should be conducted.

RESPONSE 142: Please see the Response to Comment #19. An initial analysis of potential consequences related to pumping 17.5 million gallons of water per day from the aquifer and returning approximately 2.8 million gallons a day of treated, high quality water to Massapequa Creek was completed during the Feasibility Study. The Department does however expect to have additional studies of Massapequa Creek completed as part of the remedial design.

COMMENT 143: A review of the proposed AROD shows that a variety of remedies were envisioned and evaluated. Remedy 5-B appears to be a good match with the goals of the program. The following key points and concerns are summarized: The position of the saltwater interface south of the plume is not known with any degree of precision. It is therefore not realistic to claim that issues of saltwater intrusion have been adequately addressed.

RESPONSE 143: Please see the Response to Comment #138. As part a groundwater sustainability analysis of Long Island's aquifers, the USGS is completing saltwater-interface mapping program (https://www.usgs.gov/centers/ny-water/science/saltwater-interface-mapping-long-island-new-york?qt-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects) to better understand the current position of the saltwater – freshwater interface across Long Island. As previously mentioned, the Department expects to complete additional groundwater flow modeling to further evaluate the potential effects to the saltwater-freshwater interface during the remedial design. This modeling will incorporate any new USGS information on a better-defined position of the saltwater-freshwater interface to ensure that remedial pumping does not cause significant saltwater intrusion.

COMMENT 144: On page 22 of the AROD is the following statement:
"The operation of the components of the remedy would continue until the remedial objectives have been achieved, or until the Department determines that continued operation is technically impractical or not feasible." The DEC needs to be very clear with the public that it will see this remediation through to the end. We see many times in remediation cases where cleanup is determined to be completed only to have pollution reappear some months later. We do not want this statement to be a convenient escape clause at some time in the future. The local community will live this this program for decades to come. We expect the DEC to be dedicated to seeing this through to the successful and complete remediation.

RESPONSE 144: Cleanup of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume is a priority for New York State. The proposed AROD has specific remedial action objectives and the remedy will continue to be operated until the remedial objectives have been achieved. As described in Response to Comment #25, the Department will keep the community informed during implementation of the remedy.

COMMENT 145: Radioactive materials should be fully addressed in a comprehensive cleanup of this site.

RESPONSE 145: Please see the Response to Comment #23.

COMMENT 146: The impacts to Massapequa Creek need to be more completely reviewed and addressed.

RESPONSE 146: As described in Response to Comments #16 and #19, while the Department expects to complete additional studies of Massapequa Creek as part of the remedial design, the initial analysis completed during the FS suggests that the discharge of 2.8 MGD of treated water to Massapequa Creek is feasible and would provide benefits to the surface water body.

COMMENT 147: The pros and cons of large-scale recharge at Bethpage State Park should be fully discussed and any negative aspects addressed.

RESPONSE 147: The use of a recharge basin in the vicinity of Bethpage State Park was quantitatively evaluated by the USGS using the groundwater flow model and was described in the FS. As described in Response to Comment #39, the Department does expect that additional groundwater flow modeling will be performed during the remedial design to further assess the use of a recharge basin in the vicinity of Bethpage State Park.

Ms. Adrian Esposito, the Executive Director for Citizens Campaign for the Environment (CCE), submitted a comment letter dated July 1, 2019 which included the following comments (Comments 148 to 152):

COMMENT 148: To ensure continued stakeholder involvement, it is of the utmost importance that the plan chosen for the cleanup includes a formalized public education and public involvement component. There should be an established community advisory board or similar entity that operates throughout the plan's implementation to ensure that the community can stay involved and informed on the remediation progress.

RESPONSE 148: The Department agrees with CCE that given the complexity of this project combined with its implementation in a heavily developed area of Nassau County, that an education and outreach program is important to the success of implementing Alternative 5B. As described in Response to Comment #25, the Department staff will be working closely with the community throughout the life of this project.

COMMENT 149: While the DEC's proposed remedy comprehensively addresses groundwater contamination from the plume, there is also significant soil contamination which must be addressed. CCE recommends the proposed remediation plan include strategies to address soil contamination caused by the plume that is threatening the aquifer

RESPONSE 149: Please see the Response to Comment #45.

COMMENT 150: The community and elected officials' statements at the June 10, 2019 public hearing made it clear that 5 years is simply too long to wait. Communities impacted by the Navy Grumman plume have had adverse effects for far too long. A 5 year implementation plan should be shortened with a goal of 2 years.

RESPONSE 150: While the proposed AROD indicates that five years is necessary to fully design and build the system infrastructure for such a large plume area, the Department does expect that the remedial program can be divided into specific components that will allow some phases of the

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project to begin earlier than other phases. This will allow cleanup of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume to begin before the five-years indicated in the proposed AROD. Please also see the Department's Response to Comment #1.

COMMENT 151: CCE is highly concerned that the radium issue is being prematurely dismissed. We urge the DEC to evaluate this concern in greater detail. The Navy and Northrop Grumman should be responsible for implementing treatment strategies needed to address radium as a contaminate in the plume.

RESPONSE 151: Please see the Response to Comment #23.

COMMENT 152: 1,4 Dioxane has been identified as a probable carcinogen for humans by the EPA. As the DEC is aware, the NYS Health Department is due to establish an MCL for this contaminate in 2019. The remediation plan must be reflective of this upcoming drinking water standard and therefore, needs to include the Advanced Oxidation technology that is required in order to remove this toxin from the groundwater.

RESPONSE 152: As described in the proposed AROD, and also in the Department's Response to Comment #110, groundwater extracted from the Navy Grumman plume will be tested and treated to meet Federal and State SCGs before it is recharged to the aquifer, discharged to Massapequa Creek, or used for irrigation purposes at Bethpage State Park. This testing will include the emerging contaminant 1,4-dioxane and treatment for 1,4-dioxane will be provided if groundwater results for this parameter exceed a standard that is expected to be promulgated in the near future.

Mr. Philip Healey, the President for Biltmore Shores Civic Association, submitted a comment letter dated July 2, 2019 which included the following comments (Comments 153 to 154):

COMMENT 153: We firmly believe that this proposal will significantly impact our and other communities in the surrounding area. It is our belief that a full EIS must be conducted to better understand the long and short term impacts. Specifically, of the increased flow of fresh water will have on the impact of the movement of hazardous lake sediment from generations of the liberty plume, and sediment laden with heavy metals. The carrying capacity of the lakes and the effects on the raising of local ground water levels and the effect of the treated water volume will have on the capacity of the lakes to absorbed routine and seasonal storm events. The effect of raised levels of water on the existing parkland trees, and ecology.

RESPONSE 153: As described in Response to Comment #19, an initial analysis of potential consequences related to pumping 17.5 million gallons of water per day from the aquifer and returning approximately 2.8 million gallons a day of treated, high quality water to Massapequa Creek was completed during the Feasibility Study. As detailed in the Feasibility Study and the AROD, adverse impacts to the creek are not expected. The Department does however expect to have additional studies of Massapequa Creek completed as part of the remedial design. This is expected to include the completion of a Fish and Wildlife Resources Impact Analysis (FWRIA) to evaluate actual or potential impacts to fish and wildlife resources.

COMMENT 154: We need a detailed analysis on how the plan will handle the discharge of treated

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water during and after extreme storm events such as in Hurricane Sandy or Irene. There must be a plan to fairly distribute the discharged water into the other creeks such as Seaford creek, and Unqua Creek.

RESPONSE 154: Please see the Responses to Comment #16 and Comment #19. Under the Department's proposed alternative (Alternative 5B), treated water will be discharged to Massapequa Creek and not to the nearby surface water drainages (e.g., Seaford Creek, and Unqua Creek, etc.).

Mr. Michael Russell, the President for Long Island Trout Unlimited, submitted a comment letter dated July 3, 2019 which included the following comment:

COMMENT 155: Long Island Trout Unlimited (LITU) believes that, if it has not been performed, prior to implementation of a solution, that a thorough and complete environmental assessment must be conducted. There are three (3) key issues that would be of particular interest to LITU, which this environmental assessment should address:

1. The chemical composition of the treated water which will be discharged directly into Massapequa Creek. (Any residue, ph. change, biological or radiological contamination, etc.)

2. The temperature of the treated water that will be discharged directly into Massapequa Creek and what impact this will have to the Creek.

3. The impact on stream flow in nearby streams (i.e. East Meadow Brook, Cedar Swamp Creek, Bellmore Creek, Seamans Creek, Seaford Creek, Carman Creek, Amityville Creek, Strongs Creek, Neguntatogue Creek and Santapogue Creek).

In addition, what type of monitoring will be performed on Massapequa Creek and other streams during and after the project?

RESPONSE 155: Please see the Response to Comments #19 and #154. Additionally, the Department does expect to have additional studies of Massapequa Creek completed as part of the remedial design. These studies will include an evaluation of the temperature and chemical composition of the treated water being placed into Massapequa Creek. Furthermore, water discharged to Massapequa Creek will be tested and treated to below SCGs according to Federal and State regulations. The type of surface water and groundwater monitoring that will be performed during implementation of the remedy will be detailed in a Monitoring Plan that will be part of an overall Site Management Plan.

Dr. Charles Bevington, the Chair for the Sierra Club Long Island Group, submitted a comment letter dated July 8, 2019 which included the following comments (Comments 156 to 160):

COMMENT 156: It seems that there is a lack of research in the remedy regarding the Massapequa Creek and surrounding wetlands. More generally, we feel that there are real problems with removing and sending a large amount of recycled water to the ocean via Massapequa Creek, thereby adversely affecting the volume of water in our aquifers, our only source of drinking water. Is the aquifer water to be lost a significant percentage as noted above? Has the USGS and the DEC determined the quantity of the aquifer(s)? Has "augmenting" a stream or creek been done before for the purposes of cleaning up a major plume? If so, can we get the research and long-term results?

RESPONSE 156: Please see the Response to Comment #16. It is not uncommon that treated water from remediation sites is discharged into nearby surface water bodies. Based on discussions with Nassau County and the NYSDEC Division of Fish and Wildlife and the review of reports related to Massapequa Creek, it was determined that Massapequa Creek could benefit from the addition of high quality, treated water to the surface water system.

As detailed in the Response to Comment #28, the Department, in cooperation with the USGS developed a comprehensive groundwater flow model to design remedial alternatives that would achieve capture of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume while at the same time minimizing impacts to the environment; including the Long Island aquifer. While the remedy in the Department's proposed AROD involves the withdrawal, treatment, and management of approximately 17.5 MGD, the proposed remedy returns the majority of this treated water (approximately 14.7 MGD) to the Long Island Aquifer through the use of recharge basins. The return of water to the Long Island Aquifer through the use of recharge basins was specifically incorporated into the proposed remedy to minimize adverse impacts to the aquifer system.

COMMENT 157: Discharging a large amount of water into Massapequa Creek for many years is likely to have a negative impact on the environment and wildlife found within this important Nassau County Preserve. A more detailed evaluation of potential impacts to Massapequa Creek and the Massapequa Creek Preserve would need to be completed during the remedial design.

RESPONSE 157: As described in Responses to Comment #19 and #154, the Department does expect to have additional studies of Massapequa Creek completed as part of the remedial design.

COMMENT 158: The question of radon and radium was asked. The presence of radioactive compounds is completely ignored in the remedy.

RESPONSE 158: Please see the Response to Comment #23.

COMMENT 159: Recycled water typically contains trace amounts of organic wastewater-derived compounds (OWCs) for which the potential ecological risks must be balanced against the benefits of an augmentation project. There is concern that emerging contaminants, i.e. unregulated but biologically active organic compounds, may be present in recycled water and will impact on the aquatic environment and the underlying groundwater. Emerging contaminants include a wide variety of chemically disparate compounds, including pharmaceuticals, endocrine disruptors, and residues of perfluorochemical surfactants (PFCs).

RESPONSE 159: Groundwater extracted, treated, and discharged to recharge basins, Massapequa Creek, and used for irrigation purposes is not wastewater originating from homes or industries and it does not contain septic wastes. Therefore, it would not contain organic wastewater-derived compounds, including pharmaceuticals, endocrine disruptors and residues of perfluorochemical surfactants (PFCs). As part of the remedial design, groundwater samples will be collected and analyzed to determine the concentrations of site contaminants in groundwater. The groundwater samples will also be analyzed for emerging contaminants (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and 1,4-dioxane). The results of the groundwater samples will be used to appropriately design treatment systems. The water will be treated to meet the federal and state standards, criteria, and guidance values (SCGs) before it is discharged to recharge basins, Massapequa Creek or used for irrigation purposes.

COMMENT 160: The DEC must consider that the construction of an industrial treatment plant within the boundaries of Massapequa Preserve constitutes an alienation of parkland and also that Massapequa Preserve is "perpetually preserved" under Nassau County law, which prohibits building construction. This would constitute a change of use for an open space and have legal hurdles as well as a negative environmental impact.

RESPONSE 160: As described in the Department's Response to Comment #103, the exact location of a water treatment plant will be determined during the remedial design in consultation with the Nassau County Department of Public Works and the NYS Department of Transportation. It is possible that the treatment plant would be constructed outside of the Massapequa Preserve in the right-of-way area adjacent to the Southern State Parkway.

Mr. Enrico Nardone, the Executive Director for the Seatuck Environmental Association, submitted a comment letter dated July 8, 2019 which included the following comments (Comments 161 to 164):

COMMENT 161: We commend New York State for its commitment to aggressively address the Navy Grumman groundwater plume and are generally supportive of the proposal to remediate the contamination. The involvement of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is especially reassuring; we have worked with the USGS Regional Office over the past several years and are confident in their assessment of the plan's potential impacts to groundwater and other hydrological conditions.

RESPONSE 161: Thank you for your support of the Department's proposed remedy. Comment noted.

COMMENT 162: We primarily write to express our general support for the plan to augment the base flow rate of Massapequa Creek. While we think the calls for additional assessments to accurately determine proper augmentation rates, seasonal timing *and temperatures* have merit, we are well aware of the overall erosion of base stream flow that has occurred in Massapequa Creek over the past 80+ years (*see*, Rozell, 2010, Simmons and Reynolds, 1982, and Spinello and Simmons, 1992). These impacts, which have been well documented by USGS, have resulted from both the intense development of the watershed (which prevents precipitation from recharging into the ground water system) and high levels of pumping for sewage treatment systems that discharge into coastal waters.

The decrease in historic base flow, together with a half-dozen impoundments, several major road crossings and other factors, have long ago combined to reduce the overall ecological health of Massapequa Creek. While this altered state may provide suitable habitat for warm-water fish and some other species, greater ecological benefits, including improved conditions for diadromous fish, could be realized by efforts to restore (to the extent possible) the stream's natural base flow, connectivity and overall health. Massapequa Creek is simply not a pristine system that needs protection; rather, it is a severely altered and highly compromised waterway that needs restoration. Improving overall base flow is not a panacea, but it's a step in the right direction.

RESPONSE 162: Thank you for your support of the Department's proposed remedy. Comment noted.

COMMENT 163: In addition, we also support the plan to discharge treated water through irrigation at nearby golf courses. The plan's use of treated water for irrigation purposes will, in our opinion, help further efforts to promote the adoption of water reuse strategies on Long Island. Seatuck has been pushing NYSDEC and other state and local entities to embrace water reuse as a tool to help address both water quality and quantity issues across the region; we think the adoption of the practice in the Navy Grumman plan will provide high profile exposure and support for its efficacy and wide potential applicability, including in the case of treated wastewater.

RESPONSE 163: Thank you for your support of the Department's proposed remedy. Comment noted.

COMMENT 164: Finally, we are pleased by the plan's overall strategy (with the exception of the two situations discussed above) to discharge the majority of the treated water into recharge basins. Nassau County, as is well known, has suffered dramatic drawdowns of the water table in many locations as a result intense development and high pumping rates. Given this history, and its impact on ecological health, it is critical that all opportunities to recharge water back into the aquifer be seized.

RESPONSE 164: Thank you for your support of the Department's proposed remedy. The majority of the treated water (approximately 14.7 MGD) will be returned to the Long Island Aquifer through the use of recharge basins.

Mr. Michael Sperling, the President for the South Shore Audubon Society, submitted a comment letter dated July 8, 2019 which included the following comments (Comments 165 to 168):

COMMENT 165: The preferred alternative would add 1.2 cfs into Massapequa Creek. Discharging a large amount of water into Massapequa Creek for many years is likely to have a negative impact on the environment and wildlife found within this important Nassau County Preserve. The South Shore Audubon Society objects to altering the Preserve's basic ecology in this way.

The FS acknowledges and SSAS supports the need for further study: "A more detailed evaluation of potential impacts to Massapequa Creek and the Massapequa Creek Preserve would need to be completed during the remedial design. Measurable differences from the increased stream flow may include variations in creek water temperature due to discharge of colder groundwater, reductions in salinity as the creek reaches brackish areas, lowered capacity to convey storm water, and possible alterations to wetland areas and biota associated with the creek.

Any study of Massapequa Creek should extend to the Bay and assess the cumulative impacts on the watershed. The water discharged into Massapequa Creek could potentially alter the ecology of the Bay as well as the Creek.

RESPONSE 165: As described in Response to Comment #19 and #154, the Department does expect to have additional studies of Massapequa Creek and the Massapequa Creek Preserve completed as part of the remedial design.

COMMENT 166: We feel that there are real problems with removing and sending to the ocean via Massapequa Creek a large amount of freshwater, thereby adversely affecting the volume of

water in our aquifers, our only source of drinking water. We would prefer that the treated groundwater to be discharged into Massapequa Creek be instead used to recharge our aquifers.

RESPONSE 166: Please see the Response to Comment #16.

COMMENT 167: Of particular concern is how the water discharged into Massapequa Creek will affect major runoff events. Recharge in the creek bed will be shallow and drain into the local estuary, and large stream flows may re-suspend pollutants retained in the creek bed.

RESPONSE 167: Please see the Response to Comments #19 and #153.

COMMENT 168: According to M. H. Plumlee, "recycled water typically contains trace amounts of organic wastewater-derived compounds (OWCs) for which the potential ecological risks must be balanced against the benefits of an augmentation project" and "regulatory or project-specific criteria (acceptable concentrations of priority OWCs) would enable assessment of ecosystem impacts and demonstration of practitioner compliance" (Sci Total Environ. 2012 Nov 1; 438: 541-8).
Further, E. Hoehn states, "There is concern that emerging contaminants, i.e. unregulated but biologically active organic compounds, may be present in recycled water and will impact on the aquatic environment and the underlying groundwater. Emerging contaminants include a wide variety of chemically disparate compounds, including pharmaceuticals, endocrine disrupters, and residues of perfluorochemical surfactants (PFCs)" (Water Sci Technol. 2007; 56 (11): 59-64).

Preliminary and ongoing testing, as well as a plan to treat OCWs and emerging contaminants are necessary.

RESPONSE 168: Please see the Response to Comment #159.

Mr. Nicholas Rigano, representing Long Island Pure Waters, Ltd., submitted a comment letter dated July 8, 2019 which included the following comments (Comments 169 to 174):

COMMENT 169: It is apparent that NYSDEC will not investigate or remediate the radioactive materials contained in the plume. A formal comprehensive investigation into radium, radon and other radioactive materials must be immediately conducted within the Plume.

RESPONSE 169: As described in in Response to Comment #23, several radium groundwater sampling events have already been completed and the Department is currently completing a comprehensive assessment on the origin of radium detections in groundwater near the former NWIRP and Northrop Grumman sites. Furthermore, if groundwater extracted from the aquifer contains radium above the MCL of 5 pCi/L then it will be treated to below the MCL before it is discharged to a recharge basin/s or Massapequa Creek or used for irrigation purposes as part of the remedy detailed in the proposed AROD.

COMMENT 170: The remediation plan will not commence for 5 years. This is an unnecessarily long period of time.

RESPONSE 170: Please see the Response to Comment #1.

COMMENT 171: The remediation plan calls for a remedial period of 110 years. More wells

within the plume are needed to extract the contaminants at a faster pace. Remediation over a century is simply not acceptable. We further question the accuracy of this estimate.

RESPONSE 171: The timeframe outlined in the FS and proposed AROD for Alternative 5B is an estimate for the amount of time it would take for the entire SCG plume to be remediated to the SCGs. This estimate is based on what is called a batch flushing groundwater model. The timeframe to remediate the hotspots with the eight proposed mass flux wells included under Alternative 5B would be much quicker on the order of 20-30 years for the areas with total VOCs greater than 1,000 ppb. The groundwater flow modeling completed by the USGS was specifically designed to remediate the Navy Grumman groundwater plume while at the same time minimizing environmental impacts associated with the withdrawal of large volumes of water from the aquifer. The installation of additional groundwater extraction wells to extract the contaminants at a faster pace have an increased potential for adverse impacts to the Long Island Aquifer system and the associated surface water resources.

COMMENT 172: Even after the 110 years of remediation, levels at 50 ppb, which is 10 times groundwater standards, and in the event of 1,4-dioxane likely 50 times groundwater standards, will be left in the ground to persist indefinitely. This is unacceptable. The remediation goal must be to extract all contaminants above standards.

RESPONSE 172: Per the Response to Comment #171, the timeframe outlined in the FS and proposed AROD for Alternative 5B is an estimate for the amount of time it would take for the entire SCG plume to be remediated to the SCGs. This analysis does not suggest that contaminants will persist after 110 years at concentrations greater than 50 ppb. The emerging contaminant 1,4-dioxane is a contaminant of concern and is included in the analysis to achieve the SCGs in the cleanup the Navy Grumman groundwater plume. Therefore, 1,4-dioxane will not be left to persist in the groundwater.

COMMENT 173: The community (tens of thousands of people) is currently being supplied with 1,4-dioxane contaminated water at more than ten (10) times New York State's Recommended MCL and approximately thirty (30) times the level at which EPA says there is no risk to human health (0.35 ppb). This is unacceptable. An alternative drinking water supply should be provided to the community until a proper treatment system is in place.

RESPONSE 173: The drinking water provided by the Water Districts meets all of the NYSDOH drinking water requirements. While an MCL is being established for the emerging contaminant 1, 4-dioxane, water districts are preparing for treatment to remove 1,4-dioxane. Specifically, the Bethpage Water District is currently using advanced oxidation processes to remove 1,4-dioxane to concentrations below the recommended MCL value of 1 ppb. Please also see the Department's Response to Comment #119.

COMMENT 174: As the plume has migrated to a nine (9) square mile area on DEC's watch spanning five (5) decades, the community has no faith that this plan will be implemented, human health will be protected and the environment will be restored. A panel of independent experts must be appointed to oversee the process to ensure that human health and the environment are protected. The costs of the panel must be funded by the New York State superfund and reimbursed by the Navy and Grumman. Long Island Pure Water's professionals (experts and attorneys) as well as

the community members of the Navy Restoration Advisory Board have unparalleled knowledge and experience with respect to subsurface contamination on Long Island generally and with respect to the plume specifically. The panel should be comprised of Long Island Pure Water's professionals, community members of the Navy Restoration Advisory Board, among others.

RESPONSE 174: Comments received on the proposed AROD during the 45-day comment period and during the public meeting were very supportive of the Department's proposed remedy. As described in Response to Comment #25, the Department staff will be working closely with the community throughout the life of this project.

II. D. Northrop Grumman Systems Corporation

Mr. Edward J. Hannon, the Environmental, Safety, Health, and Medical Manager with Northrop Grumman Corporation Aerospace Systems submitted a 48-page letter dated July 8, 2019 which included the following comments (Comments 175 to 193):

COMMENT 175: NYSDEC did not adequately evaluate the current approved ROD Remedy.

RESPONSE 175: The NYSDEC adequately evaluated the current "approved ROD Remedy" as Alternative 1 (No Further Action) in the Feasibility Study, the proposed AROD, and in a United States Geologic Survey (USGS) groundwater flow modeling program. Alternative 1 included the following remedial components that are part of the "current approved ROD Remedy" (the OU2 and OU3 RODs):

- Operation of the On-Site Containment System (five groundwater extraction wells);
- Operation of the Bethpage Community Park Groundwater Containment System (four groundwater extraction wells);
- Operation of the GM-38 Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System (currently two groundwater extraction wells);
- Future operation of the RW-21 Area Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System (three groundwater extraction wells);
- Future operation of the RE-108 Groundwater Extraction and Treatment Systems (three to five groundwater extraction wells);
- Continued wellhead treatment at six public water supplies; and
- Continued implementation of the Public Water Supply Contingency Plan.

Alternative 1 was carried through the Comparative Analysis of Alternatives (Section 9) of the FS. The evaluation of the No Further Action alternative (Alternative 1) was also included in the proposed AROD "Basis of Selection" section (proposed AROD Exhibit D) but was eliminated from the evaluation because the No Further Action alternative would allow for continued migration of areas of the plume with high concentrations of site contaminants, which would threaten public water supplies that do not currently require treatment for site contaminants.

Furthermore, the FS relied on a comprehensive groundwater flow model constructed by the USGS to compare groundwater extraction alternatives. This included groundwater flow modeling of the No Further Action alternative (Alternative 1) to assess if the "approved ROD Remedy" would capture the SCG plume. The results show that Alternative 1 would not capture the SCG plume. Therefore, the No Further Action alternative ("approved ROD Remedy") fails at achieving one or more of the following Groundwater RAOs for Environmental Protection:

- Restore groundwater aquifer to pre-disposal/pre-release conditions, to the extent practicable;
- Hydraulically contain the Navy Grumman groundwater plume, reduce its volume and contaminant concentrations, and prevent its further expansion and migration;
- Prevent the discharge of contaminants to surface water; and
- Prevent adverse impacts to the quantity or quality of the groundwater resources associated with the Nassau-Suffolk Sole Source Aquifer.

COMMENT 176: NYSDEC failed to consider the Northrop Grumman proposal identified as the Improved Remedial Alternative (IRA), or any variant thereof, in the proposed AROD or FS.

RESPONSE 176: Northrop Grumman shared the concept of an IRA with the Department when the USGS and NYSDEC were nearing completion of the groundwater flow modeling and the FS was being finalized. The Department completed initial groundwater flow modeling of the Northrop Grumman proposal identified as the Improved Remedial Alternative (IRA) and presented these results to Northrop Grumman on November 28, 2018. Based on the groundwater flow modeling for the IRA, there were large areas of the SCG plume that were not contained by the proposed IRA groundwater extraction wells. It should also be noted that the Northrop Grumman presentation of the proposed IRA to the Department indicated that the installation and operation of select groundwater extraction wells would only occur "if necessary," and only after public water supplies were at significant risk of contamination above SCGs. Furthermore, the proposed work did not commit Northrop Grumman to operating the extraction wells. Instead, the proposed work indicates that Northrop Grumman would "consider" operating such wells based on data obtained during a remedial design.

COMMENT 177: The nature and extent of the groundwater contamination depicted in the proposed AROD and the FS is inaccurate.

RESPONSE 177: The plume shells were created using the laboratory results of nearly 3,000 groundwater samples collected from a combination of vertical profile borings (VPBs) and monitoring wells. When VPB groundwater sample results conform to a defined, understood, and verified conceptual flow model or contaminant distribution (as the VPB data do), then it is scientifically acceptable and consistent with practice in the environmental remediation field, to rely on the VPB results. During the preparation of the plume representations, when groundwater data was available from both permanent monitoring wells and VPBs at the same depth and similar location, the analytical results from permanent monitoring wells were given preference. These scientifically acceptable techniques, [as confirmed by Ed Hannon on Pages 39-40 in a letter to Jason Pelton on July 8, 2019 and confirmed by Emagin in Appendix F Page 2 of 5 of the Arcadis Groundwater Flow and Solute Transport Modeling update (Attachment 1),] were applied in combination with the USGS groundwater flow modeling and particle tracking analysis to create accurate depictions of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume.

COMMENT 178: The NYSDEC over stated the potential for migration of contaminated groundwater and exaggerated perceived threats to water supply wells at the southern edge of its projected plume.

RESPONSE 178: The analysis performed by NYSDEC has not over stated the potential for migration of contaminated groundwater and the perceived threats to water supply wells at the southern edge of the plume have not been exaggerated. Groundwater flow modeling and particle tracking analysis completed by the USGS show that the pumping of the current and future Navy/Northrup Grumman remedial wells (Alternative 1) when combined with the nearby public water supply pumping would not hydraulically contain the SCG plume. In particular, the USGS modeling shows particles started within the SCG plume migrated past the current and future Navy/Northrup Grumman remedial wells and the current public water supply wells. With these particles flowing past these wells, the USGS modeling showed a potential for site contaminants to encounter currently unimpacted public water supply wells and possibly surface water resources. Even without groundwater flow modeling and particle tracking analysis, the conclusion that the Navy Grumman groundwater plume continues to threaten public water supply wells remains true. This is based on the Department's understanding of solute transport processes, based on over 30 years of experience studying groundwater plumes in the Magothy aquifer on Long Island.

COMMENT 179: NYSDEC relied on insufficient and old data.

RESPONSE 179: The SCG plume was defined with approximately 350 groundwater samples collected from monitoring wells and over 2,600 groundwater samples collected from VPBs.

Given the scale of the plume (approximately 4.3 miles in length and 2.1 miles wide), creating accurate representations of the plumes would have been impracticable using groundwater samples (approximately 350) collected exclusively from monitoring wells. Therefore, the groundwater monitoring well results were combined with VPB groundwater results, when appropriate, to depict the groundwater plume. VPB data were collected by the Navy, Northrup Grumman, and NYSDEC over a 19 year period (2000 to 2018). Twenty of the VPBs drilled south of Bethpage Community Park from 2000 to 2006 were not used to depict the plume representations for the following reasons:

- These VPBs are located in the internal portions of the plume and were not used to define the outer limits of the SCG plume;
- 14 of the 20 VPBs are located north of Hempstead Turnpike and therefore not used to define the outer limits of the SCG plume; and
- These VPBs north of Hempstead Turnpike are located in areas that have a high density of VPBs or monitoring wells when compared to other portions of the plume.

The SCG plume depicts the area containing groundwater with contaminants of concern (COCs) above the SCGs. The SCG plume was constructed in a binary fashion in that groundwater inside of the SCG plume was interpreted to contain COCs above the SCGs and groundwater outside of the plume was interpreted to not contains COCs above the SCGs. The SCG plume does not interpolate the actual concentration of COCs at any location inside of the plume. Therefore, the VPBs drilled between 2000 and 2006 were not needed to define the SCG plume allowing the plume to be defined with data from 2007 – 2018 (12 year period).

Therefore, VPB groundwater data collected over a 12 year period (2007-2018), as well as approximately 350 groundwater samples collected from monitoring wells, were used to construct the SCG plume. However, most of the VPB data that were used to define the southern and western

limits of the SCG plume were collected during a five year period from 2014 to 2018. Therefore, the data used to construct the SCG plume was not old nor insufficient.

COMMENT 180: NYSDEC exaggerated the nature and extent of the groundwater contamination by assuming that all COCs south of the Site can be attributed to former Navy/Northrop Grumman activities.

RESPONSE 180: The FS outlines the process that was used to determine the 24 contaminants of concern related to the Navy/Northrup Grumman Site as outlined in the OU2/OU3 RODs and the Public Water Supply Contingency Plan. The FS also outlines the construction of the database that includes data provided by the Navy, Northrup Grumman, NYSDOH, and the NYSDEC. These data were collected in locations that have the potential to be from the Navy/Northrup Grumman facility. The VOC toluene was specifically listed as a contaminant of concern in the March 2013 OU3 Record of Decision.

A light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) sample collected from piezometer I-4-PZ located near the Former Grumman Settling Ponds in May 2018 contained toluene at concentration of 3,340,000 ppb. Other site-related compounds including TCE and cis-1,2-DCE were detected in this LNAPL sample at concentrations of 270,000 ppb and 964,000 ppb respectively. Toluene was detected in several groundwater samples collected south of the Southern State Parkway and at concentrations that exceed the SCG of 5 ppb in nine groundwater samples collected from two VPBs (DEC-VPB1 and VPB-167). Specifically, three grab groundwater samples collected from DEC-VPB1 and six grab groundwater samples collected from VPB-167 contained toluene at concentrations exceeding 5 ppb. The highest toluene concentration (14 ppb) was detected in a groundwater sample collected from DEC-VPB1. A groundwater sample collected from a monitoring well (MW-DEC1D1) screened at a similar depth contained toluene at 2.2 ppb. While this monitoring well groundwater sample was collected at a coincident vertical depth, this sample was collected from a monitoring well (MW-DEC1D1) located approximately 90 feet away from DEC-VPB1. Therefore, both samples were used to understand the distribution of toluene in groundwater.

COMMENT 181: NYSDEC relied on invalid, flawed, and incomplete groundwater modeling results. The type of modeling NYSDEC used is inherently limited and cannot justify the proposed Remedy.

RESPONSE 181: Hydraulic containment of groundwater containing COCs above the SCGs can be, and was, effectively evaluated with the USGS groundwater flow model and particle tracking analysis to support the proposed remedy. Specifically, simulation of groundwater flow and advective plume transport included steady state flow modeling using USGS codes MODFLOW-2005 (Harbaugh, 2005), and MODPATH version 6 (Pollock, 2012). For model calibration, hydraulic conductivity and boundary condition parameters were adjusted through automated and manual methods based on matching water-level and streamflow data. The automated calibration software UCODE_2005 (Poeter and others, 2005) was applied to the present steady state conditions MODFLOW model.

Solute transport modeling was not needed as hydraulic containment does not require an analysis of how contaminants move in the aquifer at different rates (speeds) nor does the model or analysis need to factor in dilution (mixing) or dispersion. Therefore, the analysis presented in the FS is based on sound science and engineering principles and sufficient to complete a FS.

The groundwater flow modeling and particle tracking analysis was completed by the USGS in early 2019. With the groundwater flow modeling being completed, the USGS staff prepared a pending publication (Analysis of remedial scenarios affecting plume movement through a sole-source aquifer system, Southeastern Nassau County, New York, expected in early 2020) that is currently under a thorough peer review. The USGS requires peer review for all of its information products that contain scientific and technical information. Northrop Grumman is incorrect in stating that the NYSDEC relied on incomplete groundwater modeling results. As described above, while the USGS publication is under peer review and not final, the groundwater flow modeling is complete.

COMMENT 182: NYSDEC failed to provide critical documentation to support its conclusions.

RESPONSE 182: The NYSDEC provided the FS and proposed AROD at the start of the public comment period. Both of these documents detailed the process that was followed in selecting the proposed alternative. NYSDEC met with Northrop Grumman during five separate meetings and described the development of the groundwater database, plume shells, and the groundwater flow model. The DEC provided the modeling and backup data as soon as practicable for the sake of transparency.

COMMENT 183: NYSDEC failed to provide information supporting its conclusion that the proposed AROD will cause no significant environmental impacts. And NYSDEC failed to provide a cost-effectiveness assessment.

RESPONSE 183: The NYSDEC FS presents the methods and modeling results used to evaluate potential effects to surface water, wetlands, public water supplies, and saltwater intrusion. The results show the potential environmental effects are minimal. The proposed AROD addresses cost-effectiveness on Page 21 of Exhibit D.

COMMENT 184: The groundwater database reflects no "new data."

RESPONSE 184: The groundwater database contains thousands of records that were collected or recorded since the 2000 FS. The NYSDEC FS outlines the construction of the database that includes data provided by the U.S. Navy, Northrup Grumman, Nassau County Department of Health, and the NYSDEC. All of the data were collected from locations that have the potential to have been impacted by activities at the former Navy/Northrup Grumman facility. The groundwater samples (nearly 3,000 samples) within the database used to create the SCG plume were collected after the 2000 FS. The Department's evaluation of these data demonstrates that the interpretations that support the 2000 FS were flawed as described below.

- Examples of flawed interpretations/projections in the 2000 FS include:
  - ***SCGs would be attained in BWD 4-2 in 11 years -*** The 2000 FS prepared by Arcadis Geraghty & Miller for Northrop Grumman predicted that SCGs would be attained in BWD 4-2 in 11 years. Groundwater samples collected since 2000 show that instead of the TCE concentration decreasing from 83 ppb to the SCG, the TCE concentration increased from 83 ppb to 221 ppb (2017 annual average).

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- ***SCGs would not be exceeded in BWD 4-1 -*** The 2000 FS prepared by Arcadis Geraghty & Miller for Northrop Grumman predicted that SCGs would not be exceeded in BWD 4-1. Groundwater samples collected since 2000 show the concentration of TCE increased to 183 ppb in 2017.
- ***The maximum concentration of TCE would not exceed 11 ppb in BWD 6-2 -*** The 2000 FS prepared by Arcadis Geraghty & Miller for Northrop Grumman predicted that the maximum concentration of TCE would not exceed 11 ppb in BWD 6-2. Groundwater samples collected since 2000 show the concentration of TCE increased to 1,940 ppb in March 2017. This is a TCE groundwater concentration that is 175 times higher than the projected value of 11 ppb.
- ***No other water supply wells (other than those mentioned above) would be affected by the Navy/Northrup Grumman plume*** - The 2000 FS prepared by Arcadis Geraghty & Miller for Northrop Grumman predicted that no other water supply wells (other than those mentioned above) would be affected by the Navy/Northrup Grumman plume. Data collected since 2000 shows this interpretation was inaccurate as three separate well fields (South Farmingdale Water District Plant 1, South Farmingdale Water District Plant 3, and New York American Water Company – Seamans Neck Road Water Plant) have required wellhead treatment since 2000.

- The 2000 FS concluded the TCE would undergo natural attenuation. Though factually correct as some very limited natural attenuation is occurring, data collected since 2000 shows the amount of natural attenuation is very small and does not significantly contribute to attaining groundwater quality standards in the off-site portion of the plume not captured by the remedy. Therefore, based on data collected since 2000, this interpretation was inaccurate.

These examples demonstrate fundamental errors in the groundwater flow modeling that was used to support the selection of the current remedy in the 2000 FS. These fundamental errors have been documented using newly collected data; data collected after the 2000 FS. This was accomplished by compiling data from the Navy, Northrup Grumman, NCDOH, and the NYSDEC in one comprehensive database that allowed the organization and evaluation of the data in a holistic manner. This evaluation (from 2017 to 2019) led to the Department's conclusion that the scientific and engineering interpretations used by Northrup Grumman to support the 2000 FS were inaccurate.

COMMENT 185: NYSDEC Selected an Improper SCG for 1,4-dioxane.

RESPONSE 185: The SCG plume was constructed using a SCG of 0.35 ppb for 1,4-dioxane based on USEPA Health based guidance in the absence of a Federal or State standard at the time the plume shells were created and the submission of the FS. The SCG plume will be revised prior to completing the remedial design for the selected remedy to include the 1,4-dioxane standard that is promulgated. An initial evaluation that was completed on the possible influence of a 1,4-dioxane standard of 1.0 ppb (per the NYS Water Quality Council recommendation to the NYSDOH) (instead of the 0.35 ppb value) on the extent of the SCG plume does not suggest there will be a significant impact on the extent of the SCG plume.

COMMENT 186: Since the NYSDEC did not conducted a Fish and Wildlife Resources Impact Analysis ("FWRIA") in connection with the proposed AROD indicates that the NYSDEC believes the existing remedy is fully protective of the environment.

RESPONSE 186: As stated in the proposed AROD, the current remedy is not protective of the Long Island Sole Source Aquifer System. Specifically, under the existing remedies, not only does groundwater contamination continue to migrate south toward unimpacted portions of the Long Island Sole Source Aquifer, but this southward migration is causing contaminant concentrations to increase in off-site groundwater. Groundwater is a natural resource that the State is committed to protecting and restoring. A Fish and Wildlife Resources Impact Analysis is completed to evaluate actual or potential impacts to fish and wildlife resources from site contaminants. The fact that a FWRIA was not completed does not imply that there are no impacts to the environment. As previously mentioned, the Navy Grumman groundwater plume has impacted an approximate 4.3 miles by approximate 2.1 miles wide area of the groundwater resources that make up the Long Island Sole Source Aquifer system.

Per NYSDEC DER-10 (3.10.1(b)), when paragraphs 1 through 4 below apply at a site, it is assumed no FWRIA is needed.

"1. The remediation is directed toward a specific discharge or spill event that does not adversely impact fish and wildlife resources.

2. The AOCs at the site consist solely of an underground storage tank(s) or an underground tank system, with no significant impact on surrounding groundwater or surface water.

3. The site is a point source of contamination to the groundwater (i.e. dry cleaner or gas station) which will be prevented from discharging to surface water, and there is no widespread soil contamination or habitat of an endangered, threatened or special concern species present.

4. There are no ecological resources present on or in the vicinity of the site, determined pursuant to paragraph (c)1 below (e.g. an urban site which is not proximate to a surface water body, wetland or other ecologically significant area)."

Based on DER-10, a FWRIA was not needed as part of the analysis included in the proposed AROD.

COMMENT 187: Alternative 5B causes the undesirable consequence of the northwestern portion of the plume spreading to the south due to the substantial hydraulic effect of the new basin to be constructed in Bethpage State Park and the absence of any remedial extraction south of the former RUCO site.

RESPONSE 187: The groundwater flow modeling completed by the USGS for Alternative 5B does not suggest that the proposed recharge basin located in the vicinity of Bethpage State Park will adversely affect groundwater flow, and hence contaminant migration, in the area south of the former RUCO Polymer Corp. (Hooker Chem).

COMMENT 188: Alternative 5B results in inefficient remediation of groundwater contamination. More than half of the remedial wells of Alternative 5B are nonproductive. Nonproductive wells capture little mass and are inefficient in limiting migration as the wells are sited in extremely low TVOC concentration areas.

RESPONSE 188: Alternative 5B was specifically designed with 8 mass flux wells to address areas of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume with high concentrations (>50 ppb total chlorinated volatile organic compounds) of site contaminants along with 16 hydraulic capture wells to prevent the continued, uncontrolled migration of the SCG plume. Hydraulic containment wells are not evaluated or assessed based on the amount of mass they capture or mass removal efficiency. Instead, the hydraulic containment wells are assessed on their ability to capture groundwater containing COCs above the SCGs. The exact location and number of mass flux and containment wells to be drilled will be subject to further pre-design investigations and remedial design efforts.

COMMENT 189: The NYSDEC is required to select the most cost-effective remedy from amongst similarly effective remedial actions.

RESPONSE 189: In the FS and proposed AROD, each of the alternatives were evaluated relative to the nine remedy selection criteria and this included Cost-Effectiveness. Based on the evaluation in the proposed AROD, Alternative 5B was determined to be the most cost-effective because it included extraction of groundwater from the central portion of the plume combined with hydraulic containment of the entire Navy Grumman groundwater plume. Alternative 5B was determined to be less expensive than Alternatives 4 and 5A and found to be the least expensive alternative at achieving the remedial action objectives with accelerated mass removal in the center of the plume. Other alternatives, including Northrup Grumman's suggested IRA, would not be as effective in removing contaminant mass and in hydraulically containing the Northrup Grumman groundwater plume.

COMMENT 190: The NYSDEC failed to properly evaluate and consider the well-documented, serious implementability problems posed by the proposed remedy.

RESPONSE 190: In the FS and proposed AROD, each of the alternatives were fully evaluated relative to the nine remedy selection criteria, one of which is implementability. The NYSDEC recognizes the challenges associated with implementing remedial programs in heavily developed areas such as the area around the Navy Grumman groundwater plume. Fortunately, many of these challenges can be readily managed by applying standard construction practices. Furthermore, and as detailed in the Response to Comment #25, a Community Liaison Plan will be developed that will serve as a roadmap to the sources of information during the implementation of Alternative 5B. The plan will function as a guide on the best ways to communicate information regarding the on-going activities, answer questions, and to raise and resolve issues. During the construction phase of the project, regular community updates will be provided that will report on upcoming activities and the on-going progress. The NYSDEC has worked with numerous responsible parties during the implementation of remedial programs across New York State to address community concerns. In addition, in 2018, the NYSDEC successfully installed four fast-track groundwater extraction wells in heavily developed areas within the Navy Grumman groundwater plume with only minor disruptions to the surrounding communities.

COMMENT 191: The NYSDEC has considered the concept of "full plume containment" on multiple occasions but repeatedly rejected the concept because, according to NYSDEC, a remedial

option involving "full plume containment" was unnecessary, impracticable and overly disruptive to implement, and not cost effective.

RESPONSE 191: While the Department was not supportive of full plume containment based on earlier data and groundwater flow modeling results, the comprehensive review of groundwater data combined with the groundwater flow modeling completed by the USGS as part of this analysis indicates that full plume containment is not only feasible, but is needed to protect the Long Island Sole Source Aquifer system, reduce impacts to the currently impacted public water supply wells, and eliminate the threat to currently unimpacted public water supply wells. Additionally, see response to Comment #184.

COMMENT 192: The current FS does not provide sufficient analysis to substantiate comparisons among alternatives and conclusions regarding mitigation of potential impacts on the environment. The qualitative conclusions provided do not represent a sufficient characterization of this required element in an FS. Further, because the proposed AROD relies upon the current FS to identify Alternative 5B as the preferred remedy, the failure of the FS to provide an appropriate level of evaluation of environmental impacts also means that the recommendation in the proposed AROD is not adequately supported with regard to this element. There is no assessment of the effect of consistent, year-round discharges to Massapequa Creek, which is now subject to seasonal fluctuation, on habitat usage. There is no consideration of the changes in flow regime relating to Bellmore Creek (approximately 10-fold per the range provided), which would be expected to result in substantial changes in the shoreline and near shore depths, affecting foraging areas for birds and mammals. There is no consideration of the effect on the changes in surface water flow to the wetland systems south of the SSP along Massapequa, Seaford Creek, and Bellmore Creek, which Section 8 of the FS repeatedly asserts are ponded and fed by surface water; consequently, changes in surface water flow regime could substantially reduce the values of wetland habitat.

RESPONSE 192: The 2019 FS was prepared in compliance with DER-10 and included a comparison of alternatives needed to support a FS. The USGS spent nearly two years developing, calibrating, and operating a comprehensive groundwater flow model of the area near the former U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman sites. This model was not only developed to simulate groundwater flow, but was developed to allow the Department to understand potential impacts to the environment (e.g., aquifer water levels, surface water stream flow, wetland water levels, and freshwater-saltwater interface). The potential effects each remedial alternative could have on the environment were evaluated with the USGS groundwater flow model and subsequently in the FS. This involved an iterative modeling process where the numbers, locations, and pumping rates of extraction wells and the locations of recharge basins were adjusted to achieve hydraulic capture of both the 50 ppb plume and the SCG plume while at the same time minimizing the potential effects to the environment. While this groundwater flow modeling was used to support the FS, additional groundwater modeling will be completed as part of the remedial design to further maximize hydraulic capture of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume and to minimize or eliminate potential impacts to the environment.

COMMENT 193: NYSDEC conducted no assessment of saltwater intrusion.

RESPONSE 193: The Department evaluated the potential effects the remedial alternatives would have on saltwater intrusion and presented the methods and results in the FS. The potential for saltwater intrusion was specifically assessed by comparing groundwater through the General Head

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Boundary (GHB) into and out of the Magothy for each alternative to the groundwater through the GHB into and out of the Magothy for the baseline alternative (Alternative 1). While the groundwater flow modeling suggested there may be small changes in boundary conditions, these slight changes are not expected to affect the position of the saltwater-freshwater interface under the implementation of Alternative 5B. As described in earlier responses (e.g., Response to Comments 188 and 192), additional groundwater flow modeling will be completed as part of the remedial design to further maximize hydraulic capture of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume while at the same time minimizing or eliminating potential impacts to the environment.

II. E. Department of the Navy

The U.S. Navy submitted a comment letter on September 6, 2019 which was received by the Department 60-days after the comment period ended. Therefore, the U.S. Navy comments have not been included in the Responsiveness Summary. The Department is in discussions with the U.S. Navy and will address comments and concerns that they have in the context of those discussions.

II. F. Whiteman Osterman & Hanna LLP

Mr. Timothy Duffy, with Coughlin Duffy, LLP submitted a comment letter dated July 8, 2019 which included the following comments (Comments 194 to 195):

COMMENT 194: At Page 8, Section 6: Enforcement Status, the Amended ROD states that the PRPs for the offsite groundwork contamination include Covestro, who is improperly identified as "the current owner of the RUCO Polymer Corp. (Hooker Chem) site (NYS Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site No. 130004)". Please be advised that Covestro is not the current owner of this Site. The current owner is New South Road Realty, LLC. Additionally, Covestro is not the party who is obligated to undertake any remedial activity for the offsite groundwater contamination identified in the Amended ROD

RESPONSE 194: The Department will update the Final Amended Record of Decision to indicate that New South Road Realty, LLC is the current owner of the site (NYS Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site No. 130004).

COMMENT 195: Covestro is not the party who is obligated to undertake any remedial activity for the offsite groundwater contamination identified in the Amended ROD

RESPONSE 195: Some of the groundwater contaminants present in the area defined by the NYSDEC as the Navy Grumman groundwater plume originated from the RUCO Polymer Corp. (Hooker Chem). Potential responsible parties (PRPs) are those who may be legally liable for contamination at a site. This may include past or present owners and operators, waste generators, and haulers.

II. G. Coughlin Duffy LLP

Mr. Michael Sterthous with Whiteman Osterman & Hanna, LLP, representing Occidental Chemical Corp. (Occidental) submitted a letter dated July 8, 2019 which included the following comments (Comments 196 to 199):

COMMENT 196: As referenced in NYSDEC's Inactive Hazardous Waste Site Record, Covestro is no longer the owner of this site.

RESPONSE 196: The NYSDEC will update the Final Amended Record of Decision to correctly identify the current owner of the site (NYS Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site No. 130004).

COMMENT 197: The Hooker-RUCO Site is not identified as a PRP under the current Record of Decision ("ROD") issued for the Grumman/Navy regional plume.

RESPONSE 197: Some of the groundwater contaminants present in the area defined by the NYSDEC as the Navy Grumman groundwater plume originated from the RUCO Polymer Corp. (Hooker Chem). For this reason, the current owner of the RUCO Polymer Corp. (Hooker Chem) site is listed as a PRP. PRPs are those who may be legally liable for contamination at a site. This may include past or present owners and operators, waste generators, and haulers.

COMMENT 198: Occidental has been engaged in successful remedial actions under the oversight of the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA") for both on-site and off-site contamination emanating from the Hooker-RUCO Site which is not part of the Grumman/Navy regional plume being addressed by the proposed AROD and, thus, the Hooker-RUCO site should not be identified as a PRP for the AROD.

RESPONSE 198: As detailed in the Response to Comment #197, PRPs are those who may be legally liable for contamination at a site. This may include past or present owners and operators, waste generators, and haulers.

COMMENT 199: The selected remedy for the Grumman/Navy regional plume includes the extraction and recharge of groundwater in the vicinity of the former Grumman/Navy property. Any additional extraction and recharge of groundwater in this area should be carefully assessed to ensure that it avoids any deleterious effects on the existing ONCT System which has been very effective to date.

RESPONSE 199: The groundwater flow modeling completed by the USGS for Alternative 5B does not suggest that the proposed extraction of groundwater combined with the return of treated water to the groundwater system via a recharge basin located in the vicinity of Bethpage State Park will adversely affect groundwater flow, and hence contaminant migration, in the area near the on-site containment systems.

II. H. Napoli Shkolnik

Ms. Lilia Factor with Napoli Shkolnik PLLC Attorneys at Law, representing current and former Bethpage residents, submitted a comment letter dated July 8, 2019 which included the following comments (Comments 200 to 203):

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COMMENT 200: We urge you to offer to the public and immediately conduct sampling of all environmental media (soil, soil vapor, indoor and outdoor air, drinking water and groundwater) at any private properties whose owners consent to such testing.

RESPONSE 200: Outside of strategically placed groundwater monitoring wells and groundwater remediation wells for the sampling and analysis of groundwater samples, there is no need to sample off-site properties for site contaminants. The groundwater contamination is deep beneath the ground surface and is overlain by clean groundwater. Furthermore, both the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman operate soil gas containment systems to not only eliminate contamination in on-site soil, but to prevent off-site soil vapor migration. Northrop Grumman also operates two on-site groundwater containment systems using nine remediation wells to prevent the off-site migration of groundwater containing site contaminants. Both the U.S. Navy and Northrop Grumman perform monitoring of these systems to confirm that contaminants are not leaving the sites and to document that the systems maintain capture of both soil vapor and groundwater.

Homes in the area are connected to public water and do not rely on individual private homeowner wells for drinking water purposes. The public water supplies already perform routine monitoring in accordance with the NYSDOH drinking water requirements and provide high quality drinking water that complies with NYSDOH drinking water standards.

Off-site soil vapor intrusion sampling has been completed at 26 locations in nearby residential areas to evaluate the potential for vapor intrusion to occur. This included the collection of sub-slab vapor, indoor air, and outdoor air samples. Based on this sampling, sub-slab depressurization systems were initially installed to mitigate vapor intrusion at six locations. The Navy's Site 1 Soil Vapor Extraction System has been shown to be effective at mitigating the potential for these six locations to be impacted by soil vapor intrusion, and the sub-slab depressurization systems have been removed from these structures. Following these actions, the Department, in consultation with the New York State Department of Health, determined that additional soil vapor intrusion evaluations of individual structures was not warranted.

COMMENT 201: The Amended ROD should include an allocation of funds to compensate people who have been exposed to Site contaminants and/or whose properties are within the area of the plume.

RESPONSE 201: The site contaminants present in the Navy Grumman groundwater plume are deep beneath the ground surface and no one is being exposed to these contaminants. Because the site contaminants are deep beneath the ground surface, these contaminants are not impacting properties within the boundaries of the Navy Grumman groundwater plume. Please also see the Department's Response to Comment #27.

COMMENT 202: Another deficiency in the Amended ROD is its failure to address as "contaminants of concern" radioactive substances known to be present in on-site and off-site groundwater. This is a serious oversight, given the existing data from testing conducted by the Bethpage Water District, the School District and the U.S. Navy.

RESPONSE 202: Please see the Response to Comment #23.

COMMENT 203: The new cleanup plan should require that 1,4 – dioxane, a carcinogen known to be part of the plume, be treated and reduced to a maximum level of 1 ppb, as recommended by

the New York State Drinking Water Quality Counsel.

RESPONSE 203: As described in the proposed AROD and as described in the Department's Response to Comment #110, groundwater extracted under Alternative 5B would be tested and treated to meet all SCGs before it is recharged to the aquifer, discharged to Massapequa Creek, or used for irrigation purposes at Bethpage State Park. This testing would include the emerging contaminant 1,4-dioxane. It is expected that advanced oxidation process (AOP) technology would be used for 1,4-dioxane removal, if necessary, based on data acquired during the remedial design.

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APPENDIX B

Administrative Record

Administrative Record

Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility
Operable Unit Number 02: Off-Site Groundwater
Operable Unit Number 03: Former Grumman Settling Ponds and Adjacent Areas Off-Site Groundwater
and
Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant
Operable Unit Number 02: Off-Site Groundwater
State Superfund Projects
Bethpage, Nassau County

Site Nos. 130003A & 130003B

1. *Proposed Amended Record of Decision for the* Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility *site, Operable Unit* No. 02 and 03 and Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant site Operable Unit No. 02, dated May 2019, prepared by the Department.
2. Referral Memorandum dated February 23, 2017 for Grumman Plume Supplemental Feasibility Study/DEC Compliance with Chapter 543 of the Laws of 2014.
3. Feasibility Study Report for Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, Bethpage, NY, dated March 1994, prepared by Halliburton NUS Corporation.
4. Record of Decision, Grumman Aerospace, Bethpage Facility, OU1, dated March 1995, prepared by the Department.
5. Record of Decision, Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, Sites 1, 2, 3, dated March 1995, prepared by Northern Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command.
6. Groundwater Feasibility Study, Grumman Aerospace-Bethpage, NY Site #130003A and Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant Bethpage, NY Site #130003B, dated October 2000, prepared by Arcadis Geraghty & Miller.
7. Record of Decision, OU2 Groundwater Northrop Grumman and Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant Sites, dated March 2001, prepared by the Department.
8. Record of Decision, Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, OU2 - Groundwater, dated April 2003, prepared by Northeast Naval Facilities Engineering Command.
9. Public Water Supply Contingency Plan, dated July 2003, prepared by Arcadis.
10. Record of Decision for Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility, OU3, dated March 2013, prepared by the Department.
11. Remedial Options Report, Grumman Aerospace-Bethpage Facility, dated July 2016, prepared by Henningson, Durham & Richardson Architecture and Engineering, P.C. (HDR).
12. Scope of Work, Northrop Grumman-Bethpage Facility/Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant Feasibility Study, dated May 2017, prepared by Henningson, Durham, and Richardson Architecture and Engineering P.C. (HDR).

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13. DECVPB-1 and DEC-VPB-2 Data Summary Report, dated 2019, prepared by Henningson, Durham, and Richardson Architecture and Engineering P.C. (HDR).
14. Letter dated July 27, 2012 from Massapequa Water District.
15. Email dated June 5, 2019 from Ms. Nancy Bacon.
16. Email dated June 10, 2019 from Mr. Phil Dehazya.
17. Email dated June 10, 2019 from Ms. Deborah Stellakis.
18. Written Comment Form dated June 10, 2019 from Ms. Deborah Dombek.
19. Email dated June 10, 2019 from Mr. Joseph DiGiacomo.
20. Email dated June 10, 2019 from Mr. Richard Murdocco.
21. Written Comment Form dated June 10, 2019 from Mr. Jeffrey Miraval.
22. Written Comment Form dated June 10, 2019 from Mr. Jeffrey S. Zinn.
23. Email dated June 11, 2019 from Mr. Lawrence Buchman.
24. Email dated June 11, 2019 from Mr. Harold Blau.
25. Email dated June 11, 2019 from Ms. Carolyn Nardiello.
26. Email dated June 11, 2019 from Mr. Rich Fram.
27. Email dated June 11, 2019 from Mr. Richard Lule.
28. Letter dated June 11, 2019 from Congressman Thomas R. Suozzi with the Unites States House of Representatives.
29. Email dated June 11, 2019 from Ms. Allison Lovett.
30. Email dated June 11, 2019 from Ms. Jean Sorrentino.
31. Email dated June 12, 2019 from Ms. Elayne Candiotte.
32. Letter dated June 13, 2019 from Ms. Susan Hopkins.
33. Written Comment Form dated June 13, 2019 from Mr. John Joseph Budnick.
34. Email dated June 14, 2019 from Mr. Christopher Proce.
35. Email dated June 14, 2019 from Ms. Joanne Foley, Legislative Aide to Rose Marie Walker.
36. Email dated June 16, 2019 from Ms. Donna Toman.
37. Email dated June 19, 2019 from Mr. Douglas Nuzzi.
38. Email dated June 21, 2019 from Mr. Asavri Gupte.
39. Letter dated June 25, 2019 from Mr. Thomas Gesauldi.
40. Written Comment Form dated June 26, 2019 from Mr. Michael Kosinski.
41. Letter dated June 25, 2019 from Ms. Sarah Meyland with the New York Institute of Technology.
42. Email dated June 28, 2019 from Ms. Francine Weaver.

43. Letter dated July 1, 2019 from Ms. Adrienne Esposito with the Citizens Campaign for the Environment.

44. Letter dated July 2, 2019 from Mr. Philip Healey with the Biltmore Shores Civic Association.

45. Letter dated July 3, 2019 from Mr. Michael Russell with the Long Island Trout Unlimited.

46. Letter dated July 3, 2019 from Mr. Stan Carey with the Massapequa Water District.

47. Letter dated July 3, 2019 from Mr. Karnig Ohannessian with the Department of the Navy.

48. Email dated July 4, 2019 from Mr. Anthony Fresco.

49. Letter dated July 5, 2019 from Mr. Michael Boufis with the Bethpage Water District.

50. Letter dated July 5, 2019 from Mr. Francis Koch with the South Farmingdale Water District.

51. Letter dated July 5, 2019 from Mr. John Reinhardt with the Town of Hempstead Department of Water.

52. Written Comment Form dated July 5, 2019 from Mr. Robert J. McEvoy, Richard P. Niznik, and Michael F. Rich, III, the Oyster Bay Water District Board of Commissioners.

53. Letter dated July 6, 2019 from Mr. Bill Pavone with U.S. Navy Restoration Advisory Board.

54. Letter dated July 6, 2019 from Ms. Caterina Rasi.

55. Email dated July 6, 2019 from Ms. Mary DeAngelis.

56. Email dated July 6, 2019 from Mr. John Mohlin.

57. Letter dated July 6, 2019 from Ms. Sandra D'Arcangelo.

58. Email dated July 7, 2019 from Mr. Carmine Vasile.

59. Email dated July 8, 2019 from Ms. Jeanne O'Connor.

60. Email dated July 8, 2019 from Ms. Margaret Massone.

61. Email dated July 8, 2019 from Mr. Charles Pleckaitis.

62. Email dated July 8, 2019 from Ms. Theresa Saccardi.

63. Email dated July 8, 2019 from Mr. Marjaneh Issapour with Farmingdale State College.

64. Letter dated July 8, 2019 from Mr. Brian Schneider with Nassau County.

65. Letter dated July 8, 2019 from Supervisor Joseph Saladino with the Town of Oyster Bay.

66. Letter dated July 8, 2019 from Dr. Charles Bevington with the Sierra Club Long Island Group.

67. Letter dated July 8, 2019 from Mr. Michael Sperling with the South Shore Audubon Society.

68. Letter dated July 8, 2019 from Mr. Enrico Nardone with Seatuck Environmental Association.

69. Letter dated July 8, 2019 from Ms. Lilia Factor with Napoli Shkolnik PLLC Attorneys at Law.

70. Letter dated July 8, 2019 from Mr. Nicholas Rigano with Rigano LLC.

71. Letter dated July 8, 2019 from Mr. Timothy Duffy with Coughlin Duffy LLP.

72. Letter dated July 8, 2019 from Mr. Michael Sterthous with Whiteman Osterman & Hanna LLP Attorneys at Law.

73. Letter dated July 8, 2019 from Mr. Edward Hannon with Northrop Grumman Corporation Aerospace Systems.

74. Written Comment Form dated July 8, 2019 from Mr. Bruno Ungania.

75. Written Comment Form dated July 8, 2019 from Ms. Dawn M. Zacchino.

76. Written Comment Form dated July 8, 2019 from Mr. John Masino.

77. Written Comment Form dated July 8, 2019 from Ms. Barbara Ciminera.

78. Written Comment Form dated July 8, 2019 from Mr. Palma Reyhing.

79. Written Comment Form dated July 8, 2019 from Mr. Donald Zacchino.

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APPENDIX C

June 10, 2019 Public Meeting Transcripts

In the Matter Of:

PUBLIC MEETING

MEETING

June 10, 2019

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1
2 STATE OF NEW YORK
3 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
4
5 In the Matter
6 of
7 Proposed Amended Record of Decision Naval
Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant (U.S. Navy)
8 ad Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility Sites
9
10 PUBLIC MEETING
11
12 June 10, 2019
13 7:00 p.m.
14
15 10 Cherry Avenue
16 Bethpage, New York 11714
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1
2 A P P E A R A N C E S:
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4 Martin Brand, NYSDEC
5 Jason Pelton, NYSDEC
6 Dan St. Germain, HDR
7 Steve Karpinski, NYSDOH
8 William Gilday, NYSDOH
9 Donald Hesler, NYSDEC
10 Chris Schubert, USGS
11 Paul Misut, USGS
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2 MR. FONDA: I work for the State
3 Department of Environmental Conservation.
4 Tonight's meeting is on the proposed
5 amendment record of decision for the Naval
6 Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, U.S. Navy
7 and Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility Sites.
8 As the agenda before you shows, you will soon
9 see presentations by New York State
10 Department of Environmental Conservation
11 staff, New York State Health Department
12 staff, and consultants working on this
13 project.
14 It is expected that the presentation will
15 run for approximately 50 minutes. We ask you
16 to hold your questions until the end. As
17 someone who has been involved in several of
18 these remediation meetings related to this
19 site, and someone who plays hockey across the
20 street 20 to 30 times a year, I know and expect
21 that there will be comments and questions
22 relating to these presentations, as there will
23 be many comments and questions. To be fair to
24 all the residents, whether they are from
25 Bethpage, Levittown, Massapequa, or other

1
2 communities, we would like to limit the
3 comments to three minutes and questions to two.
4 We do have a hard stop time of 9:30. We can
5 cycle through, if there still remaining time if
6 you still have questions, but this is a large
7 crowd here tonight and I want to be fair to
8 everybody who is here.
9 We will give the first opportunity to
10 comment the public officials and followed by
11 board district representatives. If you wish to
12 make a comment, there were white cards as you
13 came in, you should fill those cards out.
14 Maybe raise your hand during the course of the
15 meeting and we will hand you some cards. As a
16 presentation is going on, representatives from
17 the state health department are going to remain
18 in the lobby just in case people have some
19 one-on-one questions that they will feel more
20 comfortable asking in a smaller setting rather
21 than a large room. Please keep in mind written
22 and verbal comments count exactly the same, and
23 that the comment period goes to 7/7/19. So if
24 potentially, if you have a long written
25 comment, you can maybe summarize that comment.

1
2 I wish to thank the Bethpage School
3 District for hosting this meeting, and from the
4 cards that I have seen -- if I am neglecting
5 anybody -- Assemblyman Michael LiPetri is the
6 elected official. I want to also recognize
7 besides the people you will see in front, we
8 have Karen Gomez, the regional engineer for DEC
9 and we also have Walter Paris for the
10 remediation entity for the DEC.
11 With that being said, I will hand the
12 meeting over to Martin Brand who will provide
13 an overview of the project. Again, hold your
14 questions until the end. It would be greatly
15 appreciated.
16 MR. BRAND: Thank you, Bill. Thank you
17 everyone for coming. Not the nicest night to
18 come out. I drove through quite a downpour
19 on the way here and it is still drying out.
20 It's good to see so many people here. This
21 is a big night in this community, it's kind
22 of the next giant leap forward in a longterm
23 problem that you all have been dealing with,
24 some of you, for decades. Some of you are
25 new to it. Others lived with it every single

1
2 day. So why exactly are we here? We are
3 here because of a legacy of contamination
4 from the industrial activity of Navy Grumman.
5 We all know they brought good things to this
6 community over many decades, but this right
7 now is their lasting legacy.
8 Governor Cuomo and Commission Seggos, my
9 boss, have been in the community a number of
10 times. They come to Long Island all the time
11 talking about emergent contaminants and what
12 are quality issues. This is a huge priority
13 for the governor and for my commissioner. And
14 early in 2017, Governor Cuomo, hearing the
15 concerns of the community and the lack of
16 progress of some of the work that Navy Grumman
17 was supposed to be doing in the hotspots -- you
18 will hear more about that later -- directed to
19 DEC to take a new, hard look at the longterm
20 problem here. And we have done just that.
21 We went out and hired HDR -- you will hear
22 from Dan St. Germain from HDR in a few
23 minutes -- and we also formed a unique
24 partnership with the US Geological survey to
25 bring really the state of the art hydrogeology

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2 experts in the country here to look at this
3 problem. A fresh look at a longstanding issue,
4 come up with some new options, look at hydro
5 containment, look at way to optimize the
6 revenue. And we are very pleased that on
7 May 23rd Governor Cuomo released the
8 engineering report and groundwater modeling
9 report that these guys have created, and
10 started a public comment period. The public
11 comment period runs from May 23rd to July 7th.
12 We are glad you are all here to help us kick
13 this off.
14 Our new comprehensive investigation of
15 this four-mile long plume is really a bold new
16 look. The technology is better now than it was
17 just a few years ago. The science, the
18 computer power and the brain power that we
19 brought to this problem. I hope you all had a
20 chance to take a look at the exhibits out in
21 front, you will see some of those slides again.
22 You will be able to see the animation of the
23 plume. This is a complicated issue, but
24 frankly the solution is little more simple.
25 The solution is to take action, not to continue

1
2 the study, not to continue to talk about it,
3 not to continue to delay, to get out in the
4 field. That's why in 2018 when the governor
5 came down here in Bethpage State Park and
6 talked about his initiatives for the area,
7 Grumman was right there, Navy Grumman and
8 people of Bethpage and the surrounding
9 communities were right there at the screen. We
10 have been out in the community drilling wells
11 as part of this overall program; you will see
12 that in a few minutes. But we have taken
13 action in the last year. We have drilled three
14 wells already and a fourth one is underway
15 right now and part of this remedial plan to
16 share with you.
17 So this is a good first step. There is a
18 lot of work to be done. There is a lot of
19 cooperation and collaboration that will be
20 required, the local level, state level and then
21 hopefully some cooperation and assistance at
22 the federal level. So we are all with you. I
23 just want to pass on the good wishes of the
24 governor and commissioner that we are here, we
25 will be with you until the job is done. The

1
2 bold step, we are going to take it with you and
3 be with you every step of the way.
4 And when we get done with this public
5 comment period, get done with the plan
6 presentation here, we will be asking the Navy
7 Grumman to step up and implement this plan.
8 But we are not going to wait forever for an
9 answer. We will commit state resources where
10 necessary to get this going, get the system up
11 and running and really start to process to
12 restore this aquifer and restore this
13 community.
14 So what were the goal? I am going to
15 steal a little thunder from the engineers and
16 geologists here, but I just want to front load
17 it right up front while I have all your
18 interest. But essentially what we want to do
19 is we want to control this group. We want to
20 contain it. We want to stop it in its track,
21 make sure it does not migrate; doesn't
22 contaminate any additional aquifer; doesn't
23 contaminate any additional water supply wells.
24 Your water districts here, Bethpage primary,
25 but all the other districts that are

1
2 represented here tonight have done an amazing
3 job over the last four plus decades in making
4 sure that all of you have had clean and safe
5 drinking water to drink. These guys work
6 really hard. I talk to them all the time and
7 they are right here at the front lines and they
8 have been working for you and doing a fantastic
9 job. But we don't want their experience to
10 have to be replicated by other communities down
11 the street from this plume. So that was our
12 primary goal here, prevent further expansion.
13 You will see we have some provisions of the
14 plan to reduce contaminants with inside the
15 plume, try to reduce this time frame down. We
16 want to minimize impacts obviously to the
17 public works well area. We want to make sure
18 that we treat all this water and put it back in
19 the aquifer to the extent possible, so we can
20 maintain the sustainability for the sole source
21 aquifer here. We want to minimize other
22 impacts. We don't want to have salt water
23 intrusion to become a problem now. We don't
24 want to dry out wells. We want to provide some
25 water for habitat.

1
2 There is a number of goals here. The
3 primary is to contain this plume and keep it
4 from migrating. You are going to see some of
5 these slides again. But here is the bottom
6 line, essentially. We did the science. You
7 see some of the amazing detail of the map of
8 this plume for the first time, ever. You could
9 look at it in a three-dimensional way.
10 Essentially, the solution is kind of nuts and
11 bolts on the ground engineering. So 24 wells,
12 treatment plants, recharging basins, lots and
13 lots of piping, we are all going to ask you for
14 your help and your collaboration and your
15 patience as we get into this work. We bring a
16 few eggs to make the omelet, we are planning
17 here. And it's going to be costly. You see
18 the capital cost here, 240 million dollars.
19 So what are we doing tonight? So tonight
20 is a public meeting and it's part of our normal
21 process in New York State DEC. It is part of
22 our super fun program to solicit comments from
23 the public in the community on a proposed plan.
24 So we have done this, it's been an
25 investigation, and you can go online and you

can look at some of the results of that. We do a feasibility study to kind of look at the engineering, look at the cleanup option, come up with a proposed plan, and then we propose this amended record and decision. Essentially what it means is a new plan. A new comprehensive holistic plan to lay on top of the existing plans that are out there, and really start making real progress on it. So that is where we are. So the comment period is open. You can make comments tonight. If you are shy, fill out the cards or give Jason Pelton an email. We really take seriously public input. We have often in the past changed remedies based on public comments. So you guys live here. We are visitors in your community. You live here, you know what works and what doesn't work. So we want to take advantage of your knowledge. So if you tell us that's crazy way to put that, that will never work, you let us know. Obviously we got remedial designs to come up and some things will change. The fine-tuning is done in the engineering plan, but feel free to make a

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2 comment and feel free to make a positive
3 comment as well. If you like something, let us
4 know. We would like to hear that every once in
5 a while. But certainly any comment, this is
6 really your chance to let us know what you are
7 thinking. If we are meeting the needs of the
8 community, we are going in the right direction.
9 So big first step, we have been at this
10 now about 2017. So we are moving forward. I
11 want to make a couple of key points. One is
12 all the existing commitments and obligations
13 that the US Navy Northrop Grumman has in the
14 community will still have to be met. This does
15 not get them out of any other obligations;
16 doesn't mean they can stop running treatment
17 system; doesn't mean they stop cleaning up
18 source areas; doesn't mean they stop working at
19 the community park. This is on top of
20 everything that they already have. This is an
21 overlay to take care of this large problem.
22 So their commitments and obligations still
23 stand. They are still under agreements with
24 us, and they will finish their work. And, you
25 know, as I said, we are going to ask them to do

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2 the work. If they don't, we will start this
3 work using state resources and we are going to
4 use all the tools on the proposal, legal,
5 political and social, to get them to commit, to
6 construct and operate this system, but we will
7 be moving forward regardless of their
8 commitment. I just wanted to let you know
9 that.
10 At this point I am going to introduce
11 Jason Pelton. Jason works for me. He is the
12 project manager of this project for New York
13 State DEC and what I said, that hard look, that
14 fresh look, I am sort of a hard side, Jason is
15 more on the fresh side of things. So he is
16 going to talk to you about kind of a little
17 background information and what went into the
18 plan. So thank you for coming.
19 MR. PELTON: Thank you, Martin. Before
20 we start talking about the site and the site
21 contaminants, first I want to back up and
22 provide a little bit of background on kind of
23 the Long Island aquifer. We talked a little
24 bit about groundwater and the currents here
25 in the Long Island aquifer system. I will do

1
2 that over the next couple of slides, and then
3 we will start talking about some of the
4 investigation work that hardly has been done,
5 and ultimately letting you know where we are
6 at today as part of our expanded engineering
7 analysis investigation.
8 So the Long Island aquifer system, it's an
9 EPA designated sole source aquifer, represents
10 the drinking water source for just about
11 three million people here on Long Island.
12 Assuming we all use about 90 gallons per day,
13 that is almost 300 million gallons being
14 withdrawn from this rather prolific aquifer
15 here on Long Island. So, needless to say, it's
16 an important resource for both the quantity,
17 300 million gallons every single day, and also
18 from a qualify perspective. It is used as a
19 drinking water source.
20 A couple of things I also want to point
21 out, and Martin alluded to the one, is that
22 water districts have to comply with the
23 drinking water standards or they can't use
24 those wells; they are taken out of service.
25 These water districts are regulated by the New

1
2 York State Department of Health, and if they
3 don't meet those standards, then those wells
4 cannot be used. Secondly, we are going to be
5 talking a lot about the site contaminants
6 tonight and the contamination in the
7 groundwater, but really the bulk of that
8 contamination that we are referring to is in
9 the groundwater samples that we collect from
10 our strategically-placed groundwater monitoring
11 wells. You have probably seen us around town
12 with large drilling rigs that we use to install
13 these deep wells. So those are groundwater
14 stamps. They are untreated and that is unlike
15 the drinking water provided by the water
16 districts that is treated.
17 So now we will talk a little about what
18 makes up the Long Island aquifer system and we
19 are going to use this little diagram here. You
20 have got to use your imagination a little bit,
21 but you are looking at Long Island, looking
22 west to east. So out towards the Forks would
23 be out here. You get your bearings, this is
24 the north shore, the sound, barrier island,
25 Atlantic Ocean over here. We know Long Island

is made up of a lot of sand, a lot of gravel. Near the surface that sand and gravel is dry, but as you get deeper and deeper into the aquifer system, you start to get water. The sand and gravel becomes saturated. And if we zoom into that spot where there is water in the ground, you can see the white particles in the sand and gravel, and those little poor spaces are voids around the sand and gravel are filled with water. That is groundwater. It is not dislodged underground lake, river or reservoir. It is water in these small spaces, and because water has to move around, all these little particles, the sand and gravel, sometimes soot and clay, it moves pretty slow. We estimate in this area that groundwater flows at about a rate of about a football field per year, 300 feet per year. Not feet per second like you see in surface water creeks. It moves pretty quick.

The aquifer, as it is shown here, is actually made up of three different aquifers. Near the surface you have number one, that is the upper glacial. Immediately beneath that

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2 you got Magothy aquifer. That actually extends
3 the depth of probably about 700 to 900 feet
4 beneath the ground surface, so quite deep.
5 That is in the middle here. And the bulk of
6 the contamination that we are going to talk
7 about tonight is in this middle portion Magothy
8 aquifer. Beneath that you have got very deep,
9 this Lloyd aquifer, and that's separated from
10 the Magothy by this confinement, commonly
11 referred to as the Raritan clay.
12 Lastly, we talked a little about wells,
13 but these are just -- these vertical lines here
14 in our diagram are used to represent wells. We
15 use these to drill them, we use drill rigs to
16 install these wells. They allow us to collect
17 groundwater samples to understand where the
18 plume is, where the contaminants are present,
19 not present, how high the concentrations are,
20 and how the groundwater is moving. So they are
21 really important in this whole process.
22 Obviously the water districts use wells similar
23 and are much larger to pump water out of the
24 groundwater drinking source.
25 So now we are all hydrogeologists. Now

1
2 let's talk a little about the site. Here we
3 have our map of Long Island, Nassau County,
4 Suffolk County, the site is located kind of in
5 that east central part of Nassau County.
6 Zooming in a little bit to Nassau County, the
7 blue shading is used to represent the former
8 location of the Navy property, and then the
9 orange outline shading is used to represent the
10 location of the former Northrop Grumman
11 property.
12 The contamination that we are going to be
13 talking about tonight originated from past
14 industrial practices, manufacturing processes
15 that occurred on the Navy Grumman properties.
16 Some of these manufacturing processes in the
17 industry included the production of airplanes
18 to support the wartime efforts, and also the
19 lunar module during the space race. The
20 contamination originated from the Navy Grumman
21 properties and I am just going to show a real
22 simplified animation showing the plume here.
23 Originating from the Navy Grumman and
24 extending about four miles to the south. It's
25 about two miles in width and extends the depths

1
2 of about 820 and 900 feet beneath the ground's
3 surface. Primary contaminant in the plume is
4 referred to as trichloroethylene, or TCE for
5 short, commonly used in industrial applications
6 as a degreaser. It's not unique for the Navy
7 Grumman site. In fact, across New York State
8 we deal with this contaminate at a lot of our
9 old industrial sites. So since the sites, the
10 Navy Grumman sites, were listed on our New York
11 state registry of hazardous waste for our super
12 fun list.
13 A lot of cleanup work has been done, and
14 this work has been done in accordance with
15 records of decision, or ROD as we commonly
16 refer to them. These are legal documents that
17 outline the remedy for the cleanup plan for the
18 site, and this work has also been done in
19 accordance with consent orders between the
20 responsible parties and the state, and
21 agreements between the state and responsible
22 parties. We are going to go into some of these
23 activities over the next few slides.
24 Once again, here is our map. Grumman
25 outlined in orange, Navy outlined in blue. I

1
2 know on the previous slide I showed a very
3 simplistic plume, but it's made actually up of
4 three different parts, if you will. You have
5 got the shallower, what we call diffuse plume.
6 It extends, generally, from 50 to 250 feet
7 beneath the ground surface, contaminant
8 concentrations generally around the drinking
9 water standard of five parts per billion to,
10 say, 50 parts per billion. So lower
11 concentrations. In addition to that, you have
12 got two deeper plumes in both cases where you
13 have got the contaminant concentrations that
14 sometimes exceed over a thousand parts per
15 billion. So it is well above that drinking
16 water standard. And these two portions of the
17 plume are deeper, below 300 feet beneath the
18 ground surface, and, in some instances, extend
19 all the way down to eight to 900 feet beneath
20 the ground surface.
21 So to address the groundwater
22 contamination, both the Navy and Grumman have
23 installed 11 pumping wells or extraction wells
24 to remove the contaminated water from the
25 aquifer. Once it is removed, they treat it and

1
2 then manage the water using recharge basins,
3 where it's returned right back into the aquifer
4 system. Since the operation of those pumping
5 wells began -- I think the first of it was back
6 in 1998 -- over 200,000 pounds of contamination
7 have already been removed. And on an average
8 day, these wells remove about seven million
9 gallons of contamination water from the
10 aquifer.
11 In addition to this treatment, this
12 remedial action, both Navy and Grumman have
13 worked with three of the local water purveyors
14 to provide treatment at six different well
15 fields, and they are shown here on the map.
16 That allows for continued use of these public
17 water supply wells for drinking water purposes.
18 In addition, we have identified the
19 perimeter of the plume, or on the margins of
20 the plume, downgrading of the plume. There are
21 16 threatened public water supply wells. To
22 address these threatening water supply wells,
23 the Navy and Grumman do implement early
24 detection of the groundwater monitoring program
25 to determine if the plume is moving towards

1
2 those, threatening the public water supply
3 wells and if further treatment will be needed.
4 Additionally, both Navy and Grumman have
5 completed work on site to address source areas.
6 This is where contaminants might have leaked or
7 been disposed of. This is range from
8 excavating contaminant soil and transporting it
9 off site for disposal to treating it in place
10 using heating techniques, thermal techniques,
11 or solar vapor extraction techniques.
12 Additionally, Navy and Grumman are
13 addressing the off-site plume, where there is
14 high concentrations of contaminants in the
15 groundwater. These are commonly referred to as
16 hotspots. Specifically the Navy, in that
17 western plume, is currently designing
18 groundwater extraction and treatment system
19 that will include five additional extraction
20 wells. And the North Grumman has installed
21 three wells and are currently designing the
22 treatment system to pull contaminated water out
23 and treat that water from those stream wells
24 over here.
25 You will hear the term "hotspot"

1
2 periodically throughout our presentation. That
3 basically refers to areas within the plume
4 where there is high concentrations of the
5 contaminants; typically over about a thousand
6 parts per billion. With that, I am going to
7 hand it over to Dan St. Germain. He is a our
8 geologist from HDR. He was the lead
9 hydrogeologist for our recently completed
10 expanded investigation and also our feasibility
11 study. He is going to go into some of the
12 details related to those.
13 MR. ST. GERMAIN: Okay. So the first
14 big task that we had to accomplish was this
15 expanded field investigation to make sure
16 that we understood where the plume was. That
17 kind of dovetailed into an engineering
18 analysis that was completed that we will get
19 into a little bit later in this presentation.
20 You can see here the four major tasks that we
21 had to do, and we will get into each of these
22 individually in just a minute.
23 So first, we drilled a series of borings
24 down on the Southern State Parkway and we
25 collected a number of different groundwater

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2 samples from these borings so we could
3 determine what the water quality was in each
4 different zone that we collected the sample
5 from. We collected the soil samples so that we
6 could better understand the geology and use
7 those to -- here they are, up here -- fill in
8 the data gaps that we have, so we could further
9 find the plume and begin our engineering study.
10 The deepest we drilled here was 1,060 feet.
11 This is a picture of the rig, that you may
12 have seen around town, that we have been
13 drilling with. I think right now it's over on
14 north Wantagh Avenue if I am not mistaken. So
15 from the 2018 State of the State Address,
16 Governor Cuomo tasked the DEC, as Martin said,
17 to begin to install fast-track wells. We had
18 first drilled five borings that you can see
19 here. We collected groundwater samples and
20 salt samples just like we spoke of a minute
21 ago. We installed three wells at the location
22 circled in green here. These are large
23 diameter, 14-inch diameter, extraction wells
24 designed to extract large volumes of
25 groundwater. We are drilling right now the

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2 fourth well over near Wantagh Parkway, and
3 that's outlined in orange. Again, here is the
4 picture that you may have seen around town.
5 So that big task that we have is that
6 there was enormous amount of data that has been
7 collected out of here by both the Navy and
8 Northrop Grumman by the water purveyors. So we
9 needed to get our arms around all of the data
10 that was collected and use it in our
11 engineering study. So we acquired the database
12 that Navy has collected and the data that
13 Northrop Grumman has collected. The water
14 purveyors collect ground samples for their
15 wells and we have that data in our database,
16 and we have data from New York State DEC, and
17 we compiled that all into one large
18 comprehensive database that we can begin to
19 query and get an understanding of what is in
20 this plume.
21 Jason, a few minutes ago, went through the
22 contaminants that are out here. It's mainly
23 trichlorethylene that involves an organic
24 compound of industrial solvent that he spoke
25 about. But there are other chemicals in the

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2 plume. There are refrigerants in the plume
3 like Freon. There are some stabilizers in the
4 plume called 1,4-dioxane. This task was a very
5 large task for us. It was a lot of work to
6 compile all the data together from the
7 database, that we can take this holistic view
8 of what this plume looked like. And the image
9 to the left is some of the pictures you have
10 seen out in the session before we started here.
11 The plume in purple is a plan view image of
12 what we call the SEG plume, the standard
13 criteria and guidance plume. And MCL would be
14 considered one of those criteria and guidance.
15 The plume in yellow is a volatile organic
16 compound. So if you added up all of the
17 chlorinated volatile organic compounds -- there
18 are many of the in them plume -- if you added
19 them all up -- and the yellow plume represents
20 what is 50 parts per billon. And the plume
21 inside it, kind of grayish yellow plume, is 100
22 parts per billion.
23 That was done so that we could begin to
24 see what the internal parts of this plume
25 really looked like. The purple gives us a

1
2 great view of its extent and how large it is
3 and how wide it is, and in a minute we will go
4 through how deep it is. But the volatile
5 organic plumes allows us to see what it looked
6 like on the inside and what the core plume
7 looked like. We will get into those in a few
8 minutes.
9 So this was the depiction of the plume
10 where we started. Three plumes, like Jason
11 talked about, the plume from the Bethpage
12 Community Park, the plume from Navy Grumman,
13 and then this larger overarching shallow plume.
14 And this is a plan view looking down image of
15 what the plume looks like after our work. I
16 hope you can see a few things. I hope you
17 could see how much detail we have here.
18 So the next couple of slides we are going
19 to look at some three-dimensional image. This
20 is kind of a bleak view. If you were in North
21 Bellmore at 30,000 feet in an airplane and you
22 were looking to the north and northeast and you
23 could look through the ground surface and see
24 what the plume looked like, this is probably
25 what you would see. So you can see that the

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2 plume starts up at the sites, it migrates to
3 the south with groundwater flow, and you might
4 notice that it has what I might describe as an
5 undulated or an irregular surface. That
6 irregular surface is due to a lot of things,
7 but it's in part due to all the municipal
8 pumping that has gone on, and it is in part due
9 to the heterogenous or varying nature of the
10 geology out there; the soots and clays and
11 sandy gravels creating a surface and a plume
12 that is slightly irregular in its shape and
13 depiction.
14 I promised that we would look at what the
15 core of the plume looked like. This is an
16 oblique view of what the 50 parts per billion
17 plume looks like. You could see it is flowing
18 in the direction of groundwater flow. It
19 starts up at the sites, migrates to the south,
20 southeast. You might notice that there is a
21 little bit of a gap between the site and the
22 plume, and that's the value of all the good
23 work that the Navy and Northrop Grumman have
24 done over the years due to the on-site
25 containment system and the pumping system at

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2 the Bethpage Community Park. It actually
3 works. It has allowed the plume to be
4 disconnected. So that's all good things.
5 The next figure is what the one thousand
6 PPB plume would look like. So now we are
7 really looking at the core or the heart of what
8 this plume is. You can see a portion of this
9 migrates down from Bethpage Community Park and
10 a portion of this migrates from the Navy and
11 Northrop Grumman facility.
12 So now we are going to look at the plume
13 from the side. And so if you imagine you were
14 in Levittown and you were looking east, and by
15 magic you were in an elevator down 500 feet and
16 you look straight to the east, you could see
17 this. This is the outside of the plume.
18 Again, standing at Levittown you can see where
19 the facility is to the left of the figure,
20 Hempstead Turnpike towards the center of the
21 figure, and Southern State Parkway toward the
22 right. See the direction of groundwater flow
23 and the effect it has on moving the plume to
24 the south. The plume is four miles long
25 roughly, 800 feet deep. You may notice that

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2 there is a deep diving portion of this plume,
3 and you may notice there is a shallower portion
4 of the plume. And down near the Southern State
5 Parkway, those two plumes are actually
6 separated by three, 400 feet of water. So
7 pretty unique configuration of the distribution
8 of contaminants at this facility.
9 So now imagine the plume was a layer cave
10 and we are going to cut that layer cave and
11 begin to look at the inside of what this looks
12 like. The red are the high concentrations of
13 the plume, greater that a thousand parts per
14 billion. The blue are the lower parts of the
15 concentration; generally, in this case, 50 or
16 ten parts per billion. And you could see
17 groundwater flow. You could see the same
18 configuration you saw on the side view. You
19 see the shallow plume up there that stayed
20 shallow, relatively low on concentration, 100,
21 150 parts per billion or lower. And you can
22 see the deep plume where most of the mass is,
23 thousand part per billion, red core of that
24 plume. Most of the mass is down deep in the
25 deeper portion of the plume. This is the

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2 western plume coming from the Navy Northrop
3 Grumman facility.
4 So now let's look at the eastern plume
5 coming from the recharge basins that we use for
6 the Bethpage Community Park. Same type of
7 configuration, should look very similar. You
8 could see the shallow plume, it is much weaker
9 in concentration. You can see the deeper plume
10 is much higher in concentration and migrates to
11 the south.
12 So the next task for us was to develop a
13 tool or -- what I forgot to mention earlier was
14 that the DEC partnered with the DOH, USGS, our
15 firm, and HDR, and USGS's role here was to
16 develop a groundwater flow model for us. USGS
17 had created an island-wide model that could be
18 used to evaluate water resources here on the
19 island. They took that model and they cut out
20 the frame work of that model to this smaller
21 model that we are going to use for our site.
22 The framework of the geology, the hydrogeology
23 and all aspects of that original model was all
24 incorporated as the starting place for this new
25 model. You can see some of the statistics here

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2 for the focused area model; 25 layers; each
3 cell is 100-by-100. The physical properties of
4 the aquifer were taken from the island-wide
5 model. And this model was calibrated to the
6 local pumping conditions and the water levels
7 that are out here and stream flows that are out
8 here, so that we had a nice calibrated model to
9 use for our setting.
10 So we took this calibrated model that the
11 USGC made for us and we incorporated the plume
12 shells that we just talked about earlier. And
13 we, in essence, asked the model to start a
14 particle, in modeling terms a particle, and
15 imagine a particle of water starts at the
16 center of each one of these cells, and we asked
17 the model to calculate a path of that particle
18 as it moves, starting in each cell inside the
19 plume and migrating towards the pumping wells
20 or maybe Massapequa Creek or Great South Bay.
21 And that is what the model was used for and
22 that is how we, in essence, came up with the
23 scenarios that we are going to describe to you
24 in a few minutes.
25 This was a process. We would put a well

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2 in a particular place and look to see how many
3 particles we captured, and went through this
4 process of adding wells, changing pumping
5 rates, changing depths, until we had all the
6 particles inside the MCL plume or the SEG plume
7 captured by the public systems. The model was
8 used for other purposes, too. The model was
9 used to help us evaluate what the potential
10 effects to the environment were. One of our
11 charges was to do hydraulic containment or
12 hydraulically contain this plume, but to do it
13 in a way that we were not negatively affecting
14 the environment.
15 So the model was used to help us
16 understand what potential impact it would leave
17 to stream flow, what potential impact to
18 wetlands, what potential impact to the safety
19 over the aquifer and what potential impact to
20 intrusion would be. So very useful tool for
21 us. It's the state of the science in what we
22 do is to use a model like this to help us
23 design the pumping system like this. So this
24 kind of illustrates we started the particles
25 inside the plume, the model told us how they

1
2 migrated towards the extraction wells and then
3 the water was then put back into the aquifer;
4 in this particular example the recharge basins.
5 So the model was able to do all of that for us.
6 So when we create models, USGS did a great
7 job in creating this model. The model isn't
8 taken as gospel or taken as being perfect
9 without going through some processes to make
10 sure that it's working and working correctly.
11 So one of the process we go through is a
12 verification, can we verify that the model is
13 actually producing results that we expect it to
14 produce. And the chart compares the simulated
15 water levels and wells at the site versus
16 measured water levels of the wells, and the
17 closer they are to that line, the more accurate
18 the model is.
19 We hope you can notice that the yellow
20 dots, which are the wells near the site, are
21 all very, very close to that line. That shows
22 us that the model is verified the closest and
23 very well for us. Not only does it -- was it
24 used to verify the water levels in the aquifer,
25 but it was also used to verify the stream flows

1
2 in Massapequa Creek. That was also part of our
3 verification process, to make sure that the
4 model was accurately depicting groundwater flow
5 system.
6 So one of the first things that I want to
7 show you is if we start a particle inside the
8 SEG plume or MCL plume and we pumped the wells
9 that Navy and Northrop Grumman have committed
10 to put in, that are already operating today or
11 that will operate in the future, these are the
12 particles in red that would not get captured by
13 the system. These are the particles that would
14 start inside the MCL plume, that would not be
15 captures by any of these wells and would
16 migrate to the south and potentially either
17 impact any additional municipal water supply
18 wells or discharge in Massapequa Creek or
19 Bellmore Creek or the other creeks.
20 I hope you can see the magnitude of the
21 red lines there and how many particles and what
22 portion of the MCL plume it would capture. So
23 our goal, really, here is to capture those red
24 lines. That is, in essence, what we are here
25 to do.

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2 So the DEC and the team had a number of
3 goals and Mark, I think, went through these
4 goals for us earlier, but we will just go
5 through them again. The primary goal was to
6 hydraulically contain the MCL or the SEG plume;
7 to prevent further expansion of that plume
8 facade; to reduce the volume of contaminants
9 inside the plume, not just allow them to
10 migrate all the way to the south to the wells
11 and emanating portions of the aquifer on the
12 way. Put wells in the middle and extract that
13 out where it is and get it out of there now.
14 We design this in a way to minimize the
15 potential in the aquifer water supply wells and
16 wells that are not impacted today, and also we
17 try to do what we could to reduce the
18 concentrations that municipal water supplies
19 already exist. So we are trying to reduce the
20 already impacted municipal water supply water.
21 All the water is going to be treated to our
22 industry and regulatory standards and the
23 majority of the water as you will see in the
24 next few slides is we turn back in the aquifer
25 so we can maintain the safety of the aquifer.

1
2 And again all of this was done in a way to
3 minimize the potential effects for the
4 environment. So those were our goals.
5 All of our work was summarized in the
6 document, that I think is available online to
7 everyone, called a feasibility study. The
8 feasibility study detailed all of the remedial
9 alteratives that we are going to outline for
10 you today. It provides the technical basis for
11 the DEC and their selection of the proposed
12 remedy, and it supports the development of an
13 amended record of decision that is going to
14 come later on.
15 So the feasibility study goes through a
16 process of comparing and contrasting the
17 scenarios to each other. The first two are
18 called threshold criteria. These first two
19 have to be met with the alternative to move
20 forward. The next five or six are balancing
21 criteria. We are going to use those to compare
22 and contrast the remedies to each other. Then
23 the last one is modifying criteria, and that is
24 the reason we are here today; to have this
25 public meeting to present to you these results;

1
2 to get your feedback and input, so that we
3 could potentially modify this to meet your
4 expectations.
5 So here is the meets of the presentation
6 and feasibility study, if you have read it, we
7 are going to go through a number of these
8 alternatives. The first one is the alternative
9 that we have already talked about. It is
10 called no further action. It's not no action,
11 it's no further action, and it includes all of
12 the work that the Navy and Grumman have
13 committed to today and talked about. The next
14 two alteratives are hydraulic containment
15 scenarios. Those are wells designed to capture
16 the contamination. The next two are what we
17 calm plume mass flux wells. They are wells of
18 the core of the plume and the high groundwater
19 flow areas that is the concept of flux. They
20 are designed to extract the core of the plume
21 as quickly as we could. And alternative four
22 is aquifer flushing, where we are going to
23 extract from the core of the plume. We are
24 going to inject it in injection wells near the
25 pumping wells. We are going to force and flush

1
2 it, pushing it to the pumping wells and extract
3 it on the ground very quickly. And the last
4 two are a combination of two and three, where
5 we have hydraulic containment and we have the
6 mass flux wells floating out of the core of the
7 plume.
8 You may notice that there are A and B
9 alternatives here. A common theme for this is
10 that the A alternatives use local treatment
11 plants and local recharge basins. The B
12 alternatives are the same concept but they are
13 centralized treatment plants and centralized
14 recharge basins. So we will see that as we
15 move through these. Let's get right into the
16 heart of it.
17 So here is alternative one. Alternative
18 one is further action. You can see the five
19 wells for the on-site containment system at the
20 Navy Grumman property. You can see the four
21 wells of Bethpage Community Park. There is a
22 GM 38 hotspot area that has been pumping for
23 quite a number of years now. North of Grumman
24 has been working on three wells in the RW21
25 area, and the Navy has been working on three

1
2 wells in the RV108 area. So these wells are
3 all part of alternative one. As we have talked
4 about, these wells do not hydraulically contain
5 the entire SEG and MCL plume. They really
6 hydraulically capture the on-site groundwater
7 contamination at two facilities and they
8 remediate the hotspots.
9 So I am going to show you a whole number
10 of slides very quickly because otherwise I am
11 afraid we will be here for a very long time if
12 I went through each one of these. The two on
13 the left are 2A and 2B. Those are hydraulic
14 containment. You notice the wells are all at
15 the distal end of the plume. They are designed
16 to, in essence, hydraulically capture the SEG
17 and MCL plume. The top approach uses local
18 treatment plants and local recharge basins.
19 The bottom one uses centralized plans and a
20 couple of recharge basins.
21 Alternative three you might notice is not
22 going after the purple plume anymore. It's
23 going after the yellow plume. That's the 50
24 parts per billion plume, so it's not full of
25 hydraulic containment. But that aggressively

1
2 attacks the core and the high mass areas of
3 this plume. Alternative four is the aquifer
4 flushing approach. You might notice the
5 spiderwebs of piping that would be required out
6 here. It would be incredibly invasive as far
7 as digging up the roads and putting pipelines
8 in. Design to attack, really aggressively the
9 core of this plume. That is the 100 part per
10 billion plume. It's hydraulically contained.
11 Not the SEG plume and not the 50 parts plume.
12 And then the last one on the right is
13 alternative 5A. It's a combination of the
14 hydraulic containment, 2A, but it includes many
15 of the mass flux wells that are out there, to
16 really aggressively attack the core of the
17 plume. Those are six of the alternatives that
18 are outlined in the feasibility study. But
19 it's not the one that has been selected by the
20 DEC for the remedy. That is alternative 5B.
21 There is a depiction of it here, 24
22 additional wells -- additional to the 16 that
23 have already been committed by Navy and
24 Northrop Grumman, pumping 18 million gallons a
25 day, which is about 12,000 gallons a minute, if

1
2 I am not mistaken -- centralized treatment
3 plants. It's one large treatment plant up at
4 the Bethpage facility, all of that water is
5 going to be directed over to a new proposed
6 recharge basin north of Bethpage, golf courses
7 in Bethpage State Park. Some of that water
8 will be used for irrigation by Bethpage State
9 Park as beneficial use item that prevents them
10 from having to pump their own water in the
11 aquifer out there.
12 Another beneficial use or aspect of this
13 scenario is that some of the water will be
14 treated at a small separate treatment plant
15 down near the Southern State Parkway and
16 Massapequa Creek and add about four CFS of flow
17 to Massapequa Creek. This alternative
18 hydraulically captures the entire SEG plume or
19 MCL plume. Yes, this will go on for a very
20 long period of time. And this has been
21 designed in a way to minimize potential effects
22 to the environment, minimize the effect of
23 stream flow, minimize the effect to the
24 wetlands, minimize the effect of the aquifer,
25 as most of the water is being put back into the

1
2 aquifer, and minimize the potential effect of
3 salt water intrusion. And so that is 5B.
4 So here is the money slide, literally.
5 You may notice that all the things we talked
6 about earlier are outlined here. Some are
7 centralized treatment recharge, some are
8 decentralized treatment recharge. You can see
9 the number of wells by scenario that are listed
10 up here, pumping rates up here, and you may
11 notice that the capital cost of construction
12 ranges from a low of around $166 million to a
13 high of well over $300 million, and the
14 preferred remedy that has been selected by the
15 DEC, 5B, is actually in the middle of the road.
16 A lot of money, but it's not the highest, most
17 costly alternative here, and it's not the least
18 expensive alternative here.
19 So with that, I think I am going to turn
20 it back to Jason. This slide basically
21 outlines what we just talked about, and I am
22 going to hand it over to Jason.
23 MR. PELTON: All right. Well, I am not
24 going to tell you anything new because Dan
25 just stole my thunder. You have seen this

1
2 slide already, I will go through it pretty
3 quick. Let me actually back up here. As Dan
4 mentioned, we are proposing alternative 5B.
5 It meets our remedial action of goals,
6 hydraulically contain and expedite cleanup of
7 the Navy Grumman plume. You have seen this
8 slide before. It does include 24 extraction
9 wells. They are shown here throughout kind
10 of the core of the plume, the yellow part of
11 the plume and also the purple shade of the
12 plume. The wells in that yellow area, those
13 are what we call mass flux wells. They
14 really geared towards getting at the highest
15 concentrations of the plume. The wells in
16 the purple shade area are what we call
17 hydraulic containment wells. Those are
18 really meant to prevent further expansion of
19 the plume, kind of contain the plume, prevent
20 it from moving further south.
21 I am going to zoom in to the northern half
22 and the southern half of that slide we just saw
23 before. So right on the bottom of the slide
24 here is Hempstead Turnpike, to get your
25 bearings. So we are looking at the elements of

1
2 alternative 5B, north of Hempstead Turnpike.
3 We have got those eight mass flux wells, like I
4 said, in the central part of the plume, where
5 the concentration is the highest. That will
6 allow us to remove more mass and make cleanup
7 more efficient and occur more quickly.
8 We have central treatment located in the
9 general vicinity of the former Navy and Grumman
10 properties. Exact location has not been
11 identified, but that will be determined during
12 a more detailed remedial design. And we have
13 central recharge occurring in the area of
14 Bethpage State Park.
15 Now looking at the southern half of
16 alternative 5B -- once again you get your
17 bearings -- this is all the elements of the
18 remedy below or south of Hempstead Turnpike.
19 We have got 16 of the hydraulic containment
20 wells. Like I said before, these are to
21 prevent plume from spreading or continuing to
22 arch to the south. We have an essential
23 treatment plant located near Southern State
24 Parkway, near the head waters of Massapequa
25 Creek. To treat some water, that water will be

1
2 treated to the drinking water standards or
3 better, before it is discharged in the
4 Massapequa Creek. And we also have three wells
5 located along the very distal end of the plume.
6 Those wells will be located right next to a
7 smaller treatment plant. So the water will be
8 extracted from the wells, put into a small
9 treatment plant, once again treat it to
10 drinking water standards, and then it would be
11 discharged to nearby recharge basins.
12 All right. With that I am just going to
13 hand the microphone over to Steve Karpinski
14 with the health department and he is going to
15 talk about Department of Health's concurrence
16 with this remedy.
17 MR. KARPINSKI: Thank you, Jason. While
18 Jason is working on that, I will continue
19 to -- obviously I am not -- that was really
20 effective. So my name is Steve Karpinski. I
21 work for the New York State Department of
22 Health, Bureau of Environmental Disclosure
23 Investigation, and I work hand in hand with
24 Jason and everybody else who has been
25 involved in the project. I am one of many

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2 people from the Department of Health end of
3 things that are involved in this project and
4 involved in many projects throughout the
5 state. Nassau County Department of Health
6 has been involved right from the beginning,
7 as with many people within the Department of
8 Health. Bureau of Water Supply Protection
9 people are here and have evaluated this
10 remedy, as well as people from our
11 toxicological group.
12 So what I do is I look at the same data
13 that has been generated to evaluate whether
14 people are coming exposed to the contaminants.
15 It doesn't like me at all. All right. So I am
16 just going to wing it then. We look at
17 exposures, so how are we going to be exposed to
18 these contaminants? We are either going to
19 inhale them -- like when you are filling your
20 car with gas, there is fumes associated with
21 that, you could inhale them. We can have
22 direct contact. If you are able to get down
23 three or 400 feet below the ground surface and
24 actually touch the contamination, it would be
25 on your skin, and that is one way that you

1
2 could be exposed. The exposure concern that we
3 are most concerned about is ingestion, like we
4 have been talking about, what the public water
5 suppliers have done to ensure that the
6 contamination that is in the groundwater is not
7 being delivered to anybody's home.
8 Bethpage Water District has done, as
9 Martin has said, a tremendous job over the
10 years. Right from the beginning, right back in
11 the early '70s, when we knew this contamination
12 was there, they shut down wells, and until they
13 had proper treatment on those wells, they were
14 not delivering any contaminated water, and they
15 continue to do that all along, and to treat the
16 water over and above what New York State calls
17 for. So it really should be a comfort to
18 everybody that is here. Yes, we have
19 contamination in the ground, we know it's
20 there. But it's been addressed, it's been
21 treated, so that we don't have to worry about
22 that as an exposure concern.
23 These were the exposure potentials that I
24 was talking about, and in this particular case
25 we have been evaluating whether people have

1
2 been exposed to ingestion. Again, from the
3 early '80s up until present day, we know that
4 the water district -- again, particularly
5 Bethpage because they are the most
6 significantly impacted -- has been delivering
7 water that has met all the Department of Health
8 as well as the federal drinking water standards
9 that has been established. And as Jason
10 mentioned, there is the public water supply
11 contingency plan that has been in place and
12 will continue to be in place to ensure that we
13 monitor the groundwater upgrade of the public
14 water supply wells, to find out if and when
15 they are going to be impacted; and there is
16 plans in place to have the Navy Grumman to put
17 the treatment systems that are needed on wells
18 that are going to be impacted. That is what we
19 are finding out.
20 So again, this is my contact information.
21 I guess the final thing I will say is that the
22 New York State Department of Health has
23 evaluated this proposed plan. We agree with
24 the plan. We are happy to see that we are
25 going to take major steps forward to take care

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2 of the wells, the public water supply wells
3 that have been impacted, and make sure there is
4 no additional wells impacted down the road.
5 Thank you.
6 MR. PELTON: Now we are just going to
7 have Martin Brand just come up and provide a
8 meeting recap. Then we will have Bill Fonda
9 wrap up with the next steps.
10 MR. BRAND: Thank you very much. Well,
11 you can see that our experience with slides
12 is why we hire HDR and USGS to help us do the
13 groundwater modeling and computer work. So
14 just to recap, so we have a new plan. It's
15 high in detail, high in science. You can
16 read through it at your leisure this week or
17 weekend, if you get on the web page and took
18 a look at it. But really what it has done is
19 taken a new look, as I said before, of a
20 longterm problem. It's taking new science,
21 new computer power and new eyes with the
22 governor and Commissioner Seggos, and with my
23 help and the help of Jason Pelton and Don
24 Hessler, and my team and the USGS team, along
25 with our partners in the Department of

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2 Health. They are really coming up with a new
3 approach because as you listened to Dan St.
4 Germain describe sort of a no further action
5 scenario, that's not acceptable anymore, just
6 so further action. So we are trying
7 different things, gone through different
8 things. I am not going to take away some of
9 the good work Navy Grumman has done. I will
10 show you in a minute to summarize why we are
11 here and why we came up with this new plan.
12 Starting with the new plan, we talked about,
13 had goals. Full hydraulic containment, we
14 think the new plan will do that. That will
15 prevent further expansion, will reduce the
16 volume of contaminates. It will not create
17 new harm and it will protect other water
18 supplies and give us nice clean water to do
19 what we need to do with it, what the
20 community would like to see. We have heard
21 from you all that you just did not want this
22 to be put into service water. You want to
23 put it back in the aquifer. So we changed
24 the plan for that. We have heard from
25 Grumman Bethpage State Park and others that

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2 there is some beneficial uses that would be a
3 good thing so we are patient in all that; and
4 also some habitat restoration, Massapequa
5 Creek and some of the other service water
6 bodies. We also want to protect the longterm
7 sustainability of Long Island aquifer as much
8 as we possibly can, and again minimize other
9 harms. So no salt water intrusion, no dry
10 wetland.
11 So why are we here? So when we look at
12 this slide here -- you saw Dan try to explain
13 this and it takes you a little while to look at
14 it. But essentially what it means is we do
15 what we have been doing. Eventually those red
16 lines at some point in time are just going to
17 keep going. Plume is going to get bigger,
18 going to keep going. It is going to pick up
19 other communities, other water supplies, other
20 water districts, who then will be having to do
21 heroic work, like your water districts do all
22 the time, in order to provide clean drinking
23 water for the people. On the right is if we
24 implement this plan. You can see everything
25 stops. It stops moving. There is no red

1
2 lines, there is no escape; there is no more
3 contamination heading south to other water
4 districts, to Great South Bay or anything like
5 that. So this is why we are here, because what
6 the status quo is or what is going to happen
7 right now if we are not taking this look is on
8 the left. We don't want that to happen. We
9 want something on the right, and then we keep
10 optimizing the remedy and putting more
11 contaminations out.
12 So takeaway point, full hydraulic
13 containment is feasible based on our science,
14 based on our hard look, based on the
15 groundwater model. We do this. It's going to
16 prevent further migration, it is going to
17 protect water supplies. Not only will it help
18 water supplies that are currently not impacted
19 but it is going to reduce the burden. I have
20 guys like Mike Boufis, he is looking at high
21 level contamination coming at him, and he has
22 to plan every day for this proposal to do this,
23 and it will help him with that effort. And we
24 are going to demand the responsible parties to
25 implement the remedy. We don't want the state

1
2 tax papers to pay for this remedy. We want the
3 polluters to pay for this remedy.
4 With that being said, we don't want to
5 wait around until they decide, so we are going
6 to use a little bit of your money to get this
7 started and then we are going to seek cost
8 recovery. So a couple of things before we get
9 your questions, so one thing we hear -- we
10 talked to a lot of people out in the
11 hallways -- is how is this all going to work
12 and when is it going to work and how much time
13 does it take. So the public comment period
14 goes through July 7th. It will take all your
15 comments, evaluate those, factor those, make
16 changes if we have to. We will put out a final
17 plan. It will have all your comments
18 summarized. In some cases they might be
19 verbatim. If we get a unique comment, we will
20 kind of summarize those. We will answer those
21 to the best we can and explain why we make a
22 change and why we did not make a change. We
23 are going to formally select that remedy. We
24 would like it to be the one we are proposing to
25 you, but we are flexible. It's going to be

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2 something that looks like that. We are going
3 to formally select that using our authority
4 from this day.
5 We are going to take that remedy, go to
6 the responsible parties and say, "Implement the
7 remedy." We will give them a certain time of
8 think about it, talk about it. If they show
9 interest, figure out how it might work and go
10 from there. One way or the other this is not
11 going to sit on a shelf. This is not going to
12 be a plan that is going to sit on a shelf
13 somewhere up in Albany. Whether it's Navy
14 Grumman or whether it's the DEC, this plan is
15 going to be implemented. As you already noted,
16 we have already -- those eight wells, the fancy
17 term "the mass flux wells," we are already
18 drilling four of them. DEC went out there and
19 jump started this work thanks to the help from
20 the Town of Oyster Bay, Nassau County and the
21 Town of Hempstead for access and for the
22 permits. We already jump started that work.
23 Those wells are in the ground being installed,
24 ready to be hooked up to treatment facilities
25 when they are done. So we have already jump

1
2 started the construction.
3 Now, there is some questions about how
4 long it might take, whether it's five years or
5 whatever, or 110 years. So we are going to
6 have to do some remedial design work on this
7 plan, fine-tune the remedy. These guys did a
8 lot of great engineering work already. The
9 plan is very detailed, if you read it. It has
10 piping runs, it has all kinds of things. But
11 there is certain things we have to do. For
12 those of you that are in business or
13 contracting know you have to have plans and
14 specifications that you have to go out and get
15 bids on. We want to spend your money wisely
16 and we have to do that work.
17 That's going to be a very expedited
18 process. That's not years. It's going to be
19 very quick. Then we are going to get started.
20 And this thing, we will do it in phases most
21 likely. We do as much as we can. Immediately
22 we are going to get out there to do those
23 containment wells. So the very first thing
24 that is going to happen, we will get down in
25 that plume and get those wells in, get those

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2 treatment plants built and stop the plume from
3 moving. That will be done very quickly. You
4 know, in a matter of once we get that design
5 plans and specs for the bidding, we will be
6 right out there in the field. As I said we are
7 already drilling right now. We are actually
8 going this week. So that work is going to
9 start right away.
10 Now with the plan you have to put some
11 figures in there to compare. So you look at
12 the construction. You put something kind of
13 reasonable that you think you can live with, so
14 we put five years. We fully expect it to be
15 done long before that. We expect to have
16 things up and running long before that.
17 Now there is some estimates for full plume
18 cleanup in that plan that you will see. So
19 like the remainder figure we talked about 110,
20 that is if we pumped and cleaned every single
21 drop in that four-mile long, two-mile wide,
22 800-foot deep plume. Unfortunately it takes a
23 long time to clean this stuff up, but almost
24 immediately it's not going to be moving, not
25 going to be going anywhere, and we are going to

1
2 be pulling contaminants out. And when we come
3 back to you -- which we will routinely give you
4 progress reports -- you are going to see rapid
5 changes in that plume. I guarantee it. We are
6 pumping 18 million gallons out, plus with Navy
7 Grumman will have to continue to plump out, you
8 are going to say, "Finally" -- some of you
9 might be thinking -- "amazing changes in this
10 plume." So when we come back to you, you know,
11 in a couple of years and show you the next 3D
12 vision of that plume, it's going to be
13 different. And it's going to be going in the
14 right direction. First of all, it's not going
15 to be going in any direction. It's going to be
16 staying where it is and getting smaller.
17 And that's the point. That's why we are
18 here. We are going to make some progress.
19 Been sitting on this for too long. Been
20 putting up with the status quo for too long.
21 We needed action. So complicated plan,
22 complicated science, simple solution. Get out
23 there and do something about it. So that is
24 what we are going to do. Now Bill will take a
25 few questions. I know some people want to

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2 stand up and make a few remarks. So again, I
3 will try to answer the questions the best we
4 can, and thanks again for coming.
5 MR. FONDA: Once again, thank you for
6 your cooperation during the presentation. I
7 have about 35 cards so, as I said earlier,
8 that's about three minutes per comment and
9 two questions per questioner. I will call
10 out the first three shortly. Again, we can
11 let people make additional comments at this
12 time. I am thinking we may not have that
13 time, so if you could follow the limits that
14 I suggested, I would appreciate that. After
15 two speakers, I am going to call the next
16 three speakers so we can save time in
17 transitioning. We do have a court reporter
18 who is recording the comments, so it will be
19 an official part of the record. So
20 occasionally I may look over at her to make
21 sure she is able to keep up with the comments
22 that are being made. Again, your comments
23 are important and they are the official part
24 of the record. So I will hold up a sign when
25 it looks like you are hitting the

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2 three-minute mark. Hopefully everybody can
3 keep to that limit.
4 The first person I am going to call is
5 Michael LiPetri, next is Assemblyman John
6 Mikulon, and the next is the commissioner of
7 the Bethpage Water District, John -- and the
8 handwriting, I am sorry, I can't read it. And
9 the assemblyman will lead us in the pledge,
10 which I neglected to do at the start.
11 MR. LiPETRI: Thank you. If everyone
12 can please stand and join me in the Pledge of
13 Allegiance.
14 (Whereupon, the Pledge of Allegiance
15 took place.)
16 MR. LiPETRI: Good evening everybody. I
17 am New York State Assemblyman Michael
18 LiPetri. I represent portions of South
19 Farmingdale, Massapequa, Massapequa Park.
20 First and foremost I want to applaud the DEC,
21 DOH on creating a tremendous alternative. I
22 see we have Supervisor Saladino here. I
23 applaud your efforts in starting this study
24 back when you were an assemblyman. It is
25 great to see it come to fruition. I met with

1
2 Governor Cuomo and Commissioner Seggos up in
3 Albany about this issue.
4 This plume has become a cancer to Long
5 Island. Frankly, I am so happy to see what we
6 have today. We have a full mass flux
7 remediation, as well as containment as a
8 representative of the south southern portion of
9 Long Island. That is great to see that we are
10 going to have a containment of this plume
11 within the fourth coming time. One of my
12 biggest critiques, I would say, is that time
13 frame. Five years was way too long. Many of
14 us have been waiting for 40 years, and the time
15 has come and we must get this remediation up
16 and running once and for all.
17 And Martin Brand is true and sincerely
18 says that the comments you hear today, they
19 will surely be taken into consideration. I had
20 an issue over in West Islip where DEC just did
21 that, and I thank you for that. So I
22 appreciate it. I hope you hear these words
23 that we must get this contained ASAP. I know I
24 spoke with Governor Cuomo to put this at the
25 forefront. It's fantastic and we have to get

1
2 this going. I know the Town of Oyster Bay,
3 Nassau County, we will be working in tangent
4 with each and every one of you on the state
5 level. I look forward to seeing this cleaned
6 up at the core. We must do that. We all must
7 be here today and we must continue pressing
8 forward and pressing to make sure this gets
9 cleaned up. This is not the end of this.
10 We continue forward, we work continually
11 with DEC, and I assure you I will be looking
12 forward to working with DEC and DOH. But
13 gentlemen, this a job well done. I read
14 through the 400 page, the feasibility study.
15 This report is highly detailed. You guys
16 exhausted me and kept me up late at night, but
17 it was well worth it. I just want to applaud
18 you and say that I can speak for the residents
19 of Farmingdale, Massapequa and Massapequa Park.
20 And thank you, I appreciate it. Thank you
21 everybody.
22 MR. FONDA: The next speaker is
23 Assemblyman John Mikulon.
24 MR. MIKULON: Thank you. I am New York
25 State Assemblyman John Mikulon and I

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2 represent the Bethpage area. I must
3 represent a lot of you here in this room, and
4 I am not only -- I cannot only represent you
5 but I am actually a resident of Bethpage. I
6 grew up in the Bethpage Water District,
7 bought a house with my wife. So I live right
8 here and in the Bethpage Water District.
9 Each every day I am committed to cleaning up
10 the plume. And frankly I heard about this
11 since I have been a child. This is something
12 that should have been cleaned up back then.
13 So I am going to be committed.
14 I must say I actually work with Martin on
15 behalf of a resident of Bethpage. They were
16 testing the water and it was going to affect
17 his business. I called him up, we looked into
18 this situation; they were able to move the
19 testing site a few feet over. It doesn't
20 affect his business and, actually, we are
21 receiving better results. So together we are
22 going to get this done. We are going to
23 remediate. And the only thing that I have to
24 say is, you know, I want to make sure I am
25 going to be committed that this cannot be put

1
2 on the back burner. You know, we need to keep
3 working towards this because so many times this
4 has been at the forefront and then it died
5 down. We can't let that happen and we have to
6 hold the Navy and Grumman responsible. Thank
7 you.
8 MR. FONDA: Next speaker is John
9 Goomatoz, followed by Mike Boufis, Town of
10 Oyster Bay Supervisor Joe Saladino and Stan
11 Carey.
12 MR. GOOMATOZ: I am Michael, the
13 superintendent of Bethpage Water. I want to
14 thank everyone for coming tonight and showing
15 your support for this plan. I want to thank
16 the DEC, the health department, of course
17 USGS. This is a huge milestone for the
18 residents of Bethpage in this community. As
19 you all know, we have been fighting this
20 battle and we have been on the frontline
21 since the mid-'70s. We will comment on this
22 plan as we do every time.
23 The biggest question I got up for the
24 first two hours is, "What is Mike going to
25 say?" I mean we are going to comment. We want

1
2 to make sure that the residents of Bethpage are
3 taken care of, our community is taken care of.
4 We agree it's long overdue. We agree we don't
5 want to see south Farmingdale, Massapequa water
6 go through what Bethpage goes through. So we
7 are all for stopping the plume. We are going
8 to hold Martin and the DEC to the fire. And we
9 do. I have argued with most of the regulators
10 in here. Nothing personal, it's business. The
11 bottom line is you come in our town, you have
12 to deal with us. And that is where we sit
13 right now. Thank you very much and I look
14 forward to an expedited cleanup.
15 MR. SULLIVAN: Good evening. My name is
16 John Sullivan. I am a commissioner of
17 Bethpage and I am here tonight with two other
18 commissioners, Teri Black and John Goomatoz.
19 We ask the residents of Bethpage for a lot.
20 We ask them for increased taxes, increased
21 rates, and basically we ask you to come out
22 tonight and stand with us. This is a
23 monumental change in the way we are mediating
24 this plume. It may not happen over night. A
25 lot of us probably won't be here, but the

1
2 best part of the plan is it's for the next
3 generation. We hope this cleanup comes out
4 and works out for us. We have traveled a
5 long road and it's come to an end. Thank you
6 very much.
7 MR. FONDA: There is a slight change in
8 order. Commissioner Teri Black from the
9 Bethpage Water District.
10 MS. BLACK: Good evening everybody. I
11 am Teri Black, Bethpage Water Commissioner.
12 I am a lifelong Bethpage resident, third
13 generation, and I have been involved in this
14 situation my whole life. I would also like
15 to add to what my fellow Commissioner John
16 Sullivan had said. We have been at this for
17 a very, very long time, and I do applaud and
18 I thank the governor, the DEC and all of our
19 elected officials who will work very hard
20 with us.
21 Every journey starts with a single step
22 and that step is tonight. We really need the
23 support. We need to actually let our voices be
24 heard to the DEC that this is the plan for
25 Bethpage and as everyone is a sentiment

1
2 tonight, we cannot let up. We need to continue
3 with this, and we thank you and we thank the
4 DEC.
5 MR. FONDA: Next speaker is town
6 supervisor.
7 MR. SALADINO: I have some prepared
8 remarks because this is too important and I
9 want to make sure we get this right. Pleased
10 that we started with the Pledge of Allegiance
11 because we are all proud Americas. But it
12 illustrates an important point, that Bethpage
13 is filled with proud Americans. We
14 understand our commitment to America and the
15 armed service, to our veterans who we thank
16 for being here, including veterans of the
17 United States Navy. We support the United
18 States Navy. We support our country. We pay
19 our federal taxes. And I want to make the
20 point very clear, illustrate that to the
21 United States Navy and to Grumman that they
22 have a responsibility back to us.
23 So I am proud -- most of you know me. I
24 am Joe Saladino. I am the new supervisor of
25 the Town of Oyster Bay for these two years, but

1
2 I am proud to stand with you tonight. After
3 decades of testing and modeling and calling for
4 the complete remediation, we are here tonight
5 to finally start seeing the progress of
6 designing and building the full remediation of
7 the Grumman Navy plume take shape.
8 As supervisor of the Town of Oyster Bay,
9 Americas third largest township, I have the
10 responsibility of looking out for the well
11 being of all 300,000 of our residents of this
12 town and especially the residents of Bethpage.
13 The good people of this community have lived
14 with this environmental crisis for far too
15 long. The customers of our water district and
16 especially Bethpage Water District have been
17 burdened with the cost associated with this
18 plume and have dealt with the anxiety of
19 wondering if our water is safe. That's a
20 problem to have that anxiety. But our water
21 district has worked very hard to ensure that
22 it's safe at the tap.
23 We live in America, the greatest nation in
24 the world, and clean, safe and affordable
25 drinking water should be seen as a right and

1
2 not a privilege. So it's only right to thank
3 those who have been helping us all along the
4 way, including Superintendent Mike Boufis and
5 the dedicated commissioners of the Bethpage
6 Water District, John Sullivan, John Goomatoz
7 and Theresa Black. They have worked tirelessly
8 to protect water at the tap and deal with the
9 enormous expenses associated with delivering
10 this life-sustaining resource.
11 It's also proper to thank the
12 superintendents and commissioners of the
13 surrounding water districts, who have been
14 engaged, helpful and steadfast partners in
15 finding this solution. We thank Governor Cuomo
16 and the new leadership of the New York State
17 Department of Environmental Conservation,
18 including Commissioner Seggos and Deputy
19 Commissioner Martin Brand who has come here
20 over and over again to Long Island to deal with
21 this. And we thank you for believing in us as
22 we have brought up this issue for more than a
23 decade.
24 We began to call for the complete
25 remediation of the hotspots here in Bethpage

1
2 and halting the migrating of the plume going
3 back to 2004, when I was first elected to the
4 New York State Assembly. Representing parts of
5 Bethpage and community south, we made it our
6 priority to bring attention to the hardships
7 faced by Bethpage and the concerns of others
8 for far too long. As a member of the New York
9 State Assembly Environmental Conservation
10 Committee, I have relentlessly advocated for
11 this environmental cleanup which at first fell
12 on death ears.
13 When Governor Cuomo took office I found a
14 partner who was willing to listen. His
15 decision to change the leadership at the DEC
16 was monumental and our community thanks you
17 from the bottom of our hearts. As many of you
18 are aware, chemical contaminations have been
19 leeching from the site at which Grumman and the
20 Navy built war machines to keep America free.
21 Those operations date back to 1939. As a
22 legacy byproduct of these operations, the
23 dangerous chemicals, you have heard it all
24 tonight, DCE, TCE, 1,4-dioxane have been
25 entering and contaminating our aquifer system.

1
2 At first the contamination got to the
3 upper glacial aquifer and then to the Magothy
4 aquifer, from which Long Island derives all of
5 our drinking water. These contaminants
6 continue to permeate through the lenses for
7 years and the plume grew and grew and grew. In
8 the 70 years since the defense industry began
9 to operate on this site, the plume, as per the
10 latest report, two point one miles wide and
11 over four miles long, reached depths of some
12 800 and even 900 feet, the same height as a New
13 York City skyscraper.
14 The plume has already impacted 11 public
15 water supply wells with at least 16
16 uncontaminated wells in its lethal path. Today
17 is the culmination of the collaboration that
18 quite frankly I undertook with our water
19 districts with our experts, as well as
20 thousands of residents who signed petitions,
21 and we thank you all for signing those
22 petitions and staying in support all along. We
23 set out to prove that there was scientific data
24 to support that this immense plume could indeed
25 be contained and the contaminants fully

1
2 removed.
3 To do just that, I as your state
4 assemblyman drafted and passed the legislation
5 in Albany to scientifically define the methods
6 of parameters for remediating this plume,
7 especially through the hotspot treatments here
8 in Bethpage, as well as the hydraulic
9 containment. In 2017 that report was released
10 confirming the feasibility that the technology
11 will work to clean it up once and for all and
12 do it right. Passage of this legislation and
13 the resulting report are acknowledged on page
14 one of the DEC's report and amended record of
15 decision as the reason we are here today.
16 On page one it states the remodeling
17 options of this report was completed and
18 provided to the New York State legislature in
19 accordance with A9492 Saladino, and that was
20 the number of the bill that was passed into law
21 and signed, and it was signed into law
22 December 2014, after many years of struggling
23 in Albany to get that passed.
24 Today we provide testimony following the
25 second report, which built on the first one and

1
2 describes the specifications needed to decide
3 this infrastructure effectively. We applaud
4 the work of the DEC and are very grateful to
5 finally be at a place that some thought we
6 would never arrive, a place where now we are
7 picking up momentum. While we embrace your
8 findings of the options given, no further
9 action is not an option. We will have some
10 technical aspects that our experts will be
11 addressing directly with the DEC and we have
12 our attorneys and engineers from the Town of
13 Oyster Bay here this evening and they have been
14 working with me throughout this process. First
15 and foremost the timetable. Five years ago is
16 a very long time. And we applaud the DEC to
17 pick up the speed on that and we have had
18 conversations and a commitment tonight to all
19 of us, that you will do just that. We
20 understand that there are many loops to jump
21 and we and the town will be working with you
22 every step of the way.
23 It's very truly possible to get this done,
24 and we know that the DEC will make that happen.
25 This is the largest remediation project of this

1
2 kind anywhere in the nation, and it will take
3 an enormous effort from the state and local
4 levels to get through the process and the site
5 access, but we will work together, as we must,
6 to create the highest levels of collaboration,
7 cooperation and communication. Our
8 administration and the Town of Oyster Bay has
9 done just that, by working with the DEC, the
10 water district and everyone involved, to
11 provide locations for the installation and the
12 remediation infrastructure, while ensuring the
13 reduction of impact on our residents' quality
14 of life.
15 I would like to thank my other colleagues
16 and government, including Legislator Rose
17 Walker and Legislator Laura Schaefer -- both of
18 them are with us this evening -- as well as our
19 assembly members Michael LiPetri, John Mikulon,
20 whom you have heard from, Assemblyman Montesano
21 and everyone in local government and state
22 government, so that we continue to get this
23 done quickly. Our site must ensure that the
24 responsible parties, not homeowners, pay for
25 all of the past and the future costs associated

1
2 with remediation for Bethpage and especially
3 Bethpage, as well as south Farmingdale and all
4 the others affected, as well as those
5 communities in its path. And most importantly
6 we must continue to work together to provide
7 for the health, safety and welfare of our
8 residents.
9 Bethpage played a critical role in the
10 history of our nation and of the world. It was
11 the effort of the people in this community,
12 Grumman workers, the Navy servicemen and woman
13 and all of the Rosie the Riveters who helped to
14 win the worlds greatest war and also put an
15 American on the moon. Well, once again we are
16 at that momentous time in history, the history
17 of Bethpage, and we must act now and put those
18 remediations in place to protect every resident
19 in Bethpage. With the 75th anniversary of
20 D-Day and the 50th anniversary of landing on
21 the moon, efforts that came from the sweat and
22 tears of the residents of this town and the
23 residents of the Bethpage community. 2019 must
24 go down in history as the birth year for the
25 long overdue relief that Bethpage and our

1
2 surrounding communities deserve.
3 Our residents were there for America when
4 Lady Liberty needed us the most, and now we
5 call on you and the United States Navy and
6 Grumman to come to our aide to protect Rosie
7 the Riveter and this generation, as well as
8 future generations, by winning the war on
9 pollution and making the Grumman Navy plume
10 finally, and once in for all, for all a thing
11 of the past. I am Supervisor Joe Saladino and
12 we are committed to continue the process and
13 see that it gets done for you.
14 MR. FONDA: Next speaker is Stan Carey.
15 MR. CAREY: So I am Stan Carey, the
16 superintendent of the Massapequa Water
17 District. That truly is a tough act to
18 follow. Back in 2011, about eight years ago,
19 on a rainy night -- it may have been June, I
20 think -- many of us were here and we spoke in
21 opposition of the selected remedy -- I
22 believe it was for the OU-3 portion -- and
23 all the reasons we gave were the fluent
24 models, the increasing contamination levels,
25 just to name a few. We saw what the

1
2 struggles that the Bethpage Water District
3 was going through. We certainly did not want
4 to see that in Massapequa.
5 So fast forward to today, we have a whole
6 new staff and DEC who we are very thankful for;
7 Martin, Jason and Don, the hard work of HDR and
8 the USGS, and we have a new plan, alternative
9 5B, which the Massapequa Water District fully
10 supports. That alternative will certainly
11 prevent impacts to our public supply wells and
12 keep our water pure in Massapequa. So we would
13 just like to thank everyone for their hard work
14 and we, too, will submit official written
15 comments to the plan. But again, thank you and
16 please do your best to implement this in less
17 then five years. Thank you.
18 MR. FONDA: Next speaker is Nassau
19 County Legislator Rose Walker.
20 MS. WALKER: Thank you. And I am
21 speaking on behalf of myself and Legislator
22 Laura Schaefer who is right on the side
23 there. But thank you so much for the
24 presentation tonight. Legislator Schaefer
25 and I are committed and have been

1
2 continuously through this process.
3 Hicksville is my hometown. I border the
4 Bethpage community and certainly Bethpage is
5 my other hometown. My only wish is that you
6 could have been involved 30 years ago and
7 this would be done by now, so I thank you.
8 The water district here is absolutely
9 amazing. They make sure our residents stay
10 safe and they continue to do that, and we
11 will continue to work with them. God bless.
12 Thank you.
13 MR. FONDA: Thank you. We now have
14 reached the public section of our commenters.
15 The first person is John Joseph Budnick.
16 MR. BUDNICK: I am retired. I used to
17 be a Nassau County Assistant District
18 Attorney. I used to be special assistant to
19 the county board. I used to be a lot of
20 different things, now I am retired. I am
21 saying these things because I think they need
22 to be said to be followed up on the
23 presentations. Number one is your
24 discharging to southerly discharge basins. I
25 am not sure it might be more hydrically

1
2 correct and effective to discharge to
3 northern drainage patients because that way
4 the purified water could triple through the
5 system in order to try and expedite the
6 making of the entire horrible plumes into
7 something that is usable by everybody on our
8 county.
9 The other thing is I am worried about the
10 issue of the health questions that a number of
11 people in the Bethpage area, that attended a
12 number of these hearings, have asked me about.
13 I have spoken to New York State Department of
14 Health and been assured that there will be
15 health examinations and health investigations
16 for the people in or around the Bethpage
17 Community Park, people near the air stripping
18 stations that we have now and potentially will
19 be having in the future. They all need to be
20 monitored to make sure there is no health
21 [inaudible] near any of them. There needs to
22 be continuing concern and continuing follow-up
23 to make sure that everything goes as our
24 supervisor and the folks from the DEC have
25 said.

1
2 Mr. St. Germain here from something called
3 HDR, who I believe is an independent contractor
4 and independent person, has reviewed all of
5 these, and I believe you stand behind all of
6 them, and I hope that that continues and this
7 is not just left fallow. It's been left
8 fallow. I have gone back in the historical
9 records of the newspapers here in Bethpage and
10 Nassau County and noted that these complaints
11 about water supply here in the Bethpage area go
12 back to the 1940s. We can't allow any fallow
13 time. Into the future we have to stand behind
14 our town supervisor, the DEC, our county
15 legislators.
16 There is also another particular question,
17 very technical question. I see that we are
18 going to discharge some of the purified waters
19 into the Bethpage Park, and someone needs to
20 contact the New York State Park system
21 immediately and make sure that their counsel
22 doesn't indicate that there is a problem with
23 that, causing an alienation of state park land.
24 Thank you all very much for putting up with me.
25 Have a nice evening. God bless.

1
2 MR. BRAND: Thank you for your comments.
3 We certainly did look at infiltration and
4 whether we should put some of it there. Most
5 of the water, very large percentage of water,
6 would go on the northern part of recharge
7 basin at Bethpage State, and just to assure
8 you, I have been fully in conversations with
9 New York State Parks about what
10 infrastructure needs they might have and what
11 might work for them and actually create some
12 recreational opportunities as well. So we
13 have been talking with them as well.
14 MR. FONDA: The next speaker is Robert
15 Toman, and Gina McGovern right after that.
16 And if Gina could walk her way up too.
17 MR. TOMAN: Good evening, my name is Bob
18 Toman. I am a resident in North Seaford. I
19 live a little north of the median edge of the
20 plume. My concern was 18 million gallons a
21 day to pump out and return about 85 percent
22 of it seemed like a lot of gallons a day to
23 come out. So my basic concern was the
24 potential for undermining the support of the
25 ground above it. Of course that was before I

1
2 was introduced to hydraulic confinement and I
3 am not sure I fully understand it yet, and
4 hopefully my concerns are unfounded. But I
5 think that it's an item that at least should
6 be looked into or considered. Thank you.
7 MR. BRAND: So thank you for the
8 comment. We certainly mentioned a couple of
9 spots where we looked at what the potential
10 consequences of this pumping regime would be.
11 Like I said, we want to make sure we are
12 protecting wetlands and dewater any wells.
13 We did not create a salt water intrusion
14 situation. Ground movement, I think given
15 the depth of the plume and the proximity of
16 the geology and all of that, is not really a
17 concern, but thanks for the comments. We
18 will definitely indulge that.
19 MS. McGOVERN: Good evening. My name is
20 Gina McGovern. I moved to a house in the
21 north numbered streets directly south and
22 east of the Navy Grumman property 25, almost
23 26 years ego. And approximately 20 years ago
24 I started attending meetings and meetings and
25 meetings and meetings and more meetings. We

1
2 have attended meetings with the DEC. We have
3 attended meetings with the Navy. We have
4 attended meetings with -- well, no. Grumman
5 basically pretended we did not exist. We
6 attended meetings with everyone. So I came
7 into this just a little bit skeptical as you
8 could imagine, as I imagine many people in
9 this room did.
10 This seems like a wonderful plan and I
11 certainly hope it works, and I certainly hope
12 we are going to jump on it. My question really
13 is about time and money. My father always said
14 the hand that writes the checks writes the
15 rules. If we are asking the Navy and Grumman
16 to pay for it, do they get a say in how this
17 works?
18 MR. BRAND: So how it works is we put
19 this plan out there and we ask them to
20 implement it. If they want to implement it,
21 they have to sign a legal agreement saying
22 they are going to do that, they are committed
23 to that, and then we put a scope of work.
24 But DEC is not going to approve a scope of
25 work less than what we are proposing. I can

1
2 guarantee that.
3 MS. McGOVERN: That is question number
4 one. So the second question I guess is about
5 getting them to the table and getting them to
6 the table fast. People do things for fear,
7 love or money. Obviously Grumman stopped
8 loving Bethpage a while ago. As for money,
9 they rather not dig in their cushions and
10 pull out the money that they need. But that
11 is really all that's going to cost them, that
12 they pointed fingers for 20 something years
13 over there isn't excusable. And I certainly
14 obviously support the Navy. I am married to
15 a veteran. But they have done essentially
16 the same thing. It's been an awful lot of
17 tapdancing we have heard over the years. My
18 question is, how are you going to get them to
19 the table? What is the carrot; what is the
20 stick, and how fast will it happen? You say
21 things like quickly. Please quantify for us.
22 MR. BRAND: Well, we did come to the
23 table by doing good science, good engineering
24 work, we have defensible product. We
25 generated information in the case of new

1
2 information that indicates that the correct
3 remedies they are pursuing are no longer
4 protective within the larger goals of the
5 project and we get them to come to the table.
6 And we have significant enforcement authority
7 and our state superfund law, that once we go
8 through this process -- and that's why this
9 is really important that public comment
10 periods are maintained and we have these
11 comment periods with full transparency on
12 what project we are proposing here. So we
13 need all those legal marks because there is a
14 state law -- there is a state finance law
15 that requires us to ask the responsible party
16 to pay for this. It's protection for you all
17 so we don't just spend state superfund money
18 right away and the state taxpayer dollars.
19 I have to ask them to do this work and
20 they have to say no before I can submit state
21 resources. The comment period ends July 7th,
22 the plan right now. So very shortly thereafter
23 we will come out with a formal remedy and then
24 that discussion and that demand will make the
25 responsible parties.

1
2 MS. McGOVERN: I understand you mean
3 shortly. Are we talking three months, two
4 months, six months? Can we get some kind of
5 a time frame? Our comment ends July 7th and
6 shortly?
7 MR. BRAND: Late summer.
8 MR. FONDA: Next three speakers are
9 Susie Spinoto, Sandra D'Arcangelo and Edward
10 Olmsted.
11 MS. SPINOTO: Susan Spinoto, 7th Street,
12 south side. I grew up in Bethpage on and
13 off. Back in 1990s I learned about the plume
14 because there was a spill in Farmingdale. I
15 went from the frying pan into the fire when I
16 moved back home to Bethpage. When we moved
17 here in 2004 I believe it was, there was a
18 ton of meetings, what we were going to do
19 with the Grumman site. They said they were
20 going to put low income housing, which I knew
21 they could not do, but we played the game and
22 they came back and said, "Guess what, we are
23 not going to do the low income housing
24 because we can't put those houses on the
25 poisonous land," which I already knew because

1
2 of Farmingdale.
3 So since I moved here, my girlfriend's
4 dogs have been having cancer, had to be put
5 down. Tons of people I know, I have gone to
6 wakes because they got cancer. I always said
7 no, not me, not my family, not my friends, but
8 not anymore, because in October, I got
9 diagnosed with breast cancer and so did my
10 niece. I had my surgery, double mastectomy, my
11 niece is going on July 8th, the day after we
12 are allowed to put our information in. She is
13 40, I turned 60. No trip, no party. I was in
14 two doctor offices on my 60th birthday. She is
15 having a much harder time than I am. So I pray
16 for all our pink sisters and brothers and I
17 hope that you guys can ask, I am begging you to
18 please tell us -- I know some of these
19 questions were answered, but how long are we
20 going to have to wait before you fix this? I
21 know the water is supposed to be good, but
22 there is too many people. I had a cluster in
23 my breast and there is clusters in Bethpage
24 with cancer.
25 Also, when you clean the contaminants,

1
2 200,000 contaminants are being taken out of the
3 water. Where are you actually dumping the
4 chemicals; are you putting it in Greenwood Lake
5 where we go during the summer; are you putting
6 in the ocean so we can't swim there? What are
7 you going to do with all of those contaminants
8 that you are taking the poison out and putting
9 them someplace? They can't just be here. One
10 last thing I never would have been able to talk
11 like this back in 1990s when I found out about
12 the chemicals and the plume and the poisons. I
13 never would have been able to talk about this
14 when I moved here in 2004, when I was going to
15 the meetings and dreaming about the wonderful
16 things we were going to put on Grumman's land.
17 But since October I got a set and I say what I
18 say because it's got to get taken care of. I
19 don't want my kids dying and I don't want to
20 put my dogs down. So now that we know that
21 Long Island's water is one of the worst waters,
22 yes, Bethpage it might have been best tasting,
23 but it was worse and it's bad for us. It
24 wasn't and it's not best tasting anymore
25 either. So something has got to happen. Thank

1
2 you.
3 MR. BRAND: So thank you for your
4 comments. First of all the water -- as we
5 mentioned before since I think the early
6 detections in 1975, all the water provided in
7 the distribution system in Bethpage and it is
8 tested, treated and approved. The Department
9 of Health, the state level on the local level
10 review all those results, and I can assure
11 you that Bethpage Water District, as well as
12 the other surrounding districts, provide you
13 with water that meets all applicable
14 standards that are out there, and that's been
15 the case for a long time. It's contaminated
16 before it comes into the treatment plant, but
17 once it leaves that treatment plant, it meets
18 all applicable standards.
19 In terms of the contaminants that you
20 talked about discharge, it was about 24
21 contaminants in the plume that we have
22 identified. The 200,000 number was the number
23 of data points and samples and information
24 points that we used in the model. But there
25 was about 24 contaminants. When this system is

1
2 built and constructed, there will be some
3 number of treatment plants. I think right now
4 the plan is five. And it's going to treat that
5 18 million gallons of the water per day.
6 Again, all that water will be treated down to
7 the most stringent levels. So that water comes
8 out of those treatment plants. It is going to
9 be clean water, safe for all normal uses and
10 purposes, and it is going to be discharged
11 right back into the aquifer for the most part,
12 or use for irrigation purposes or habitat
13 enhancements in Massapequa Creek. So it's
14 going to be all right here.
15 At this point we kind of skipped over John
16 Goomatoz from the Bethpage Water District. I
17 would like to see if John wants to come up and
18 say a few words.
19 MR. GOOMATOZ: I am going to make this
20 quick. I am here to ask certain people to
21 rise and stand, the people every day that
22 guide your water. South Farmingdale,
23 Massapequa superintendents, our water
24 district Bethpage, all our workers stand
25 right now so you guys can be recognized. I

1
2 am going to tell you a short story. I know
3 Bethpage water is known to be the
4 contaminant, but in 1976 it wasn't Bethpage
5 water that was contaminated, it was Grumman.
6 Sal Greco 60-year fireman was our supervisor.
7 In 1976 when Grumman was contaminated and
8 people were drinking out of the water
9 fountain. Sal Greco, he was the guy that got
10 us in 1976 to realize that there was an issue
11 in Bethpage that started back in 1932. Sal,
12 I ask you to stand up.
13 I want to thank the DEC, the governor, all
14 the officials here. But I have one thing to
15 say, today is June 10th, June 10th. This is a
16 new day in history for us 40 years. Although
17 people have helped us and want to say they
18 helped us, we will see who the real people that
19 help us are starting tomorrow. We lived in
20 this, our Bethpage residents, Massapequa
21 residents and south Farmingdale residents lived
22 this 24/7. I want the other people to come
23 here and support us and say we are Bethpage
24 guys, and that's it.
25 MS. D'ARCANGELO: Good evening. My name

1
2 is Sandra D'Arcangelo and I am with the
3 restoration advisory board for the Navy
4 Bethpage site. As we all know, our only
5 drinking water source comes from the aquifer
6 beneath our feet. So my question is why
7 isn't some of this very expensive treated
8 drinking water standard water being aimed
9 back to our drinking water supply, especially
10 since we do blending of water, and other
11 areas in the country would be using that
12 water immediately as their drinking water?
13 MR. BRAND: Well, that's a great
14 question. We have looked at that actually,
15 and frankly it's because we want to get
16 municipalities and water districts out of the
17 business of remediating legacy pollution
18 sites.
19 MS. D'ARCANGELO: But it would be
20 remediated already.
21 MR. BRAND: I understand, but we don't
22 want this municipalities and all of that,
23 first of all, to incur the cost. First of
24 all we have to constantly -- as you know
25 today, there is a number of people in this

1
2 room that still think they are drinking water
3 that is not treated and still contaminated.
4 And we thought it would better to use that
5 water for aquifer restoration, habitat
6 enhancement, irrigation and recharge rather
7 than try to put it back into the distribution
8 system because we just want to give everyone
9 here that certainty, that they are not
10 drinking water from the Navy Grumman plume.
11 You guys have done that for long enough. We
12 want to get you out of that plume, out of
13 that situation. And you know, we have been
14 having discussions with Mike Lewis and his
15 commissioners about how we can help you
16 continue your campaign, your efforts so far,
17 define new alternate water supplies that are
18 outside the plume, that support that for
19 sure. We want to help that effort. So I
20 think we just -- we did not even want to go
21 down that road. From an engineering
22 standpoint it might make sense, but I think
23 just from a standpoint of frankly people that
24 live here, getting up in the morning would be
25 certain and be happy that they are out of the

1
2 plume and the plume is no longer impacting
3 them. Even though we know we are treating
4 the water and everybody is getting clean
5 drinking water, we just want to be out of the
6 plume, out of that business.
7 MR. OLMSTED: My name is Ed Olmsted. I
8 am also restoration advisory board member. I
9 would like to know why you are treating
10 15 percent of the water and putting it in
11 Massapequa Creek where it's all connected and
12 going to end up in the Great South Bay; why
13 spend the money doing that?
14 MR. BRAND: Well, so we consulted. So
15 when we did our analysis to determine the
16 potential harmful consequences of pumping
17 that much water in the aquifer, we also
18 looked at some of the service water bodies
19 around to see if there was some need or some
20 habitat enhancement. They indicated
21 Massapequa Creek is impaired, certainly for
22 large portions of its reach, and it also has
23 flow issues and some other water quality
24 issues. So one of our recommendations now is
25 to put some of that treated water into

1
2 Massapequa Creek, help the flow, help the
3 overall water quality, increase aquatic
4 habitat, which could not only enhance
5 Massapequa Creek itself, but also the South
6 Bay as well. So that's where we came up with
7 that.
8 MR. FONDA: Next speakers are Richard
9 Schary, Lisa Schary.
10 MR. SCHARY: Hello all, Richard Schary
11 and I am president defense of Massapequa
12 Preserve. There are about 500 members and we
13 support the plan and there are some portions
14 that I want to warn some people about. The
15 reason the creek is impaired is because the
16 six million dollars the county spent five
17 years ago to put a new system in hasn't had a
18 pump. Their pump was hit on Sunrise Highway.
19 They can't get a spare part and have been
20 waiting five years for a new pump. If the
21 pump was fixed, the creek would be a lot
22 better. I am just warning you of that.
23 Massapequa Preserve has always been a very
24 exciting spot. We have had unfortunately a
25 series of two incidents there having worked

1
2 with police for 20 years, the police and I are
3 very satisfied that Massapequa Preserve in the
4 last 20 years has not had, except for those two
5 incidents, a serious crime. I just want to say
6 that the height of the preserve, itself, is
7 good for everybody to get into. And I want to
8 show you one more thing. The creek that the
9 water flows into, you have to watch out because
10 there is studies that show that there is
11 pollution and some are Bethpage containment
12 areas, and that pollution may be radioactive.
13 And this committee has to watch for radioactive
14 pollution and could not possibly show up in
15 radioactive creek and contaminate the water.
16 Otherwise, we support the preserve.
17 However, when you fill up the preserve with the
18 water, please make sure you don't add
19 17 million gallons a day. That would equal
20 over one point seven trillion gallons over 200
21 years, which is what you had been proposing.
22 So please make sure you don't overflow the
23 preserve because Sunrise Highway already floods
24 right now in heavy storms, and the next heavy
25 storm it will flood and the homeowners who live

1
2 on Lake Shore Drive are going to go crazy
3 trying to figure out where the water came from
4 and have to look out their windows and see it
5 rising towards their houses. Thank you.
6 MS. SCHARY: Hello. I just want to say
7 a short statement. First of all, I want to
8 thank all of you for coming tonight. My
9 husband and I have been involved with the
10 environment over, I would say, two decades at
11 least, and I am a glamma, and I want you to
12 know something. We were involved with
13 liberty. We worked very hard with our local
14 representatives. Many of them are here
15 tonight. We worked with the community, with
16 the DEC. We worked with the government. I
17 am also a military grad. My father gave 25
18 years to the strategic air command. So I
19 know that they can be forced into doing the
20 right thing, and you see what they got in
21 Farmingdale and other things, we know a lot
22 of communities are suffering. There are
23 clusters, there are problems that we can't
24 prove right now, but if we don't do
25 something, then we can't stop it from

1
2 affecting our future. I want everyone to be
3 able to enjoy the preserve and all of our
4 Massapequa Creek.
5 We have a documentary that we did. We
6 show how it started, and we want you to know
7 that you can all make a difference and you can
8 make this happen. We deserve it. You pay
9 enough in taxes. We have elected the best
10 people in the world to represent us, and we
11 want our DEC to work with our local residents,
12 and I want them to be notified, if you are
13 going to get a well in your neighborhood, you
14 should know about it. If you are trying to
15 sell your home, what does it look like if they
16 pull up with the trucks and they start digging
17 in front of your house? The value of your home
18 is affected by anything that happens of this
19 nature. So we have got to put all of you in
20 charge. You are all the eyes and ears of this
21 project. And this is just the beginning, you
22 have got a long hall to go. But we are here to
23 tell you that it can happen. Make it happen.
24 Thank you.
25 MR. FONDA: After this speaker I have

1
2 ten more cards and about 20 more minutes to
3 get through them. So if the remainder
4 speakers can be as brief as possible.
5 MS. ESPOSITO: Good evening. My name is
6 Adrionne Esposito. I am the executive
7 director of citizens campaign for the
8 environment. First off I would like to
9 really wholeheartedly thank the DEC for this
10 cleanup plan. Finally we have a plan that
11 prioritizes public health over the Navy's
12 budget. There is a concept that the Navy has
13 yet to wrap their mind around. So this a
14 very critical plan. With that in mind, I do
15 want to make couple of comments. The first
16 is that we appreciate that 85 percent of the
17 water will be recharged into the ground and
18 15 percent will be used to help the
19 Massapequa Creek. I remember the Navy's plan
20 where 100 percent of the water was going to
21 go into the Massapequa Creek which was just
22 simply a bizarre and thoughtless plan.
23 Also, one of the things we are concerned
24 about is even with a new plan given to the old
25 God doesn't give us enough confidence that it

1
2 will be implemented correctly. And I know that
3 a previous speaker spoke about this, but I
4 think one of the things you could do in this
5 plan is put in this plan how you will hold the
6 Navy accountable. Will there be benchmarks of
7 success? Will there be goals that you want the
8 Navy to reach, and at what timetables will you
9 be able to do that? After all, how would we
10 know if you are holding the Navy to success or
11 not? I think it would be good also for the
12 public to understand what are the timelines,
13 what are the goals, and what are the
14 expectations of the Navy and Grumman, so that
15 not only you, but the public can hold them
16 accountable to achieving this cleanup and
17 achieving this success as well.
18 And the reason that is important is I
19 don't know about you, you are very beautiful.
20 But I am going to be very old in 110 years from
21 now. So the more we can front load this, the
22 better off we are. So, for instance, I think
23 also it would be a reasonable expectation for
24 you to put in the plan because you already
25 stated this, that you can implement the

1
2 cleanup, putting the wells in two point five
3 years and not five years. At this point every
4 year counts. So if we could shorten that
5 timeline within the plan, that helps us also.
6 Last two things I want to mention is also
7 radium. The groundwater cleanup plant
8 dismisses or does not discuss the issue of
9 radium. I want to tell you why we believe
10 that's a big flaw in this. That's because we
11 took the time to look at what is the average
12 radium levels here in Nassau County and also
13 across Long Island. So we looked at three
14 consecutive years of drinking water reports
15 that are provided by the water districts across
16 Nassau and Suffolk County. In Nassau alone we
17 looked at the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 50 water
18 reports spanning 30 water supplies, and what we
19 found is the average for radium 226 and 228 is
20 1.99 picocuries per liter. That is the Nassau
21 County average.
22 In the plume they have reached as high as
23 six and seven and eight picocuries per liter
24 and dismissed it as background levels. The
25 data shows that not to be true, that it is way

1
2 above background levels. So we also agree with
3 some of the other comments I have heard at the
4 last hearing, which is that radium 226 and 228
5 should not be readily dismissed and it should
6 be looked at further and, if warranted,
7 included in as a contaminant of concern and in
8 the plan.
9 Last thing quickly, also the PCB
10 remediation and the soil, I understand this is
11 a groundwater remediation plan, however to
12 leave PCBs in soil, doing the soil cleanup, we
13 think could be a problem. So I did not see
14 anything in the plan. As you know, the soil is
15 going to be remediated 30 feet down, but
16 however, the contamination of the PCBs goes
17 into the groundwater, which is 50 feet down.
18 So as we know, PCBs do move very slowly and
19 they bond very well with the soil, but even EPA
20 documents that PCBs do move -- I will bet
21 slowly -- but they do move in groundwater. So
22 what we don't want to do is leave another
23 problem for tomorrow that we could have
24 resolved today. So we would like to see
25 something in the plan, but at least monitoring

1
2 the PCBs and see if there is a need to
3 remediate them as well as part of this process.
4 But overall, I do want to say again we are so
5 appreciative of finally having a plan and we
6 are really thankful for your work and all your
7 efforts. Thank you so much.
8 MR. FONDA: Again, I am going to try to
9 get everybody in as possible. Bill Pavone,
10 Michael Camisa and Ashley Flores.
11 MR. PAVONE: My name is Bill Pavone. I
12 am a new kid on the block, being that I only
13 lived in north Seaford for 23 years and I
14 have been directly affected by the water
15 contamination for last four or five years.
16 We thank both the elective officials for
17 making this happen. Without them this would
18 still be just paperware. We thank the New
19 York State Department of Environmental
20 Conservation, Department of Health, who
21 worked tirelessly over the last several years
22 to make this happen. Now what I ask all of
23 you to do, everyone in this audience, make
24 your words known. Your comments matter more
25 than mine, more than these guys, the

1
2 residents of Bethpage, Plainview, Massapequa,
3 Seaford, Levittown, Town of Hempstead, Town
4 of Oyster Bay all matter. We need your help
5 to make this happen. Thank you.
6 MR. BRAND: First of all, the plan
7 doesn't dismiss radium. We have been
8 investigating radium for the last couple of
9 years as well. We continue to investigate
10 any and all information we get about the use
11 of radium nuclides that may be in Grumman,
12 and these are some new allegations that we
13 are looking into. I will say that, you know,
14 that list of contaminants in the plan is not
15 a stagnant list. You all have heard issues
16 about emergent contaminants. Certainly if
17 radium -- as we do our design and look at the
18 groundwork characteristics -- if radium is an
19 issue, we will accommodate for that in the
20 plan. So if there is radium that needs to be
21 treated, we will treat for radium. So it's
22 not going to be dismissed. We take broad
23 scans. We don't just sample for the
24 contaminant concerns. We look for several
25 hundred compounds when we take samples. So

1
2 we will certainly factor any and all
3 contaminants that we find in the plume and
4 then factor that in our plans for treatment.
5 MS. CAMISA: Hi. My name is Matthew
6 Camisa. I have been a resident of Massapequa
7 Park my entire life. I live there and I grew
8 up in Massapequa Park. My personal interest
9 is really the quality of the land. The cost
10 of the cleanup for the next 110 years
11 estimates as being 584,665,000. I just
12 wanted to know if the recovery and the
13 recuperation of the preserve's creek has been
14 studied or investigated. I just want to make
15 sure that the environment, although it has
16 been a huge concern for all of us, that it is
17 actually being -- the awareness of it is
18 coming --
19 MR. BRAND: I am not sure the costs
20 associated with the treatment of the water
21 and any discharge in Massapequa Creek are
22 included in those numbers you quoted. I
23 don't know what else evaluation we did for
24 Massapequa Creek, other than look at the
25 habitat. We thought it was important enough

1
2 and we talked about the important natural
3 resources. It's important for the community
4 so we wanted to build that into the plan. If
5 you have any other particular concerns, you
6 know, let us know. We will make sure that
7 it's evaluated when we do the design for that
8 particular area.
9 MS. FLORES: My name is Ashley Flores.
10 I am a resident in Bethpage. As a community
11 member I think that it would be very
12 important to incorporate within the plan some
13 sort of formalized community advisory board
14 or something of the sort that could allow for
15 ongoing evaluation that not only holds these
16 plan organizers accountable throughout the
17 years that this plan is going to take, as
18 well as just keeping the public educated as
19 to what is going on throughout the whole
20 process.
21 MR. FONDA: The next three speakers are
22 Ann Kenna, Deborah Dombek and Warren Bavlowe.
23 MS. KENNA: Good evening. My name is
24 Ann Kenna and I am a lifelong resident, third
25 generation of Bethpage. I want to thank the

1
2 DEC for everything they are doing here. It's
3 greatly appreciated. It's been a long time
4 coming. I also want to thank the water
5 district for constantly working to keep our
6 water safe. My comments tonight are
7 something a little different. It's directed
8 at the negative press that has been coming
9 about because of this plume. This morning a
10 headline in Newsday once again confronted me.
11 The words "Bethpage Plume" in very large
12 letters stared at me from the newspaper. I
13 state empathically Bethpage and its residents
14 are not responsible for this devastation. I
15 am for those in a position to do this,
16 address this. Respect Bethpage. Identify
17 the responsible parties at every term. Tag
18 them with the correct monogram. It's the
19 Navy Grumman plume. I urge our local press,
20 especially Newsday to respect Bethpage and
21 its residents. Keep in mind, consider how
22 their negative headlines impact our
23 communities. Thank you.
24 MS. DOMBEK: Hello, I am Deborah Dombek.
25 I live at 57 Berkshire Road which is

1
2 northwest of the Bethpage Community Park and
3 my question is where do people go in the
4 community to get tested or evaluated to see
5 who has been damaged by this water? I have a
6 report here from April from my doctor, and I
7 have got many heavy metal contaminants. I
8 got aluminum, arsenic, barium, cadmium,
9 cesium, lead, mercury, tin. The highest
10 levels are the cesium and thallium, which may
11 be related to some sort of radiation which
12 someone mentioned to look into. They also
13 mentioned here that their dogs were getting
14 cancer. Many people in my neighborhood have
15 told me of cancer, especially women who
16 worked in the Grumman plant. And like I
17 said, even the dog, I spend $300 a month for
18 last year and the vets have given up on her.
19 They don't know what this is with this skin.
20 So my question is where do we go when we
21 think we have been damaged by this? You
22 know, you are saying about the next
23 generation, what about the people living here
24 now that are suffering? In the back there is
25 a table that says health consultation report,

1
2 but when you find out this is something they
3 did already and they already made the
4 determination, so where do we go now to find
5 out what to do when we feel we have been
6 wronged with these chemicals in our water?
7 MR. BRAND: What we look at is what
8 potentially people are getting exposed to.
9 We know what's coming out of the water pipes.
10 We know what Bethpage is putting into your
11 homes. That water does not contain the heavy
12 metals that you are talking about. Those are
13 things that the water district has to monitor
14 on a regular basis and we would know if those
15 were minerals that were getting into the
16 water. So it's extremely unlikely that the
17 water that you are drinking is the source of
18 the contaminants that your doctor is saying
19 are in your body. In terms of what you can
20 do to get tested or evaluated, again there is
21 procedures that the Department of Health can
22 take, but we are going to first want to know
23 whether people are being exposed. And again,
24 we know with relative assurance that people
25 are not being exposed to contaminants that

1
2 you mentioned in addition to the contaminates
3 that we know are in the groundwater. So it
4 is a tough question to answer right off the
5 bat. Again, we have to look at what the
6 facts are. We have to look at what the data
7 tells us about what people can possibly be
8 getting into their body at this point in
9 time.
10 MR. BAVLOWE: I am Warren Bavlowe. I
11 grew up in Bethpage on Wilson Lane, which was
12 about three blocks away from a well that was
13 being dug when I was in college. And for the
14 seven or eight years that I still lived there
15 that well was pumping and they were working
16 on it and we would ask them what was going on
17 and they were closed mouth about it. I grew
18 up there in the plume. I have cancer now and
19 I am in remission, but who knows where that
20 is going to go. Two, the cost must be born
21 by Grumman and the US Navy, not us. Three,
22 using Massapequa Creek, which I have fished
23 in, as a sewer, is not acceptable. It will
24 spread the plume to the south shore, and
25 pumping water into areas north of it sounds a

1
2 lot like fracking, and you know the talk
3 about fracking. And our governor said we are
4 not going to be doing it here in New York.
5 Number four, our real estate values have
6 dropped and will continue to fall for years.
7 Some Bethpage homeowners have been advised to
8 pave over their backyard to protect their
9 children. And five, this is a reelection
10 issue as much as health and financial issue.
11 If this is not resolved in a reasonable
12 amount time, we will not reelect you. Thank
13 you.
14 MR. BRAND: So I will try to answer a
15 couple of the questions that I have
16 information about. One is the Massapequa
17 Creek discharge. That water will be fully
18 treated to all applicable drinking water
19 standards. It would be water that is
20 perfectly acceptable to drink and cleaner
21 than the water that is already in Massapequa
22 Creek. So it would not be putting sewer
23 water in and it would not contribute to any
24 additional contamination.
25 MR. FONDA: The last four speakers are

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2 Maryann Herbert, Mark Romaine, Lila Factor
3 and Susan Hayes.
4 MR. ROMAINE: My parents bought their
5 house in Massapequa Park in 1955. I grew up
6 in Massapequa Preserve. On the stream areas
7 that I fished in and used to catch tadpoles
8 there are dried up. The pond they used to
9 skate on is dried up as well. A lot of
10 people here mentioned that the future is most
11 important here, and I absolutely agree.
12 However, it is also really important to
13 manage our fresh water resources. The main
14 thing about Long Island is that are the
15 largest sole source aquifer in the country.
16 The concern that I have here is that one of
17 the reasons we got here is because of
18 overstressing and overpumping aquifer. The
19 plan you are putting in place is to
20 overstress it even further. I thought this
21 woman here -- I don't know if she is a
22 hydrologist -- but I thought her question of
23 why wouldn't you be adding this to public
24 supply wells, it is not a point of getting
25 away from the plume. You are treating it

1
2 100 percent, there is nothing added to the
3 supply wells. As a matter of fact, if you
4 think about it this way, my real concern here
5 is that every time you pump a well in an
6 aquifer, you create something called a cone
7 of depression, meaning that all the water in
8 every direction around that pump is being
9 pulled down. If we think about dioxane, if
10 you do a simple web search, you will find
11 it's not just a local problem, it's a
12 national problem. There are so many
13 different ways it could be introduced to the
14 groundwater. And emergent contaminants have
15 become a very great deal because every few
16 years they are finding new ones. The concern
17 here is that 15, 25 years from now, there
18 might be other contaminants that have now be
19 identified that have pulled further down into
20 the aquifer because of the fact that we are
21 continuing to pump.
22 The issue here is that nitrogen as I
23 believe Mr. Saladino had mentioned, nitrogen
24 occurs in the upper aquifer. If you pump
25 aquifer a lot, you are going to draw more

1
2 nitrogen now into that aquifer. So the biggest
3 concern also is you mention about how it
4 absorbs in place. If we are pumping 900 feet
5 down, that same rule of the cone of depression
6 applies 900 feet down. You can absolutely
7 drastically affect the functions of the aquifer
8 overall.
9 The last thing I would say is that one of
10 the solutions you might want to consider is I
11 agree, as I said, with what this woman had to
12 say about it. But also 50 percent of the water
13 on Long Island is just a runoff. Previous
14 generations can be concerned about our
15 generations and realize that recharge matter.
16 Take a look at the sumps where you live. Are
17 there trees growing? Are they being maintained
18 by our county? No, they are not. So to me, if
19 I am looking at a situation where you are going
20 to be pumping out six billion gallons of water
21 annually over that amount, and it's going to be
22 100 percent pristine. It makes no sense to do
23 anything other than to supply it to these
24 people so that this way their own water
25 services won't be pumping out as much as they

1
2 currently are. If you think about it,
3 17 billion gallons a day. The most water ever
4 pumped out by Massapequa Water District a day
5 was about 18 million gallons. So there is no
6 reason why Plainview, Farmingdale, Bethpage
7 couldn't use this water. And as a result, you
8 would be retaining a lot more of this water for
9 future generation, for future use. Thank you.
10 MS. HAYES: My name is Susan Hayes and I
11 am a Massapequa resident. I find it
12 encouraging that the New York State DEC
13 partnered with the USGS to hire professional
14 hydrogeologists to provide an objective
15 science of study to actualize the situation.
16 So what role will the USGS and HDR play
17 throughout this project and will expanded
18 assessment occur to continually be on top of
19 the potential change in the footprint of the
20 plume? Because it's extremely important
21 considering the relevance of the mapping that
22 you showed us this evening. And lastly I
23 agree with the woman who stated this should
24 no longer be called the Bethpage Plume. It
25 should be Navy Grumman Plume. And my

1
2 reasoning for that is I just came from
3 Massapequa and I belong to a book club. I am
4 active in my community and I have a lot of
5 friends. I went to a meeting one night after
6 coming to a meeting in Massapequa where there
7 were a handful of people, and I said, "Guys,
8 do you believe what is happening with that
9 Bethpage Plume?" They said, "What? It's in
10 Bethpage." I am like all right. It's
11 absolutely not. It's like headed our way.
12 It's in Massapequa, it's in Seaford. It's
13 not the Bethpage Plume. This is our water
14 and it's a result of Navy and Grumman and it
15 has nothing to do with the town. So labeling
16 it a town because it's located there is a
17 misconception because people -- I know there
18 are a lot of intelligent people out there,
19 but it doesn't mean you are aware. So it is
20 mislabeling and I was wondering if maybe we
21 could work on that a little because maybe
22 this room would be packed and everyone would
23 realize the seriousness of the situation.
24 MR. BRAND: I learned that lesson I
25 think the first day I came down. So you will

1
2 notice every single piece of paper that we
3 put out here today and every single slide
4 calls it the Navy Grumman Plume. There is no
5 mention of the Bethpage Plume anywhere in the
6 documents. We are sensitive to that. Yes,
7 our partnership with HDR and USGS has been
8 nothing sort of fantastic. These guys work
9 very hard with us. Our relationship with HDR
10 is we have contracts with them and we
11 certainly love to work with them and want to
12 keep working with them in the future. So we
13 will see how that works out moving forward.
14 USGS we work with in a number of different
15 ways on Long Island. We cooperate with them
16 on the larger Long Island groundwater study
17 that you have all heard about. They do
18 different monitoring programs and certainly
19 do fantastic scientific research in the area
20 water quality as well as in other areas. So
21 we support them financially in some ways and
22 we certainly would love to keep working with
23 them moving forward on this project and could
24 not agree more.
25 MS. FACTOR: Hi. My name is Lila

1
2 Factor. I live in Massapequa Park. I am
3 also an environmental attorney. I work for
4 Napoli Shkolnik which is a law firm which is
5 suing other [inaudible] on behalf of the
6 residents of Bethpage. I have a lot of
7 comments that I will make. You have looked
8 in this study and all the previous studies
9 that a lot of groundwater levels and the
10 impacts on water districts and supply wells.
11 But other than the testing of a few
12 properties right near the south fence of the
13 Navy site many years ago, no one has ever
14 offered testing on private properties to look
15 at what is in the soil, what is in the air
16 that is coming up from the plumes through the
17 soil vapor into the homes. So that is one
18 missing link. If you are going to spend more
19 than half a billion dollars to address the
20 contamination, perhaps you should offer
21 something that every person here really wants
22 to know, how is this impacting my property,
23 my home?
24 Second thing is we have heard comments
25 from a lot of people here about the illnesses

1
2 they have suffered and their neighbors have
3 suffered. Well except for a very limited
4 survey that was done about ten years ago by New
5 York State Health Department in a 20-block area
6 right near the site, there has been no study,
7 no monitoring, no analysis of the health
8 impacts of these very toxic chemicals on the
9 people in this community. Now I know that the
10 New York State Health Department has just come
11 out with a plan. Not many people know about it
12 because apparently it has just been sent to
13 about 300 people so far, but I have been able
14 to follow the link today and look at this plan.
15 It mostly talks about the fact and looks at the
16 drinking water and says that, "Yes, the
17 drinking water would be a problem, but it's not
18 because it's filtered."
19 However, in the meantime, I know and you
20 know, and I think all of you here know, a lot
21 of people who live right on top of this plume
22 and have become seriously ill with cancer and
23 other illnesses that are linked to these
24 chemicals. So while the plan addresses the
25 groundwater, there has got to be a study of

1
2 plan for funds monitoring and compensation
3 offered to the people who have already been
4 made sick.
5 MR. FONDA: Thanks. We have now reached
6 the end of your meeting. We did have a 9:30
7 time for ending this meeting. I want to
8 thank you all for being respectful throughout
9 the meeting. Remember the comment period
10 goes to the 7th of next month. They will go
11 to Jason Pelton, and that information is in
12 the back. Thank you for your cooperation.
13 (Time noted: 9:40 p.m.)
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1
2 C E R T I F I C A T E
3
4 I, CHRISTINA FERRARO, a shorthand
5 reporter and Notary Public within and for the
6 State of New York, do hereby certify:
7 That the within statement is a true and
8 accurate record of the stenographic notes taken
9 by me.
10 I further certify that I am not related
11 to any of the parties to this action by blood
12 or marriage, and that I am in no way interested
13 in the outcome of this matter.
14
15
16
17
18 CHRISTINA FERRARO
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Exhibits

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$

$166
44:12

$300
44:13
109:17

1

1,060
25:10

1,4-dioxane
27:4
71:24

1.99
102:20

100
27:21
31:20
42:9
100:20
114:2
115:22

100-by-100
33:3

10th
92:15

11
21:23
72:14

110
57:5
58:19
101:20
106:10

12,000
42:25

14-inch
25:23

15
95:10
100:18
114:17

150
31:21

16
22:21
42:22
46:19
72:15

17
97:19
116:3

18
42:24
59:6
82:20
91:5
116:5

1932
92:11

1939
71:21

1940s
81:12

1955
113:5

1975
90:6

1976
92:4,7,10

1990s
87:13
89:11

1998
22:6

2

20
3:20
83:23
85:12
97:2,4
100:2

20-block
120:5

200
97:20

200,000
22:6 89:2
90:22

2004
71:3
87:17
89:14

2011
77:18

2014
73:22
102:17

2015
102:17

2016
102:17

2017
6:14
13:10
73:9

2018
8:4 25:15

2019
76:23

226
102:19
103:4

228
102:19
103:4

23
104:13

23rd
7:7,11

24
11:11
42:21
45:8
90:20,25

24/7
92:22

240
11:18

25
33:2
83:22
98:17
114:17

250
21:6

26
83:23

2A
41:13
42:14

2B
41:13

3

30
3:20 79:6
102:18
103:15

30,000
28:21

300
15:13,17
17:18
21:17
120:13

300,000
69:11

35
60:7

38
40:22

3D
59:11

4

40
62:14
88:13
92:16

400
31:6
48:23
63:14

5

50
3:15
21:6,10
27:20
29:16
31:15
41:23
42:11
102:17
103:17
115:12

500
30:15

96:12

50th
76:20

57
108:25

584,665,000
106:11

5A
42:13

5B
42:20
44:3,15
45:4
46:2,16
78:9

6

60
88:13

60-year
92:6

60th
88:14

7

7/7/19
4:23

70
72:8

700
18:3

70s
49:11

75th
76:19

7th
7:11
55:14
86:21
87:5,11
121:10

8

800
30:25
72:12

800-foot
58:22

80s
50:3

820
20:2

85
82:21
100:16

8th
88:11

9

90
15:12

900
18:3 20:2
21:19
72:12
115:4,6

9:30
4:4 121:6

A

A9492
73:19

absolutely
79:8
113:11
115:6
117:11

absorbs
115:4

acceptable
52:5
111:23
112:20

access
56:21
75:5

accommodate
105:19

accomplish
24:14

accordance
20:14,19
73:19

accountable
101:6,16
107:16

accurate
35:17

accurately
36:4

achieving
101:16,17

acknowledge d
73:13

acquired
26:11

act
76:17
77:17

action
7:25 8:13
22:12
39:10,11
40:18
45:5
52:4,6
59:21
74:9

active
117:4

activities
20:23

activity
6:4

actualize
116:15

add
43:16
67:15
97:18

added
27:16,18
114:2

adding
34:4
113:23

addition
21:11
22:11,18
111:2

additional
9:22,23
23:19
36:17
42:22
51:4
60:11
112:24

Additionall y
23:4,12

address
21:21
22:22
23:5
25:15
108:16
119:19

addressed
49:20

addresses
120:24

addressing
23:13
74:11

administrat ion
75:8

Adrionne
100:6

advantage
12:20

advised
112:7

advisory
93:3 95:8
107:13

advocated
71:10

affect
64:16,20
115:7

affected
76:4
99:18
104:14

affecting
34:13
99:2

affordable
69:24

afraid
41:11

agenda
3:8

aggressively
41:25
42:8,16

agree
50:23
66:4
103:2
113:11
115:11
116:23
118:24

agreement
84:21

agreements
13:23
20:21

aide
77:6

aimed
93:8

air
80:17
98:18
119:15

airplane
28:21

airplanes
19:17

Albany
56:13
62:3
73:5,23

alienation
81:23

allegations
105:12

Allegiance
61:13,14
68:10

allowed
30:3
88:12

alluded
15:21

alteratives
38:9
39:14

alternate
94:17

alternative
38:19
39:8,21
40:17
41:3,21
42:3,13,
20 43:17
44:17,18
45:4
46:2,16
61:21
78:8,10

alternatives
39:8
40:9,10,
12 42:17

aluminum
109:8

amazing
10:2 11:7
59:9 79:9

amended
12:6
38:13
73:14

amendment
3:5

America
68:14
69:23
71:20
77:3

American
76:15

Americans
68:13

Americas
68:11
69:9

amount
26:6
112:12
115:21

analysis
15:7
24:18
95:15
120:7

animation
7:22
19:22

Ann
107:22,24

anniversary
76:19,20

annually
115:21

anxiety
69:18,20

anybody's
49:7

anymore
41:22
52:5 88:8
89:24

apparently
120:12

applaud
61:20,23
63:17
67:17
74:3,16

applicable
90:13,18
112:18

applications
20:5

applies
115:6

appreciated
5:15
108:3

appreciative
104:5

approach
41:17
42:4 52:3

approve
84:24

approved
90:8

approximately
3:15
83:23

April
109:6

aquatic
96:3

aquifer
9:12,22
10:19,21
14:23,25
15:8,9,14
16:18
17:5,22
18:2,8,9
21:25
22:3,10
33:4
34:19
35:3,24
37:11,15,
24,25
39:22
42:3
43:11,24
44:2
52:23
53:7
71:25
72:3,4
91:11
93:5 94:5
95:17
113:15,18
114:6,20,
24,25
115:2,7

aquifers
17:23

arch
46:22

area
8:6 10:17
17:17
33:2
40:22,25
41:2
45:12,16
46:13
64:2
80:11
81:11
107:8
118:19
120:5

areas
13:18
23:5 24:3
39:19
42:2
93:11
97:12
111:25
113:6
118:20

argued
66:9

armed
68:15

arms
26:9

arrive
74:6

arsenic
109:8

art
6:25

ASAP
62:23

Ashley
104:10
107:9

aspect
43:12

aspects
32:23
74:10

assembly
71:4,9
75:19

assemblyman
5:5 61:5,
9,17,24
63:23,25
73:4
75:20

assessment
116:18

assistance
8:21

assistant
79:17,18

Assuming
15:12

assurance
110:24

assure
63:11
82:7
90:10

assured
80:14

Atlantic
16:25

attack
42:8,16

attacks
42:2

attended
80:11
84:2,3,4,
6

attending
83:24

attention
71:6

attorney
79:18
119:3

attorneys
74:12

audience
104:23

authority
56:3 86:6

Avenue
25:14

average
22:7
102:11,
19,21

aware
71:18
117:19

awareness
106:17

awful
85:16

B

back
10:18
14:21
22:3,5
35:3
37:24
43:25
44:20
45:3
49:10
52:23
59:3,10
61:24
64:12
65:2
68:22
71:3,21
77:18
81:8,12
87:13,16,
22 89:11
91:11
92:11
93:9 94:7
109:24
121:12

background
14:17,22
102:24
103:2

backyard
112:8

bad
89:23

balancing
38:20

barium
109:8

barrier
16:24

based
12:16
54:13,14

basic
82:23

basically
24:3
44:20
66:21
84:5

basin
43:6 82:7

basins
11:12
22:2 32:5
35:4
40:11,14
41:18,20
47:11
79:24

basis
38:10
110:14

bat
111:5

battle
65:20

Bavlowe
107:22
111:10

Bay
33:20
54:4
56:20
63:2
65:10
68:25
69:8
74:13
75:8
95:12
96:6
105:4

bearings
16:23
45:25
46:17

beautiful
101:19

began
22:5
70:24
72:8

begging
88:17

begin
25:9,17
26:18
27:23
31:11

beginning
48:6
49:10
99:21

behalf
64:15
78:21
119:5

believing
70:21

Bellmore
28:21
36:19

belong
117:3

benchmarks
101:6

beneath
17:25

18:4,8 20:2 21:7,17, 19 93:6

beneficial
43:9,12 53:2

Berkshire
108:25

bet
103:20

Bethpage
3:7,25 5:2 8:5,8 9:24 28:11 30:2,9 32:6 40:21 43:4,6,7, 8 46:14 49:8 50:5 52:25 61:7 64:2,5,6, 8,15 65:13,18 66:2,6, 17,19 67:9,11, 12,25 68:12 69:12,16 70:5,25 71:5,7 73:8 76:2,3,9, 17,19,23, 25 78:2 79:4 80:11,16 81:9,11, 19 82:7 85:8 87:12,16 88:23 89:22 90:7,11 91:16,24 92:3,4, 11,20,23 93:4 97:11 105:2 107:10,25 108:11, 13,16,20 109:2 110:10 111:11 112:7 116:6,24 117:9,10, 13 118:5 119:6

bidding
58:5

bids
57:15

big
5:21 13:9 24:14 26:5 102:10

bigger
53:17

biggest
62:12 65:23 115:2

bill
5:16 51:8 59:24 73:20 104:9,11

billion
21:9,10, 15 24:6 27:22 29:16 31:14,16, 21,23 41:24 42:10 115:20 116:3 119:19

billon
27:20

birth
76:24

birthday
88:14

bit
14:22,24 16:20 19:6 24:19 29:21 55:6 84:7

bizarre
100:22

Black
66:18 67:8,10, 11 70:7

bleak
28:20

blending
93:10

bless
79:11 81:25

block
104:12

blocks
111:12

blue
19:7 20:25 31:14

board
4:11 79:19 93:3 95:8 107:13

Bob
82:17

bodies
53:6 95:18

body
110:19 111:8

bold
7:15 9:2

bolts
11:11

bond
103:19

book
117:3

border
79:3

borings
24:23 25:2,18

born
111:20

boss
6:9

bottom
11:5 41:19 45:23 66:11 71:17

Boufis
54:20 65:9 70:4

bought
64:7 113:4

brain
7:18

Brand
5:12,16 51:7,10 62:17 70:19 82:2 83:7 84:18 85:22 87:7 90:3 93:13,21 95:14 105:6 106:19 110:7 112:14 117:24

breast
88:9,23

bring
6:25 11:15 71:6

broad
105:22

brothers
88:16

brought
6:5 7:19 70:22

budget
100:12

Budnick
79:15,16

build
107:4

building
69:6

built
58:2
71:20
73:25
91:2

bulk
16:7 18:5

burden
54:19

burdened
69:17

Bureau
47:22
48:8

burner
65:2

business
57:12
64:17,20
66:10
93:17
95:6

byproduct
71:22

C

cadmium
109:8

calculate
33:17

calibrated
33:5,8,10

call
21:5
27:12
45:13,16
60:9,15
61:4
70:24
77:5

called
27:4
38:7,18
39:10
64:17
81:2
114:6
116:24

calling
69:3

calls
49:16
118:4

calm
39:17

Camisa
104:10
106:5,6

campaign
94:16
100:7

cancer
62:4
88:4,6,9,24
109:14,15
111:18
120:22

capital
11:18
44:11

capture
36:22,23
39:15
41:6,16

captured
34:3,7
36:12

captures
36:15
43:18

car
48:20

cards
4:12,13,15 5:4
12:13
60:7
100:2

care
13:21
50:25
66:3
89:18

Carey
65:11
77:14,15

carrot
85:19

case
4:18
31:15
49:24
85:25
90:15

cases
21:12
55:18

catch
113:7

causing
81:23

cave
31:9,10

cell
33:3,18

cells
33:16

center
30:20
33:16

central
19:5
46:4,8,13

centralized
40:13
41:19
43:2 44:7

certainty
94:9

cesium
109:9,10

CFS
43:16

chance
7:20 13:6

change
12:24
55:22
66:23
67:7
71:15
116:19

changed
12:16
52:23

changing
34:4,5

characteristics
105:18

charge
99:20

charges
34:11

chart
35:14

checks
84:14

chemical
71:18

chemicals
26:25
71:23
89:4,12
110:6
120:8,24

child
64:11

children
112:9

chlorinated
27:17

circled
25:22

citizens
100:7

City
72:13

clay
17:16
18:11

clays
29:10

clean
10:4
52:18
53:22
58:23
69:24
73:11
88:25
91:9 95:4

cleaned
58:20
63:5,9
64:12

cleaner
112:20

cleaning
13:17
64:9

cleanup

12:4
20:13,17
45:6 46:6
58:18
66:14
67:3
71:11
100:10
101:16
102:2,7
103:12
106:10

clear
68:20

close
35:21

closed
111:17

closer
35:17

closest
35:22

club
117:3

cluster
88:22

clusters
88:23
98:23

collaboration
8:19
11:14
72:17
75:6

colleagues
75:15

collect
16:9
18:16
26:14

collected
24:25
25:4,5,19
26:7,10,
12,13

college
111:13

combination
40:4
42:13

comfort
49:17

comfortable
4:20

command
98:18

comment
4:10,12,
23,25
7:10,11
9:5 12:11
13:2,3,5
55:13,19
60:8
65:21,25
83:8
86:9,11,
21 87:5
121:9

commenters
79:14

comments
3:21,23
4:3,22
11:22
12:12,16
55:15,17
60:11,18,
21,22
62:18
78:15
82:2
83:17
90:4
100:15
103:3
104:24
108:6
119:7,24

Commission
6:8

commissioner
6:13 8:24
51:22
61:6 62:2
66:16
67:8,11,
15 70:18,
19

commissioners
66:18
70:5,12
94:15

commit
9:9 14:5

commitment
14:8
68:14
74:18

commitments
13:12,22

committed
36:9
39:13
42:23
64:9,13,
25 77:12
78:25
84:22

committee
71:10
97:13

common
40:9

commonly
18:10
20:5,15
23:15

communication
75:7

communities
4:2 8:9
10:10
53:19
76:5 77:2
98:22
108:23

community
5:21 6:6,
9,15 8:10
9:13
11:23
12:18
13:8,14,
19 28:12
30:2,9
32:6
40:21
52:20
65:18
66:3
69:13
71:5,16
76:11,23
79:4
80:17
98:15
107:3,10,
13 109:2,
4 117:4
120:9

compare
38:21
58:11

compares
35:14

comparing
38:16

compensation
121:2

compile
27:6

compiled
26:17

complaints
81:10

complete
69:4
70:24

completed
23:5
24:9,18
73:17

complicated
7:23
59:21,22

comply
15:22

compound
26:24
27:16

compounds
27:17
105:25

comprehensive
7:14 12:8
26:18

computer
7:18
51:13,21

concentration
31:15,20
32:9,10
46:5

concentrations
18:19
21:8,11,13 23:14
24:4
31:12
37:18
45:15

concept
39:19
40:12
100:12

concern
49:2,22
80:22
82:20,23
83:17
103:7
106:16
113:16
114:4,16
115:3

concerned
49:3
100:23
115:14

concerns
6:15 71:7
83:4
105:24
107:5

concurrence
47:15

conditions
33:6

cone
114:6
115:5

confidence
100:25

configuration
31:7,18
32:7

confinement
18:10
83:2

confirming
73:10

confronted
108:10

connected
95:11

consecutive
102:14

consent
20:19

consequences
83:10
95:16

Conservation
3:3,10
70:17
71:9
104:20

consideration
62:19

considered
27:14
83:6

constantly
93:24
108:5

construct
14:6

constructed
91:2

construction
44:11
57:2
58:12

consultants
3:12

consultation
109:25

consulted
95:14

contact
48:22
50:20
81:20

contained
42:10
62:23
72:25

containment
7:5 29:25
34:11
39:14
40:5,19
41:14,25
42:14
45:17
46:19
52:13
54:13
57:23
62:7,10
73:9
97:11

contaminant
20:3
21:7,13
23:8 92:4
103:7
105:24

contaminants
6:11
10:14
14:21
16:5
18:18
23:6,14
24:5
26:22
31:8 37:8
48:14,18
59:2
72:5,25
88:25
89:2,7
90:19,21,25
105:14,16
106:3
109:7
110:18,25
114:14,18

contaminate
9:22,23
20:8
97:15

contaminated
21:24
23:22
49:14
90:15
92:5,7
94:3

contaminates
52:16
111:2

contaminating
71:25

contamination
6:3 16:6,8 18:6
19:12,20
21:22
22:6,9
39:16
41:7
48:24
49:6,11,19 54:3,21 72:2
77:24
103:16
104:15
112:24
119:20

contaminations
54:11
71:18

contingency
50:11

continually
63:10
116:18

continue
7:25 8:2,3 47:18
49:15
50:12
59:7
63:7,10
68:2 72:6
75:22
76:6
77:12
79:10,11
94:16
105:9
112:6

continued
22:16

continues
81:6

continuing
46:21

80:22
114:21

continuously
79:2

contracting
57:13

contractor
81:3

contracts
118:10

contrast
38:22

contrasting
38:16

contribute
112:23

control
9:19

conversations
74:18
82:8

cooperate
118:15

cooperation
8:19,21
60:6 75:7
121:12

core
28:6
29:15
30:7
31:23
39:18,20,
23 40:6
42:2,9,16
45:10
63:6

correct
80:2 86:2
108:18

correctly
35:10
101:2

cost
11:18
44:11
55:7
69:17
85:11
93:23
106:9
111:20

costly
11:17
44:17

costs
75:25
106:19

counsel
81:21

count
4:22

country
7:2 68:18
93:11
113:15

counts
102:4

county
19:3,4,5,
6 48:5
56:20
63:3
78:19
79:17,19
80:8
81:10,14
96:16
102:12,
16,21
115:18

couple
13:11
15:2,20
28:18
41:20
55:8
59:11
83:8
100:15
105:8
112:15

courses
43:6

court
60:17

crazy
12:21
98:2

create
35:6
52:16
75:6
82:11
83:13
114:6

created
7:9 32:17

creating
29:11
35:7
61:21

creek
33:20
36:2,18,
19 43:16,
17 46:25
47:4 53:5
91:13
95:11,21
96:2,5,
15,21
97:8,15
99:4
100:19,21
106:13,
21,24
111:22
112:17,22

creeks
17:20
36:19

crime
97:5

crisis
69:14

criteria
27:13,14
38:18,21,
23

critical
76:9
100:14

critiques
62:12

crowd
4:7

culmination
72:17

Cuomo
6:8,14
7:7 25:16
62:2,24
70:15
71:13

currents
14:24

cushions
85:9

customers
69:15

cut
31:10
32:19

cycle
4:5

D

D'ARCANGELO
87:9
92:25
93:2,19

D-DAY
76:20

damaged
109:5,21

Dan
6:22 24:7
44:24
45:3 52:3
53:12

dangerous
71:23

data
25:8
26:6,9,
12,15,16
27:6
48:12
72:23
90:23
102:25
111:6

database
26:11,15,
18 27:7

date
71:21

day
6:2
15:12,17
22:8
42:25
50:3
54:22
56:4 64:9

82:21,22
88:11
91:5,21
92:16
97:19
116:3,4
117:25

DCE
71:24

deal
20:8
66:12
70:8,20
114:15

dealing
5:23

dealt
69:18

death
71:12

Deborah
107:22
108:24

DEC
5:8,10
6:19
11:21
14:13
25:16
26:16
32:14
37:2
38:11
42:20
44:15
56:14,18
61:20
62:20
63:11,12
65:16
66:8
67:18,24
68:4
71:15
74:4,11,
16,24
75:9 78:6
80:24
81:14
84:2,24
92:13
98:16
99:11
100:9
108:2
116:12

DEC's
73:14

decade
70:23

decades
5:24 6:6
10:3 69:3
98:10

December
73:22

decentralized
44:8

decide
55:5 74:2

decision
3:5 12:6
20:15
38:13
71:15
73:15

dedicated
70:5

deep
16:13
18:4,8
28:4
30:25
31:2,22,
24 58:22

deeper
17:4
21:12,17
31:25
32:9

deepest
25:10

defense
72:8
96:11

defensible
85:24

define
73:5
94:17

degreaser
20:6

delay
8:3

delivered
49:7

delivering
49:14
50:6 70:9

demand
54:24
86:24

department
3:3,10,11
4:17 16:2
47:14,15,
21 48:2,
5,7 50:7,
22 51:25
65:16
70:17
80:13
90:8
104:19,20
110:21
120:5,10

depicting
36:4

depiction
28:9
29:13
42:21

depression
114:7
115:5

depth
18:3
83:15

depths
19:25
34:5
72:11

Deputy
70:18

derives
72:4

describe
29:4
33:23
52:4

describes
74:2

deserve
77:2 99:8

design
34:23
37:14
42:8
46:12
57:6 58:4
105:17
107:7

designated
15:9

designed
25:24
39:15,20
41:15
43:21

designing
23:17,21
69:6

designs
12:23

detail
11:7
28:17
51:15

detailed
38:8
46:12
57:9
63:15

details
24:12

detection
22:24

detections
90:6

determination
110:4

determine
22:25
25:3
95:15

determined
46:11

devastation
108:14

develop
32:12,16

development
38:12

dewater
83:12

diagnosed

88:9

diagram
16:19
18:14

diameter
25:23

died
65:4

difference
99:7

diffuse
21:5

dig
85:9

digging
42:7
99:16

dioxane
114:9

direct
48:22

directed
6:18 43:5
108:7

direction
13:8
29:18
30:22
59:14,15
114:8

directly
74:11
83:21
104:14

director
100:7

discharge
36:18
79:24
80:2
81:18
90:20
106:21
112:17

discharged
47:3,11
91:10

discharging
79:24

Disclosure
47:22

disconnected
30:4

discuss
102:8

discussion
86:24

discussions
94:14

dislodged
17:12

dismiss
105:7

dismissed
102:24
103:5
105:22

dismisses
102:8

disposal
23:9

disposed
23:7

distal
41:15
47:5

distribution
31:7 90:7
94:7

district
4:11 5:3
49:8 50:4
61:7
64:6,8
67:9
69:15,16,
21 70:6
75:10
77:17
78:2,9
79:8,17
90:11
91:16,24
108:5
110:13
116:4

districts
9:24,25
15:22,25
16:16
18:22
53:20,21
54:4
70:13
72:19
90:12
93:16
102:15
119:10

diving
31:2

doctor
88:14
109:6
110:18

document
38:6

documentary
99:5

documents
20:16
103:20
118:6

dog
109:17

dogs
88:4
89:20
109:13

DOH
32:14
61:21
63:12

dollars
11:18
86:18
96:16
119:19

Dombek
107:22
108:24

Don
51:23
78:7

dots
35:20

double
88:10

dovetailed
24:17

downgrading
22:20

downpour
5:18

drafted
73:4

drainage
80:3

drastically
115:7

draw
114:25

dreaming
89:15

dried
113:8,9

drill
18:15

drilled
8:13
24:23
25:10,18

drilling
8:10
16:12
25:13,25
56:18
58:7

drink
10:5
112:20

drinking
10:5
15:10,19,
23 16:15
18:24
21:8,15
22:17
47:2,10
50:8
53:22
69:25
72:5 92:8
93:5,8,9,
12 94:2,
10 95:5
102:14
110:17
112:18
120:16,17

Drive
98:2

drop
58:21

dropped
112:6

drove
5:18

dry
10:24
17:3 53:9

drying
5:19

due
29:6,7,8,
24

dug
111:13

dumping
89:3

dying
89:19

E

earlier
32:13
33:12
37:4 44:6
60:7

early
6:14
22:23
49:11
50:3 90:5

ears
71:12
99:20

east
16:22
19:5
30:14,16
83:22

eastern
32:4

Ed
95:7

edge
82:19

educated
107:18

Edward
87:9

effect
30:23
43:22,23,
24 44:2

effective
47:20
80:2

effectively
74:3

effects
34:10
38:3
43:21

efficient
46:7

effort
54:23
75:3
76:11
94:19

efforts
19:18
61:23
76:21
94:16
104:7

eggs
11:16

ego
83:23

elected
5:6 67:19
71:3 99:9

elective
104:16

elements
45:25
46:17

elevator
30:15

email
12:14

emanating
37:11

embrace
74:7

emergent
6:11
105:16
114:14

empathicall
y
108:13

encouraging
116:12

end
3:16 5:14
41:15
47:5 48:2
63:9 67:5
95:12
121:6

ending
121:7

ends
86:21
87:5

enforcement
86:6

engaged
70:14

engineer
5:8

engineering
7:8 11:11
12:4,25
15:6
24:17
25:9
26:11
57:8
85:23
94:21

engineers
9:15
74:12

enhance
96:4

enhancement
94:6
95:20

enhancement
s
91:13

enjoy
99:3

enormous
26:6 70:9
75:3

ensure
49:5
50:12
69:21
75:23

ensuring
75:12

entering
71:25

entire
41:5
43:18
80:6
106:7

entity
5:10

environment
34:10,14
38:4
43:22
98:10
100:8
106:15

environment
al
3:3,10
47:22
69:14
70:17
71:9,11
104:19
119:3

EPA
15:9
103:19

equal
97:19

escape
54:2

Esposito
100:5,6

essence
33:13,22
36:24
41:16

essential
46:22

essentially
9:18
11:6,10
12:6
53:14
85:15

established
50:9

estate
112:5

estimate
17:16

estimates
58:17
106:11

evaluate
32:18
34:9
48:13
55:15

evaluated
48:9
50:23
107:7
109:4
110:20

evaluating
49:25

evaluation
106:23
107:15

evening
61:16
66:15
67:10
74:13
75:18
81:25
82:17
83:19
92:25
100:5
107:23
116:22

Eventually
53:15

Exact
46:10

examination s
80:15

excavating
23:8

exceed
21:14

exciting
96:24

excusable
85:13

executive
100:6

exhausted
63:16

exhibits
7:20

exist
37:19
84:5

existing
12:9
13:12

expanded
15:6
24:10,15
116:17

expansion
10:12
37:7
45:18
52:15

expect
3:20
35:13
58:14,15

expectation
101:23

expectation s
39:4
101:14

expected
3:14

expedite
45:6 80:5

expedited
57:17
66:14

expenses
70:9

expensive
44:18
93:7

experience
10:9
51:11

experts
7:2 72:19
74:10

explain
53:12
55:21

exposed
48:14,17
49:2 50:2
110:8,23,
25

exposure
49:2,22,
23

exposures
48:17

extend
21:18

extending
19:24

extends
18:2
19:25
21:6

extent
10:19
28:2

extract
25:24
37:12
39:20,23
40:2

extracted
47:8

extraction
21:23
23:11,18,
19 25:23
35:2 45:8

extremely
110:16
116:20

eyes
51:21
99:20

F

facade
37:8

faced
71:7

facilities
41:7
56:24

facility
3:7
30:11,19
31:8 32:3
43:4

fact
20:7
114:3,20
120:15

factor
55:15
106:2,4
113:2
118:25
119:2

facts
111:6

fair
3:23 4:7

fall
112:6

fallow
81:7,8,12

family
88:7

fancy
56:16

fantastic
10:8
62:25
118:8,19

Farmingdale
61:19
63:19
66:5 76:3
87:14
88:2
91:22
92:21
98:21
116:6

fast
78:5
85:6,20

fast-track
25:17

father
84:13
98:17

fear
85:6

feasibility
12:3
24:10
38:7,8,15

39:6
42:18
63:14
73:10

feasible
54:13

federal
8:22 50:8
68:19

feedback
39:2

feel
4:19
12:25
13:2
110:5

feet
17:19
18:3 20:2
21:6,17,
19 25:10
28:21
30:15,25
31:6
48:23
64:19
72:12
93:6
103:15,17
115:4,6

fell
71:11

fellow
67:15

fence
119:12

field
8:4 17:18
24:15
58:6

fields
22:15

fighting
65:19

figure
30:5,19,
21 56:9
58:19
98:3

figures
58:11

fill
4:13
12:13
25:7
97:17

filled
17:10
68:13

filling
48:19

filtered
120:18

final
50:21
55:16

finally
59:8 69:5
74:5
77:10
100:10
104:5

finance
86:14

financial
112:10

financially
118:21

find
25:9
50:14
106:3
110:2,4
114:10
116:11

finding
50:19
70:15
114:16

findings
74:8

fine-tune
57:7

fine-tuning
12:24

fingers
85:12

finish
13:24

fire
66:8
87:15

fireman
92:6

firm
32:15
119:4

fished
111:22
113:7

fix
88:20

fixed
96:21

flaw
102:10

flexible
55:25

floating
40:6

flood
97:25

floods
97:23

Flores
104:10
107:9

flow
29:3,18
30:22
31:17
32:16
34:17
36:4
39:19
43:16,23
95:23
96:2

flowing
29:17

flows
17:17
33:7
35:25
97:9

fluent
77:23

flush
39:25

flushing
39:22
42:4

flux
39:17,19
40:6
42:15
45:13
46:3
56:17
62:6

focused
33:2

folks
80:24

follow
60:13
77:18
120:14

follow-up
80:22

Fonda
3:2 51:8
60:5
63:22
65:8 67:7
68:5
77:14
78:18
79:13
82:14
87:8 96:8
99:25
104:8
107:21
112:25
121:5

football
17:18

footprint
116:19

force
39:25

forced
98:19

forefront
62:25
65:4

foremost
61:20
74:15

forever
9:8

forgot
32:13

Forks
16:22

formal
86:23

formalized
107:13

formally
55:23
56:3

formed
6:23

forward
5:22
13:10
14:7
38:20
50:25
63:5,8,
10,12
66:14
78:5
118:13,23

found
71:13
89:11
102:19

fountain
92:9

four-mile
7:15
58:21

fourth
8:14 26:2
62:11

fracking
112:2,3

frame
10:15
32:20
62:13
87:5

framework
32:22

frankly
7:24 62:5
64:10
72:18
93:15
94:23

free
12:25
13:2
71:20

Freon
27:3

fresh
7:3
14:14,15
113:13

friends
88:7
117:5

front
5:7 7:21
9:16,17
10:7
99:17
101:21

frontline
65:20

fruition
61:25

frying
87:15

full
41:24
52:13
54:12
58:17
62:6 69:6
86:11

fully
58:14
72:25
78:9 82:8
83:3
112:17

fumes
48:20

fun
11:22
20:12

functions
115:7

funds
121:2

future
36:11
75:25
77:8
80:19
81:13
99:2
113:10
116:9
118:12

G

gallons
15:12,13,
17 22:9
42:24,25
59:6
82:20,22
91:5
97:19,20
115:20
116:3,5

game
87:21

gap
29:21

gaps
25:8

gas
48:20

gave
77:23
98:17

geared
45:14

general
46:9

generally
21:6,8
31:15

generated
48:13
85:25

generation
67:3,13
77:7
107:25
109:23
116:9

generations
77:8
115:14,15

gentlemen
63:13

Geological
6:24

geologist
24:8

geologists
9:16

geology
25:6
29:10
32:22
83:16

Germain
6:22
24:7,13
52:4 81:2

giant
5:22

Gina
82:15,16
83:20

girlfriend's
88:3

give
4:9 12:13
52:18
56:7 59:3
94:8
100:25

glacial
17:25
72:3

glad
7:12

glamma
98:11

GM
40:22

goal
9:14
10:12
36:23
37:5

goals
11:2
37:3,4
38:4 45:5
52:13
86:4
101:7,13

God
79:11
81:25
100:25

golf
43:6

Gomez
5:8

good
5:20 6:5
8:17,23
29:22
30:4 52:9
53:3
61:16
66:15
67:10
69:13
82:17
83:19
85:23
88:21
92:25
97:7
100:5
101:11
107:23

Goomatoz
65:9,12
66:18
70:6
91:16,19

gospel
35:8

government
75:16,21,
22 98:16

governor
6:8,13,14
7:7 8:4,
24 25:16
51:22
62:2,24
67:18
70:15
71:13
92:13
112:3

grad
98:17

grateful
74:4

gravel
17:2,3,6,
9,10,15

gravels
29:11

grayish
27:21

great
28:2
33:20
35:6 54:4
57:8
61:25
62:9
93:13
95:12
114:15

greater
31:13

greatest
69:23
76:14

greatly
5:14
108:3

Greco
92:6,9

green
25:22

Greenwood
89:4

grew
64:6 72:7
87:12
106:7
111:11,17
113:5

ground
11:11
17:8 18:4
21:7,18,
20 26:14
28:23
40:3
48:23
49:19
56:23
82:25
83:14
100:17

ground's
20:2

groundwater
7:8 14:24
16:7,9,
10,13
17:11,17
18:17,20,
24 21:21
22:24
23:15,18
24:25
25:19,25
29:3,18
30:22
31:17
32:16
36:4
39:18
41:6 49:6
50:13
51:13
54:15
102:7
103:11,
17,21
111:3
114:14
118:16
119:9
120:25

groundwork
105:18

group
9:19
48:11

growing
115:17

Grumman
3:7 6:4,
16 8:7
9:7 13:13
19:10,15,
20,23
20:7,10,
24 21:22
22:12,23
23:4,12,
20 26:8,
13 28:12
29:23
30:11
32:3 36:9
39:12
40:20,23
42:24
45:7 46:9
50:16
52:9,25
56:14
59:7 65:6
68:21
69:7
71:19
76:12
77:6,9
83:22
84:4,15
85:7
87:19
92:5,7
94:10
101:14
105:11
108:19
109:16
111:21
116:25
117:14
118:4

Grumman's
89:16

guarantee
59:5 85:2

guess
50:21
85:4
87:22

guidance
27:13,14

guide
91:22

guy
92:9

guys
7:9 10:5
12:17
54:20
57:7
63:15
88:17
91:25
92:24
94:11
104:25
117:7
118:8

H

habitat
10:25
53:4
91:12
94:5
95:20
96:4
106:25

half
45:21,22
46:15
119:19

hall
99:22

hallways
55:11

halting
71:2

hand
4:14,15
5:11 24:7
44:22
47:13,23
84:14

handful
117:7

handwriting
61:8

happen
54:6,8
57:24
65:5
66:24
74:24
85:20
89:25
99:8,23
104:17,22
105:5

happening
117:8

happy
50:24
62:5
94:25

hard
4:4 6:19
10:6
14:13,14
54:14
67:19
69:21
78:7,13
98:13
118:9

harder
88:15

hardships
71:6

harm
52:17

harmful
95:16

harms
53:9

Hayes
113:3
116:10

hazardous
20:11

HDR
6:21,22
24:8
32:15
51:12
78:7 81:3
116:16
118:7,9

head
46:24

headed
117:11

heading
54:3

headline
108:10

headlines
108:22

health
3:11 4:17
16:2
47:14,22
48:2,5,8
50:7,22
52:2
65:16
76:7
80:10,14,
15,20
90:9
100:11
104:20
109:25
110:21
112:10
120:5,7,
10

Health's
47:15

hear
6:18,21
13:4
23:25
55:9
62:18,22

heard
52:20,24
64:10
67:24
71:23
75:20
85:17
103:3
105:15
118:17
119:24

hearing
6:14
103:4

hearings
80:12

heart
30:7
40:16

hearts
71:17

heating
23:10

heavy
97:24
109:7
110:11

height
72:12
97:6

helped
76:13
92:17,18

helpful
70:14

helping
70:3

helps
102:5

Hempstead
30:20
45:24
46:2,18
56:21
105:3

Herbert
113:2

heroic
53:21

Hessler
51:24

heterogenous
29:9

Hicksville
79:3

high
18:19
23:14
24:4
31:12
39:18
42:2
44:13
51:15
54:20
102:22

higher
32:10

highest
44:16
45:14
46:5 75:6
109:9

highly
63:15

Highway
96:18
97:23

hire
51:12
116:13

hired
6:21

historical
81:8

history
76:10,16,
24 92:16

hit
96:18

hitting
60:25

hockey
3:19

hold
3:16 5:13
60:24
65:6 66:8
101:5,15

holding
101:10

holds
107:15

holistic
12:8 27:7

home

49:7
87:16
99:15,17
119:23

homeowners
75:24
97:25
112:7

homes
110:11
119:17

hometown
79:3,5

hooked
56:24

hope
7:19
28:16
35:19
36:20
62:22
67:3 81:6
84:11
88:17

horrible
80:6

hosting
5:3

hotspot
23:25
40:22
73:7

hotspots
6:17
23:16
41:8
70:25

hours
65:24

house
64:7
83:20
99:17
113:5

houses
87:24
98:5

housing
87:20,23

huge
6:12
65:17
106:16

hundred
105:25

husband
98:9

hydraulic
34:11
39:14
40:5
41:13,25
42:14
45:17
46:19
52:13
54:12
73:8 83:2

hydraulically
34:12
37:6
41:4,6,16
42:10
43:18
45:6

hydrically
79:25

hydro
7:4

hydrogeologist
24:9

hydrogeologists
18:25
116:14

hydrogeology
6:25
32:22

hydrologist
113:22

I

identified
22:18
46:11
90:22
114:19

Identify
108:16

ill
120:22

illnesses
119:25
120:23

illustrate
68:20

illustrates
34:24
68:12

image
27:8,11
28:14,19

imagination
16:20

imagine
30:13
31:9
33:15
84:8

immediately
17:25
57:21
58:24
81:21
93:12

immense
72:24

impact
34:16,17,
18,19
36:17
75:13
108:22

impacted
37:16,20
50:6,15,
18 51:3,4
54:18
72:14

impacting
95:2
119:22

impacts
10:16,22
78:11
119:10
120:8

impaired
95:21
96:15

implement
9:7 22:23
53:24
54:25
56:6
78:16
84:20
101:25

implemented
56:15
101:2

important
15:16
18:21
60:23
68:8,12
86:9
101:18
106:25
107:2,3,
12
113:11,12
116:20

importantly
76:5

inaudible
80:21
119:5

incidents
96:25
97:5

include
23:19
45:8

included
19:17
103:7
106:22

includes
39:11
42:14

including
68:16
70:4,18
75:16

income
87:20,23

incorporate
107:12

incorporated
32:24
33:11

increase
96:3

increased
66:20

increasing
77:24

incredibly
42:6

incur
93:23

independent
81:3,4

individually
24:22

indulge
83:18

industrial
3:6 6:4
19:14
20:5,9
26:24

industry
19:17
37:22
72:8

infiltration
82:3

information
14:17
50:20
85:25
86:2
88:12
90:23
105:10
112:16
121:11

infrastructure
74:3
75:12
82:10

ingestion
49:3 50:2

inhale
48:19,21

initiatives
8:6

inject
39:24

injection
39:24

input
12:15
39:2

inside
10:14
27:21
28:6
31:11
33:18
34:6,25
36:7,14
37:9

install
16:12
18:16
25:17

installation
75:11

installed
21:23
23:20
25:21
56:23

instance
101:22

instances
21:18

intelligent
117:18

interest
9:18 56:9
106:8

internal
27:24

introduce
14:10

introduced
83:2
114:13

intrusion
10:23
34:20
44:3 53:9
83:13

invasive
42:6

investigate
105:9

investigated
106:14

investigating
105:8

investigation
7:14
11:25
15:4,7
24:10,15
47:23

investigations
80:15

involved
3:17
47:25
48:3,4,6
67:13
75:10
79:6
98:9,12

involves
26:23

irregular
29:5,6,12

irrigation
43:8
91:12
94:6

island
6:10
14:23,25
15:8,11,
15 16:18,
21,24,25
19:3
32:19
53:7
62:5,9
70:20
72:4
102:13
113:14
115:13
118:15,16

Island's
89:21

island-wide
32:17
33:4

Islip
62:20

issue
7:3,23
62:3,20
70:22
80:10
92:10
102:8
105:19
112:10
114:22

issues
6:12
95:23,24
105:15

item
43:9 83:5

J

Jason
12:13
14:11,14
26:21
28:10
44:20,22
47:17,18,
24 50:9
51:23
78:7
121:11

job
8:25
10:3,9
35:7 49:9
63:13

Joe
65:10
68:24
77:11

John
61:5,7
63:23,25
65:8
66:16,18
67:15
70:6
75:19
79:15
91:15,17

join
61:12

Joseph
79:15

journey
67:21

July
7:11
55:14
86:21
87:5
88:11

jump
56:19,22,
25 74:20
84:12

June
77:19
92:15

K

Karen
5:8

Karpinski
47:13,17,
20

keeping
107:18

Kenna
107:22,
23,24

key
13:11

kick
7:12

kid
104:12

kids
89:19

kind
5:21
11:10
12:3
14:16,22
19:4
24:17
27:21
28:20
34:24
45:9,19
55:20
58:12
75:2 87:4
91:15

kinds
57:10

knew
49:11
87:20,25

knowledge
12:20

L

labeling
117:15

lack
6:15

Lady
77:4

lake
17:12
89:4 98:2

land
81:23
87:25
89:16
106:9

landing
76:20

Lane
111:11

large
4:6,21
13:21
16:12
25:22,24
26:17
27:5 28:2
43:3 82:5
95:22
108:11

larger
18:23
28:13
86:4
118:16

largest
69:9
74:25
113:15

lasting
6:7

lastly
18:12
116:22

late
63:16
87:7

latest
72:10

Laura
75:17
78:22

law
73:20,21
86:7,14
119:4

lay
12:8

layer
31:9,10

layers
33:2

lead
24:8 61:9
109:9

leadership
70:16
71:15

leaked
23:6

leap
5:22

learned
87:13
117:24

leave
34:16
103:12,22

leaves
90:17

leeching
71:19

left
27:9
30:19
41:13
54:8 81:7

legacy
6:3,7
71:22
93:17

legal
14:4
20:16
84:21
86:13

legislation
73:4,12

Legislator
75:16,17
78:19,21,
24

legislators
81:15

legislature
73:18

leisure
51:16

lenses
72:6

lesson
117:24

lethal
72:16

letters
108:12

letting
15:5

level
8:20,22
54:21
63:5 90:9

levels
33:6
35:15,16,
24 75:4,6
77:24
91:7
102:12,24
103:2
109:10
119:9

Levittown
3:25
30:14,18
105:3

Lewis
94:14

liberty
77:4
98:13

life
67:14
75:14

106:7

life-sustaining
70:10

lifelong
67:12
107:24

Lila
113:2
118:25

limit
4:2 61:3

limited
120:3

limits
60:13

lines
10:7
18:13
36:21,24
53:16
54:2

link
119:18
120:14

linked
120:23

Lipetri
5:5 61:5,
11,16,18
75:19

Lisa
96:9

list
20:12
105:14,15

listed
20:10
44:9

listen
71:14

listened
52:3

liter
102:20,23

literally
44:4

live
12:17,18
58:13
64:7
69:23
82:19
94:24
97:25
106:7
108:25
115:16
119:2
120:21

lived
5:25
69:13
92:19,21
104:13
111:14

living
109:23

Lloyd
18:9

load
9:16
101:21

lobby
4:18

local
8:20
22:13
33:6
40:10,11
41:17,18
75:3,21
90:9
98:13
99:11
108:19
114:11

located
19:4
46:8,23
47:5,6
117:16

location
19:8,10
25:21
46:10

locations
75:11

long
4:24 6:10
7:15
14:23,25
15:8,11,
15 16:18,
21,25
19:3
30:24
41:11
43:20
53:7 57:4
58:15,16,
21,23
59:19,20
62:4,9,13
66:4
67:5,17
69:15
70:20
71:8
72:4,11
74:16
76:25
88:19
89:21
90:15
94:11
99:22
102:13
108:3
113:14
115:13
118:15,16

longer
86:3 95:2
116:24

longstanding
7:3

longterm
5:22 6:19
51:20
53:6

looked
27:8,25
28:5,7,24
29:15
64:17
83:6,9
93:14
95:18
102:13,17
103:6
119:7

loops
74:20

lot
8:18 16:5
17:2
20:8,13
27:5 29:6
44:16
55:10
57:8 64:3
66:19,25
79:19
82:22
85:16
96:21
98:21
112:2
113:9
114:25
116:8
117:4,18
119:6,9,
25 120:20

lots
11:12,13

love
85:7
118:11,22

loving
85:8

low
31:20
44:12
87:20,23

lower
21:10
31:14,21

lunar
19:19

M

machines
71:20

made
17:2,23
21:3
33:11
60:22
71:5
110:3
121:4

magic
30:15

magnitude
36:20

Magothy
18:2,7,10
72:3

main
113:13

maintain
10:20
37:25

maintained
86:10
115:17

major
24:20
50:25

majority
37:23

make
4:12 9:21
10:17
11:16
12:12,25
13:2,11
24:15
35:9 36:3
46:6 51:3
55:15,21,
22 59:18
60:2,11,
20 63:8
64:24
66:2
68:9,19
74:24
79:9
80:20,23
81:21
83:11
86:24
91:19
94:22
97:18,22
99:7,8,23
100:15
104:22,23
105:5
106:14
107:6
119:7

makes
16:18
115:22

making
10:3
12:10
77:9 80:6
104:17

manage
22:2
113:13

manager
14:12

manufacturing
19:14,16

map
11:7 19:3
20:24
22:15

mapping
116:21

margins
22:19

mark
37:3 61:2
113:2

marks
86:13

married
85:14

Martin
5:12
14:19
15:21
25:16
49:9 51:7
62:17
64:14
66:8
70:19
78:7

Maryann
113:2

mass
31:22,24
39:17
40:6
42:2,15
45:13
46:3,6
56:17
62:6

Massapequa
3:25
33:20
36:2,18
43:16,17
46:24
47:4 53:4
61:19
63:19
66:5
77:16
78:4,9,12
91:13,23
92:20
95:11,21
96:2,5,
11,23
97:3 99:4
100:19,21
105:2
106:6,8,
21,24
111:22
112:16,21
113:5,6
116:4,11
117:3,6,
12 119:2

mastectomy
88:10

matter
58:4
104:24
105:4
114:3
115:15

Matthew
106:5

Mcgovern
82:15
83:19,20
85:3 87:2

MCL
27:13
34:6
36:8,14,
22 37:6
41:5,17
43:19

meaning
114:7

means
12:7
53:14

meant
45:18

meantime
120:19

measured
35:16

median
82:19

mediating
66:23

meet
16:3 39:3

meeting
3:4 4:15
5:3,12
11:20
13:7
38:25
51:8
117:5,6
121:6,7,9

meetings
3:18
83:24,25
84:2,3,4,
6 87:18
89:15

meets
39:5 45:5
90:13,17

member
71:8 95:8
107:11

members
75:19
96:12

mention
32:13
102:6
115:3
118:5

mentioned
45:4
50:10
83:8 90:5
109:12,13
111:2
113:10
114:23

mercury
109:9

met
13:14
38:19
61:25

met all
50:7

metal
109:7

metals
110:12

methods
73:5

Michael
5:5 61:5, 17 65:12
75:19
104:10

microphone
47:13

mid-'70s
65:21

middle
18:5,7
37:12
44:15

migrate
9:21
36:16
37:10

migrated
35:2

migrates
29:2,19
30:9,10
32:10

migrating
11:4
33:19
71:2

migration
54:16

Mike
54:20
65:9,24
70:4
94:14

Mikulon
61:6
63:23,24,
25 75:19

miles
19:24,25
30:24
72:10,11

milestone
65:17

military
98:17

million
11:18
15:11,13,
17 22:8
42:24
44:12,13
59:6
82:20
91:5
96:16
97:19
116:5

mind
4:21
100:13,14
108:21

mine
104:25

minerals
110:15

minimize
10:16,21
37:14
38:3
43:21,22,
23,24
44:2 53:8

minute
24:22
25:20
28:3
42:25
52:10

minutes
3:15 4:3
6:23 8:12
26:21
28:8
33:24
60:8
100:2

misconcepti on
117:17

mislabeling
117:20

missing
119:18

mistaken
25:14
43:2

model
32:16,17,
19,20,21,
23,25
33:2,5,8,
10,13,17,
21 34:7,
8,15,22,
25 35:5,
7,12,18,
22 36:4
54:15
90:24

modeling
7:8 33:14
51:13
69:3

models
35:6
77:24

modify
39:3

modifying
38:23

module
19:19

momentous
76:16

momentum
74:7

money
44:4,16
55:6
57:15
84:13
85:7,8,10
86:17
95:13

monitor
50:13
110:13

monitored
80:20

monitoring
16:10
22:24
103:25
118:18
120:7
121:2

monogram
108:18

Montesano
75:20

month
109:17
121:10

months
87:3,4

monumental
66:23
71:16

moon
76:15,21

morning
94:24
108:9

mouth
111:17

move
17:14
38:19
40:15
64:18
103:18,
20,21

moved
83:20
87:16
88:3
89:14

movement
83:14

moves
17:16,20
33:18

moving
13:10
14:7
18:20
22:25
30:23
45:20
53:25
58:3,24
118:13,23

municipal
29:7
36:17
37:18,20

municipalit ies
93:16,22

N

Napoli

119:4

Nassau
19:3,5,6
48:5
56:20
63:3
78:18
79:17
81:10
102:12,
16,20

nation
69:23
75:2
76:10

national
114:12

natural
107:2

nature
29:9
99:19

Naval
3:5

Navy
3:6 6:4,
16 8:7
9:6 13:13
19:8,15,
20,23
20:6,10,
25 21:22
22:12,23
23:4,12,
16 26:7,
12 28:12
29:23
30:10
32:2 36:9
39:12
40:20,25
42:23
45:7 46:9
50:16
52:9
56:13
59:6 65:6
68:17,18,
21 69:7
71:20
76:12
77:5,9
83:22
84:3,15
85:14
93:3
94:10
100:12
101:6,8,
10,14
108:19
111:21
116:25
117:14
118:4
119:13

Navy's
100:11,19

nearby
47:11

needed
23:3 26:9
50:17
59:21
74:2 77:4

needless
15:15

negative
108:8,22

negatively
34:13

neglected
61:10

neglecting
5:4

**neighborhoo
d**
99:13
109:14

neighbors
120:2

Newsday
108:10,20

newspaper
108:12

newspapers
81:9

nice
33:8
52:18
81:25

nicest
5:17

niece
88:10,11

night
5:17,21
63:16
66:24
77:19
117:5

nitrogen
114:22,23
115:2

normal
11:20
91:9

north
16:24
23:20
25:14
28:20,22
40:23
43:6 46:2
82:18,19
83:21
104:13
111:25

northeast
28:22

northern
45:21
80:3 82:6

Northrop
3:7 13:13
19:10
26:8,13
29:23
30:11
32:2 36:9
42:24

northwest
109:2

noted
56:15
81:10

notice
29:4,20
30:25
31:3
35:19
40:8
41:14,21
42:4
44:5,11
118:2

notified
99:12

nuclides
105:11

number
6:9 11:2
17:24
24:25
37:2 39:7
40:23
41:9 44:9
73:20
79:23
80:10,12
85:3
90:22
91:3
93:25
112:5
118:14

numbered
83:21

numbers
106:22

nuts
11:10

O

objective
116:14

obligations
13:12,15,
22

oblique
29:16

**occasionall
y**
60:20

occur
46:7
116:18

occurred
19:15

occurring
46:13

occurs
114:24

ocean
16:25
89:6

October
88:8
89:17

off-site
23:13

offer
119:20

offered
119:14
121:3

office
71:13

offices
88:14

official
5:6
60:19,23
78:14

officials
4:10
67:19
92:14
104:16

Olmsted
87:10
95:7

omelet
11:16

on-site
29:24
40:19
41:6

one-on-one
4:19

ongoing
107:15

online
11:25
38:6

open
12:12

operate
14:6
36:11
72:9

operating
36:10

operation
22:4

operations
71:21,22

opportunities
82:12

opportunity
4:9

opposition
77:21

optimize
7:5

optimizing
54:10

option
12:4 74:9

options
7:4 73:17
74:8

orange
19:9
20:25
26:3

order
53:22
67:8 80:5

orders
20:19

organic
26:23
27:15,17
28:5

organizers
107:16

original
32:23

originated
19:13,20

Originating
19:23

OU-3
77:22

outline
19:9
20:17
38:9

outlined
20:25
26:3
42:18
44:6

outlines
44:21

overarching
28:13

overdue
66:4
76:25

overflow
97:22

overlay
13:21

overpumping
113:18

overstress
113:20

overstressing
113:18

overview
5:13

Oyster
56:20
63:2
65:10
68:25
69:8
74:13
75:8
105:4

P

packed
117:22

pan
87:15

paper
118:2

papers
55:2

paperware
104:18

parameters
73:6

parents
113:4

Paris
5:9

park
8:5 13:19
28:12
30:2,9
32:6
40:21
43:7,9
46:14
52:25
61:19
63:19
80:17
81:19,20,23 106:7,8 109:2
113:5
119:2

Parks
82:9

Parkway
24:24
26:2
30:21
31:5
43:15
46:24

part
8:11,15
11:20,21
15:6 19:5
29:7,8
31:23
36:2 41:3
42:9
45:10
46:4
60:19,23
67:2 82:6
91:11
96:19
104:3

particle
33:14,15,17 36:7

particles
17:8,15
34:3,6,24
36:12,13,21

parties
20:20,22
54:24
56:6
75:24
86:25
108:17

partner
71:14

partnered
32:14
116:13

partners
51:25
70:14

partnership
6:24
118:7

parts
21:4,9,
10,14
24:6
27:20,22,
24 29:16
31:13,14,
16,21
41:24
42:11
71:4

party
86:15
88:13

pass
8:23

Passage
73:12

passed
73:4,20,
23

past
12:15
19:13
75:25
77:11

path
33:17
72:16
76:5

patience
11:15

patient
53:3

patients
80:3

pave
112:8

Pavone
104:9,11

pay
55:2,3
68:18
75:24
84:16
86:16
99:8

PCB
103:9

PCBS
103:12,
16,18,20
104:2

Pelton
12:14
14:11,19
44:23
51:6,23
121:11

people
4:18 5:7,
20 8:8
15:11
48:2,7,9,
10,14
49:25
53:23
55:10
59:25
60:11
69:13
76:11
80:11,16,
17 84:8
85:6
88:5,22
91:20,21
92:8,17,
18,22
93:25
94:23
96:14
99:10
109:3,14,
23 110:8,
23,24
111:7
113:10
115:24
117:7,17,
18 119:25
120:9,11,
13,21
121:3

percent
82:21
95:10
100:16,
18,20
114:2
115:12,22

percentage
82:5

perfect
35:8

perfectly
112:20

perimeter
22:19

period
4:23
7:10,11
9:5 12:11
43:20
55:13
86:21
121:9

periodicall y
24:2

periods
86:10,11

permeate
72:6

permits
56:22

person
61:4
79:15
81:4
119:21

personal
66:10
106:8

perspective
15:18

petitions
72:20,22

phases
57:20

physical
33:3

pick
53:18
74:17

picking
74:7

picocuries
102:20,23

picture
25:11
26:4

pictures
27:9

piece
118:2

pink
88:16

pipelines
42:7

pipes
110:9

piping
11:13
42:5
57:10

place
23:9
32:24
34:2
50:11,12,
16 61:15
74:5,6
76:18
113:19
115:4

Plainview
105:2
116:6

plan
8:15 9:5,
7 10:14
11:23
12:5,7,8,
25 14:18
20:17
27:11
28:14
50:11,23,
24 51:14
52:11,12,
14,24
53:24
54:22
55:17
56:12,14
57:7,9
58:10,18
59:21
65:15,22
67:2,24
78:8,15
84:10,19
86:22
91:4
96:13
100:10,

14,19,22, 24 101:5, 24 102:5 103:8,11, 14,25 104:5 105:6,14, 20 107:4, 12,16,17 113:19 120:11, 14,24 121:2

planning
11:16

plans
12:9 41:19 50:16 57:13 58:5 106:4

plant
3:6 43:3, 14 46:23 47:7,9 90:16,17 102:7 109:16

plants
11:12 40:11,13 41:18 43:3 58:2 91:3,8

play
116:16

played
76:9 87:21

plays
3:19

pleased
7:6 68:9

pledge
61:9,12, 14 68:10

plume
7:15,23 10:11,15 11:3,8 18:18 19:22 20:3 21:3,5,17 22:19,20, 25 23:13, 17 24:3, 16 25:9 26:20 27:2,4,8, 11,12,13, 15,18,19, 20,21,24 28:6,9, 11,12,13, 15,24 29:2,11, 15,17,22 30:3,6,8, 12,17,23, 24 31:2, 4,9,13, 19,22,24, 25 32:2, 4,8,9 33:11,19 34:6,12, 25 36:8, 14,22 37:6,7,9 39:17,18, 20,23 40:7 41:5,15, 17,22,23, 24 42:3, 9,10,11, 17 43:18, 19 45:7, 10,11,12, 15,19 46:4,21 47:5 53:17 57:25 58:2,17, 22 59:5, 10,12 62:4,10 64:10 66:7,24 69:7,18 71:2 72:7,9, 14,24 73:6 77:9 82:20 83:15 87:13 89:12 90:21 94:10,12, 18 95:2,6 102:22 106:3 108:9,11, 19 111:18,24 113:25 116:20, 24,25 117:9,13 118:4,5 120:21

plumes
21:12 28:5,10 31:5 80:6 119:16

plump
59:7

point
14:10 15:20 53:16 54:12 59:17 68:12,20 72:10 91:15 97:20 102:2,3 111:8 113:24

pointed
85:12

points
13:11 90:23,24

poison
89:8

poisonous
87:25

poisons
89:12

police
97:2

political
14:5

polluters
55:3

pollution
77:9 93:17 97:11,12, 14

pond
113:8

poor
17:9

portion
18:7 30:8,10 31:2,3,25 36:22 62:8 77:22

portions
21:16 37:11 61:18 95:22 96:13

position
108:15

positive
13:2

possibly
53:8 97:14 111:7

potential
34:9,16, 17,18,19 37:15 38:3 43:21 44:2 82:24 83:9 95:16 116:19

potentially
4:24 36:16 39:3 80:18 110:8

potentials
49:23

pounds
22:6

power
7:18 51:21

PPB

30:6

practices
19:14

pray
88:15

preferred
44:14

prepared
68:7

present
18:18,19
38:25
50:3

presentation
3:14 4:16
9:6 24:2,
19 39:5
60:6
78:24

presentations
3:9,22
79:23

preserve
96:12,23
97:3,6,
16,17,23
99:3
113:6

preserve's
106:13

president
96:11

press
108:8,19

pressing
63:7,8

pretended
84:5

pretty
17:16,20
31:7 45:2

prevent
10:12
37:7
45:18,19
46:21
52:15
54:16
78:11

prevents
43:9

previous
21:2
101:3
115:13
119:8

primary
9:24
10:12
11:3 20:3
37:5

prioritizes
100:11

priority
6:12 71:6

pristine
115:22

private
119:14

privilege
70:2

problem
5:23 6:20
7:3,19
10:23
13:21
51:20
69:20
81:22
103:13,23
114:11,12
120:17

problems
98:23

procedures
110:21

process
9:11
11:21
18:21
33:25
34:4
35:11
36:3
38:16
57:18
74:14
75:4
77:12
79:2 86:8
104:3
107:20

processes
19:14,16
35:9

produce
35:14

producing
35:13

product
85:24

production
19:17

professional
116:13

program
8:11
11:22
22:24

programs
118:18

progress
6:16
12:10
59:4,18
69:5

project
3:13 5:13
14:12
47:25
48:3
74:25
86:5,12
99:21
116:17
118:23

projects
48:4

prolific
15:14

promised
29:14

proper
49:13
70:11

properties
19:15,21
33:3
46:10
119:12,14

property
19:8,11
40:20
83:22
119:22

proposal
14:4
54:22

propose
12:5

proposed
3:4 11:23
12:5
38:11
43:5
50:23

proposing
45:4
55:24
84:25
86:12
97:21

protect
52:17
53:6
54:17
70:8
76:18
77:6
112:8

protecting
83:12

protection
48:8
86:16

protective
86:4

proud
68:11,13,
23 69:2

prove
72:23
98:24

provide
5:12
10:24
14:22
22:14
51:7
53:22
73:24
75:11
76:6
90:12
116:14

provided
16:15
73:18
90:6
102:15

provisions
10:13

proximity
83:15

public
4:10 7:10
9:4 10:17
11:20,23
12:15,16
22:16,21
23:2 34:7
38:25
49:4
50:10,13
51:2
55:13
72:14
78:11
79:14
86:9
100:11
101:12,15
107:18
113:23

pull
23:22
85:10
99:16

pulled
114:9,19

pulling
59:2

pump
18:23
43:10
82:21
96:18,20,
21 114:5,
8,21,24

pumped
36:8
58:20
116:4

pumping
21:23
22:4
29:8,25
33:6,19
34:4,23
39:25
40:2,22
42:24
44:10
59:6
83:10
95:16
111:15,25
115:4,20,
25

pure
78:12

purified
80:4
81:18

purple
27:11,25
41:22
45:11,16

purposes
22:17
34:8
91:10,12

pursuing
86:3

purveyors
22:13
26:8,14

pushing
40:2

put
10:18
12:21
33:25
35:3
36:10
37:12
43:25
47:8
50:16
52:22,23
55:16
58:10,12,
14 62:24
64:25
76:14,17
82:4
84:18,23
87:20,24
88:4,12
89:16,20
94:7
95:25
96:17
99:19
101:5,24
118:3

putting
42:7
54:10
59:20
81:24
89:4,5,8
95:10
102:2
110:10
112:22
113:19

Q

qualify
15:18

quality
6:12 25:3
75:13
95:23
96:3
106:9
118:20

quantify
85:21

quantity
15:16

query
26:19

question
65:23
81:16,17
84:12
85:3,4,18
93:6,14
109:3,20
111:4
113:22

questioner
60:9

questions
3:16,21,
23 4:3,6,
19 5:14
55:9 57:3
59:25
60:3,9
80:10
88:19
112:15

quick
17:21
45:3
57:19
91:20

quickly
39:21
40:3
41:10
46:7 58:3
75:23
85:21
103:9

quo
54:6
59:20

quoted
106:22

R

race
19:19

radiation
109:11

radioactive
97:12,13,
15

radium
102:7,9,
12,19
103:4
105:7,8,
11,17,18,
20,21

rainy
77:19

raise
4:14

range
23:7

ranges
44:12

rapid
59:4

Raritan
18:11

rate
17:18

rates
34:5
44:10
66:21

reach
95:22
101:8

reached
72:11
79:14
102:22
121:5

read
39:6
51:16
57:9 61:8
63:13

readily
103:5

ready
56:24

real
12:10
19:21
92:18
112:5
114:4

realize
92:10
115:15
117:23

reason
38:24
73:15
96:15
101:18
116:6

reasonable
58:13
101:23
112:11

reasoning
117:2

reasons
77:23
113:17

recap
51:8,14

receiving
64:21

recently
24:9

recharge
22:2 32:5
35:4
40:11,14
41:18,20
43:6
44:7,8
46:13
47:11
82:6 94:6
115:15

recharged
100:17

recharging
11:12

recognize
5:6

recognized
91:25

recommendations
95:24

record
3:5 12:6
38:13
60:19,24
73:14

recording
60:18

records
20:15
81:9

recovery
55:8
106:12

recreational
82:12

recuperation
106:13

red
31:12,23
36:12,21,23 53:15,25

reduce
10:14,15
37:8,17,19 52:15
54:19

reduction
75:13

reelect
112:12

reelection
112:9

refer
20:16

referred
18:11
20:4
23:15

referring
16:8

refers
24:3

refrigerants
27:2

regime
83:10

regional
5:8

registry
20:11

regular
110:14

regulated
15:25

regulators
66:9

regulatory
37:22

related
3:18
24:12
109:11

relating
3:22

relationship
118:9

relative
110:24

released
7:7 73:9

relentlessly
71:10

relevance
116:21

relief
76:25

remain
4:17

remainder
58:19
100:3

remaining
4:5

remarks
60:2 68:8

remedial
8:15
12:23
22:12
38:8 45:5
46:12
57:6

remediate
41:8
64:23
104:3

remediated
93:20
103:15

remediating
73:6
93:17

remediation
3:18 5:10
62:7,15
69:4,6
70:25
74:25
75:12
76:2
103:10,11

remediations
76:18

remedies
12:16
38:22
86:3

remedy
20:17
38:12
42:20
44:14
46:18
47:16
48:10
54:10,25
55:2,3,23
56:5,7
57:7

77:21
86:23

remember
100:19
121:9

remission
111:19

remodeling
73:16

remove
21:24
22:8 46:6

removed
21:25
22:7 73:2

replicated
10:10

report
7:8,9
63:15
72:10
73:9,13,
14,17,25
109:6,25

reporter
60:17

reports
59:4
102:14,18

represent
18:14
19:7,9
61:18
64:2,3,4
99:10

representative
62:8

representatives
4:11,16
98:14

represented
10:2

Representing
71:4

represents
15:9
27:19

required
8:20 42:5

requires
86:15

research
118:19

Reserve
3:6

reservoir
17:12

resident
64:5,15
67:12
76:18
82:18
106:6
107:10,24
116:11

residents
3:24
63:18
65:18
66:2,19
69:11,12
72:20
76:8,22,
23 77:3
79:9
92:20,21
99:11
105:2
108:13,21
119:6

residents'
75:13

resolved
103:24
112:11

resource
15:16
70:10

resources
9:9 14:3
32:18
86:21
107:3
113:13

respect
108:16,20

respectful
121:8

responsibility
68:22
69:10

responsible
20:20,21
54:24
56:6 65:6
75:24
86:15,25
108:14,17

restoration
53:4 93:3
94:5 95:8

restore
9:12

result
116:7
117:14

resulting
73:13

results
12:2
35:13
38:25
64:21
90:10

retaining
116:8

retired
79:16,20

return
82:21

returned
22:3

revenue
7:6

review
90:10

reviewed
81:4

Richard
96:8,10

rig
25:11

rigs
16:12
18:15

rise
91:21

rising
98:5

river
17:12

Riveter
77:7

Riveters
76:13

road
44:15
51:4 67:5
94:21
108:25

roads
42:7

Robert
82:14

ROD
20:15

role
32:15
76:9
116:16

Romaine
113:2,4

room
4:21 64:3
84:9 94:2
117:22

Rose
75:16
78:19

Rosie
76:13
77:6

roughly
30:25

routinely
59:3

rule
115:5

rules
84:15

run
3:15

running
9:11
13:16
58:16
62:16

runoff
115:13

runs

7:11
57:10

RV108
41:2

RW21
40:24

S

safe
10:4
69:19,22,
24 79:10
91:9
108:6

safety
34:18
37:25
76:7

Sal
92:6,9,11

Saladino
61:22
65:10
68:7,24
73:19
77:11
114:23

salt
10:22
25:20
44:3 53:9
83:13

sample
25:4
105:23

samples
16:9
18:17
25:2,5,
19,20
26:14
90:23
105:25

sand
17:2,3,6,
9,10,15

Sandra
87:9 93:2

sandy
29:11

satisfied
97:3

saturated
17:6

save
60:16

scans
105:23

scenario
43:13
44:9 52:5

scenarios
33:23
38:17
39:15

Schaefer
75:17
78:22,24

Schary
96:9,10
98:6

School
5:2

science
7:17 11:6
34:21
51:15,20
54:13
59:22
85:23
116:15

scientific
72:23
118:19

**scientifica
lly**
73:5

scope
84:23,24

screen
8:9

Seaford
82:18
104:13
105:3
117:12

search
114:10

section
79:14

seek
55:7

SEG
27:12
34:6 36:8
37:6
41:5,16
42:11
43:18

Seggos
6:8 51:22
62:2
70:18

select
55:23
56:3

selected
42:19
44:14
77:21

selection
38:11

sell
99:15

sense
94:22
115:22

sensitive
118:6

sentiment
67:25

separate
43:14

separated
18:9 31:6

series
24:23
96:25

seriousness
117:23

service
15:24
52:22
53:5
68:15
95:18

servicemen
76:12

services
115:25

session
27:10

set
72:23
89:17

setting
4:20 33:9

sewer
111:23
112:22

shade
45:11,16

shading
19:7,9

shallow
28:13
31:19,20
32:8

shallower
21:5 31:3

shape
29:12
69:7

share
8:16

shelf
56:11,12

shells
33:12

Shkolnik
119:4

shore
16:24
98:2
111:24

short
20:5 92:2
98:7

shorten
102:4

shortly
60:10
86:22
87:3,6

show
19:21
36:7 41:9
52:10
56:8
59:11
97:8,10,
14 99:6

showed

21:2
116:22

showing
19:22
65:14

shown
17:22
22:15
45:9

shows
3:8 35:21
102:25

shut
49:12

shy
12:13

sick
121:4

side
14:14,15
30:13
31:18
78:22
87:12

sign
60:24
84:21

signed
72:20
73:21

significant
86:6

significantly
50:6

signing
72:21

similar
18:22
32:7

simple
7:24
59:22
114:10

simplified
19:22

simplistic
21:3

simply
100:22

simulated
35:14

sincerely
62:17

single
5:25
15:17
58:20
67:21
118:2,3

sisters
88:16

sit
56:11,12
66:12

site
3:19
14:20
16:5
19:2,4
20:7,18
23:5,9
29:21
32:21
35:15,20
64:19
71:19
72:9
75:4,23
87:19
93:4
119:13
120:6

sites
3:7 20:9,
10 29:2,
19 93:18

sitting
59:19

situation
64:18
67:14
83:14
94:13
115:19
116:15
117:23

skate
113:9

skeptical
84:7

skin
48:25
109:19

skipped
91:15

skyscraper
72:13

slide
21:2
44:4,20
45:2,8,
22,23
53:12
118:3

slides
7:21 11:5
15:2
20:23
28:18
37:24
41:10
51:11

slight
67:7

slightly
29:12

slow
17:16

slowly
103:18,21

small
17:13
43:14
47:8

smaller
4:20
32:20
47:7
59:16

social
14:5

soil
23:8 25:5
103:10,
12,14,19
119:15,17

solar
23:11

sole
10:20
15:9
113:15

solicit
11:22

solution
7:24,25
11:10
59:22
70:15

solutions
115:10

solvent
26:24

someplace
89:9

soot
17:15

soots
29:10

sort
14:14
52:4
107:13,14
109:11
118:8

sound
16:24

sounds
111:25

source
10:20
13:18
15:9,10,
19 18:24
23:5 93:5
110:17
113:15

south
19:24
29:3,19
30:24
32:11
33:20
36:16
37:10
45:20
46:18,22
54:3,4
61:18
62:8 66:5
71:5 76:3
83:21
87:12
91:22
92:21
95:12
96:5
111:24
119:12

southeast
29:20

southerly
79:24

southern
24:24
30:21
31:4
43:15
45:22
46:15,23
62:8

space
19:19

spaces
17:9,13

spanning
102:18

spare
96:19

speak
63:18

speaker
63:22
65:8 68:5
77:14
78:18
82:14
99:25
101:3

speakers
60:15,16
87:8 96:8
100:4
107:21
112:25

speaking
78:21

special
79:18

Specifically
23:16

specifications
57:14
74:2

specs
58:5

speed
74:17

spend
57:15
86:17
95:13
109:17
119:18

spent
96:16

spiderwebs
42:5

spill
87:14

Spinoto
87:9,11

spoke
25:20
26:24
62:24
77:20
101:3

spoken
80:13

spot
17:7
96:24

spots
83:9

spread
111:24

spreading
46:21

St
6:22
24:7,13
52:3 81:2

stabilizers
27:3

staff
3:11,12
78:6

stagnant
105:15

stamps
16:14

Stan
65:10
77:14,15

stand
13:23
60:2
61:12
66:22
69:2
81:5,13
91:21,24
92:12

standard
21:9,16
27:12
93:8

standards
15:23
16:3
37:22
47:2,10
50:8
90:14,18
112:19

standing
30:18

standpoint
94:22,23

stared
108:12

start
9:11
12:10
14:2,20
15:3 17:5
33:13
36:7,14
58:9
61:10
69:5
99:16

started
7:10
27:10
28:10
34:24
55:7
56:19,22
57:2,19
68:10
83:24
92:11
99:6

starting
32:24
33:18
52:12
61:23
92:19

starts
29:2,19
33:15
67:21

state
3:2,9,11
4:17 6:25
8:5,20
9:9 11:21
14:3,13
16:2
20:7,11,
20,21
24:24
25:15
26:16
30:21
31:4
34:21
43:7,8,15
46:14,23
47:21
48:5
49:16
50:22
52:25
54:25
61:17
63:4,25
70:16
71:4,9
73:3,18
75:3,21
80:13
81:20,23
82:7,9
86:7,14,
17,18,20
90:9
104:19
108:13
116:12
120:5,10

stated
101:25
116:23

statement
98:7

states
68:17,18,
21 73:16
77:5

stations
80:18

statistics

32:25

status
54:6
59:20

stay
79:9

stayed
31:19

staying
59:16
72:22

steadfast
70:14

steal
9:15

step
8:17 9:2,
3,7 13:9
67:21,22
74:22

steps
50:25
51:9

Steve
47:13,20

stick
85:20

stole
44:25

stop
4:4 9:20
13:16,17,
18 58:2
98:25

stopped
85:7

stopping
66:7

stops
53:25

storm
97:25

storms
97:24

story
92:2

straight
30:16

strategic
98:18

strategically-placed
16:10

stream
23:23
33:7
34:17
35:25
43:23
113:6

street
3:20
10:11
87:11

streets
83:21

stringent
91:7

stripping
80:17

struggles
78:2

struggling
73:22

studied
106:14

studies
97:10
119:8

study
8:2 12:3
24:11
25:9
26:11
38:7,8,15
39:6
42:18
61:23
63:14
116:15
118:16
119:8
120:6,25

stuff
58:23

submit
78:14
86:20

success
101:7,10,
17

suffered
120:2,3

suffering
98:22
109:24

Suffolk
19:4
102:16

suggested
60:14

suing
119:5

Sullivan
66:15,16
67:16
70:6

summarize
4:25
52:10
55:20

summarized
38:5
55:18

summer
87:7 89:5

sumps
115:16

Sunrise
96:18
97:23

super
11:22
20:11

superfund
86:7,17

superintendent
65:13
70:4
77:16

superintendents
70:12
91:23

supervisor
61:22
65:10
68:6,24
69:8
77:11
80:24
81:14
92:6

suppliers
49:5

supplies
37:18
52:18
53:19
54:17,18
94:17
102:18

supply
9:23
22:17,21,
22 23:2
36:17
37:15,20
48:8
50:10,14
51:2
72:15
78:11
81:11
93:9
113:24
114:3
115:23
119:10

support
19:18
65:15
67:23
68:17,18
72:22,24
82:24
85:14
92:23
94:18
96:13
97:16
118:21

supports
38:12
78:10

supposed
6:17
88:21

surely
62:19

surface
17:3,20,
24 18:4
20:3
21:7,18,
20 28:23

29:5,6,11
48:23

surgery
88:10

surrounding
8:8 70:13
77:2
90:12

survey
6:24
120:4

Susan
87:11
113:3
116:10

Susie
87:9

sustainability
10:20
53:7

sweat
76:21

swim
89:6

system
9:10
13:17
14:6,25
15:8
16:18
17:5 22:4
23:18,22
29:25
34:23
36:5,13
40:19
71:25
80:5
81:20
90:7,25
94:8
96:17

systems
34:7
50:17

T

table
85:5,6,
19,23
86:5
109:25

tadpoles
113:7

Tag
108:17

takeaway
54:12

takes
53:13
58:22

taking
51:20
54:7 89:8

talk
8:2 10:6
14:16
16:17
18:6 19:2
47:15
56:8
89:10,13
112:2

talked
8:6 14:23
18:12
28:11
33:12
39:9,13
41:3
44:5,21
52:12
55:10
58:19
90:20
107:2

talking
6:11
14:20
15:3 16:5
19:13
49:4,24
82:13
87:3
110:12

talks
120:15

tangent
63:3

tap
69:22
70:8

tapdancing
85:17

task
24:14
26:5
27:4,5
32:12

tasked
25:16

tasks
24:20

tasting
89:22,24

tax
55:2

taxes
66:20
68:19
99:9

taxpayer
86:18

TCE
20:4
71:24

team
37:2
51:24

tears
76:22

technical
38:10
74:10
81:17

techniques
23:10,11

technology
7:16
73:10

tells
111:7

ten
31:16
100:2
120:4

Teri
66:18
67:8,11

term
23:25
56:17
108:17

terms
33:14
90:19
110:19

tested
90:8
109:4
110:20

testimony
73:24

testing
64:16,19
69:3
119:11,14

thallium
109:10

thankful
78:6
104:6

theme
40:9

Theresa
70:7

thermal
23:10

thing
50:21
53:3 55:9
57:20,23
64:23
77:10
80:9
85:16
89:10
92:14
97:8
98:20
103:9
113:14
115:9
119:24

things
6:5 12:23
14:15
15:20
28:16
29:6 30:4
36:6 44:5
48:3
52:7,8
55:8
57:10,11
58:16
79:20,21
85:6,21
89:16
98:21

100:23
101:4
102:6
110:13

thinking
13:7 59:9
60:12

thought
74:5 94:4
106:25
113:20,22

thoughtless
100:22

thousand
21:14
24:5 30:5
31:13,23

thousands
72:20

threatened
22:21

threatening
22:22
23:2

three-dimensional
11:9
28:19

three-minute
61:2

threshold
38:18

thunder
9:15
44:25

time
4:4,5
6:10
10:6,15
11:8
41:11
43:20
53:16,22
55:12
56:7
58:23
60:12,13,16 62:11,12,14
65:22
67:17
74:16
76:16
81:13
84:13
87:5
88:15
90:15
102:11
108:3
111:9
112:12
114:5
121:7

timeline
102:5

timelines
101:12

times
3:20 6:10
65:3

timetable
74:15

timetables
101:8

tin
109:9

tirelessly
70:7
104:21

today
15:6
36:10
37:16
38:10,24
39:13
62:6,18
63:7
72:16
73:15,24
78:5
92:15
93:25
103:24
118:3
120:14

told
34:25
109:15

Toman
82:15,17,18

tomorrow
92:19
103:23

ton
87:18

tonight
4:7 10:2
11:19
12:12
16:6 18:7
19:13
65:14
66:17,22
67:22
68:2
69:2,4
71:24
74:18
78:24
98:8,15
108:6

Tonight's
3:4

Tons
88:5

tool
32:13
34:20

tools
14:4

top
12:8
13:19
41:17
116:18
120:21

touch
48:24

tough
77:17
111:4

town
16:11
25:12
26:4
56:20,21
63:2 65:9
66:11
68:5,25
69:8,12
74:12,21
75:8
76:22
81:14
105:3
117:15,16

township
69:9

toxic
120:8

toxicological
48:11

track
9:20

transitioning
60:17

transparency
86:11

transporting
23:8

traveled
67:4

treat
10:18
21:25
23:23
46:25
47:9
49:15
91:4
105:21

treated
16:16
37:21
43:14
47:2
49:21
90:8 91:6
93:7 94:3
95:25
105:21
112:18

treating
23:9
95:3,9
113:25

treatment
11:12
13:16
22:11,14
23:3,18,22 40:10,13 41:18
43:2,3,14
44:7,8
46:8,23
47:7,9

49:13
50:17
56:24
58:2
90:16,17
91:3,8
106:4,20

treatments
73:7

trees
115:17

tremendous
49:9
61:21

trichlorethylene
26:23

trichloroethylene
20:4

trillion
97:20

trip
88:13

triple
80:4

trucks
99:16

true
62:17
102:25

turn
37:24
44:19

turned
88:13

Turnpike
30:20
45:24
46:2,18

two-mile
58:21

type
32:6

typically
24:5

U

U.S.
3:6

ultimately
15:5

uncontaminated
72:16

underground
17:12

undermining
82:24

understand
18:17
25:6
34:16
68:14
74:20
83:3 87:2
93:21
101:12
103:10

understanding
26:19

understood
24:16

undertook
72:18

underway
8:14

undulated
29:5

unfounded
83:4

unique
6:23 20:6
31:7
55:19

United
68:17,21
77:5

unlike
16:14

untreated
16:14

upgrade
50:13

upper
17:25
72:3
114:24

urge
108:19

usable
80:7

USGC
33:11

USGS
32:14,16
35:6
51:12,24
65:17
78:8
116:13,16
118:7,14

USGS's
32:15

V

values
112:5

vapor
23:11
119:17

varying
29:9

verbal
4:22

verbatim
55:19

verification
35:12
36:3

verified
35:22

verify
35:12,24,25

versus
35:15

vertical
18:13

veteran
85:15

veterans
68:15,16

vets
109:18

vicinity
46:9

view
27:7,11
28:2,14,20 29:16
31:18

vision
59:12

visitors
12:17

voices
67:23

voids
17:10

volatile
27:15,17
28:4

volume
37:8
52:16

volumes
25:24

W

wait
9:8 55:5
88:20

waiting
62:14
96:20

wakes
88:6

walk
82:16

Walker
75:17
78:19,20

Walter
5:9

Wantagh
25:14
26:2

wanted
14:8
106:12
107:4

war
71:20
76:14

77:8

warn
96:14

warning
96:22

warranted
103:6

Warren
107:22
111:10

wartime
19:18

waste
20:11

watch
97:9,13

water
9:23,24
10:5,18,
22,25
15:10,19,
22,23,25
16:15
17:5,7,
11,13,14,
20 18:22,
23 21:9,
16,24
22:2,9,
13,17,21,
22 23:2,
22,23
25:3
26:8,13
31:6
32:18
33:6,15
35:3,15,
16,24
36:17
37:15,18,
20,21,23
43:4,7,
10,13,25
44:3
46:25
47:2,7,10
48:8
49:4,8,
14,16
50:4,7,8,
10,14
51:2
52:17,18,
22 53:5,
9,19,20,
21,23
54:3,17,
18 61:7
64:6,8,16
65:13
66:5
67:9,11
69:15,16,
19,20,25
70:6,8,13
72:5,15,
18 75:10
77:16
78:2,9,12
79:8 80:4
81:11
82:5
83:13
88:21
89:3,21
90:4,6,
11,13
91:5,6,7,
9,16,22,
23 92:3,
5,8 93:5,
8,9,10,
12,16
94:2,5,
10,17
95:4,5,
10,17,18,
23,25
96:3
97:9,15,
18 98:3
100:17,20
102:14,
15,17,18
104:14
106:20
108:4,6
109:5
110:6,9,
11,13,16,
17 111:25
112:17,
18,19,21,
23 113:13
114:7
115:12,
20,24
116:3,4,
7,8
117:13
118:20
119:10
120:16,17

waters
46:24
81:18
89:21

ways
114:13
118:15,21

weaker
32:8

Weapons
3:6

web
51:17
114:10

week
51:16
58:8

weekend
51:17

welfare
76:7

wells
8:10,14
9:23
10:24
11:11
15:24
16:3,11,
13 18:12,
14,16,22
21:23
22:5,8,
17,21,22
23:3,20,
21,23
25:17,21,
23 26:15
33:19
34:4
35:2,15,
16,20
36:8,15,
18 37:10,
12,15,16
39:15,17,
24,25
40:2,6,
19,21,24
41:2,4,14
42:15,22
44:9
45:9,12,
13,15,17
46:3,20
47:4,6,8
49:12,13
50:14,17
51:2,4
56:16,17,
23 57:23,
25 72:15,
16 78:11
83:12
102:2
113:24
114:3
119:10

west
16:22
62:20

western
23:17
32:2

wetland
53:10

wetlands
34:18
43:24
83:12

white
4:12 17:8

wholehearte dly
100:9

wide
28:3
58:21
72:10

width
19:25

wife
64:7

Wilson
111:11

win
76:14

windows
98:4

wing
48:16

winning
77:8

wisely
57:15

wishes
8:23

withdrawn
15:14

woman
76:12
113:21
115:11
116:23

women
109:15

wonderful
84:10
89:15

wondering
69:19
117:20

words
62:22
91:18
104:24
108:11

work
3:2 6:16
8:18 10:5
11:15
12:19,22
13:24
14:2,3
15:4
20:13,14,
18 23:5
27:5
28:15
29:23
32:20
38:5
39:12
47:21,23
51:13
52:9
53:21
55:11,12
56:9,19,
22 57:6,
8,16 58:8
63:10
64:14
67:19
73:11
74:4 75:5
76:6
78:7,13
79:11
82:11
84:23,25
85:24
86:19
99:11
104:6
117:21
118:8,11,
14 119:3

worked
22:13
69:21
70:7
96:25
98:13,15,
16 104:21
109:16

workers
76:12
91:24

working
3:12 10:8
13:18
35:10
40:24,25
47:18
63:3,12
65:3
74:14,21
75:9
108:5
111:15
118:12,22

works
10:17
12:18
14:11
30:3 67:4
84:11,17,
18 118:13

world
69:24
76:10
99:10

worlds
76:14

worried
80:9

worry
49:21

worse
89:23

worst
89:21

worth
63:17

wrap
51:9
100:13

writes
84:14

written
4:21,24
78:14

wronged
110:6

Y

year
3:20 8:13
17:18,19
76:24
102:4,17
109:18

years
7:17
29:24
40:23
49:10
57:4,5,18
58:14
59:11
62:13,14
68:25
72:7,8
73:22
74:15
77:18
78:17
79:6
83:23
85:12,17
92:16
96:17,20
97:2,4,21
98:18
101:20
102:3,14
104:13,
15,21
105:9
106:10
107:17
111:14
112:6
114:16,17
119:13
120:4

yellow
27:15,19,
21 35:19
41:23
45:10,12

York
3:9,11
11:21
14:12
16:2
20:7,10
26:16
47:21
49:16
50:22
61:17
63:24
70:16
71:4,8
72:13
73:18
80:13
81:20
82:9
104:19
112:4
116:12
120:5,10

Z

zone
25:4

zoom
17:7
45:21

Zooming
19:6