From:	Gorin, Jonathan
To:	Carrie McGowan
Cc:	John M. Hoffman; "DiPippo, Gary (Gary.DiPippo@Cornerstoneeg.com)"
Subject:	RE: Quick Questions
Date:	Tuesday, October 29, 2013 8:17:03 AM

Ok, well since the NJ tech regs call for 1x10-7 cm/s, i think i can say we're proposing/selecting a cap that's less permeable than the one currently installed at Bridge St.

Thanks!

From: Carrie McGowan <Carrie.McGowan@ehs-support.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 29, 2013 7:49 AM
To: Gorin, Jonathan
Cc: John M. Hoffman; 'DiPippo, Gary (Gary.DiPippo@Cornerstoneeg.com)'
Subject: RE: Quick Questions

Jon,
In the "Final Remediation Action Report for the Soil Washing, Soil and Sediment Consolidation, Sewers, Slurry Wall, Groundwater Containment/Pretreatment and Interim Soil Cover at the LCP Bridge Street Site (OU 1)" Prepared by Parsons and dated November 2009, it describes the soil cap. Following is an excerpt;

For the LCP OU-1 soil/sediment containment area, the low permeability soil cover was selected as the interim cover. Section 02223 of the project specifications stated that if an interim soil cap is to be utilized, it must meet a certain gradation requirement and a maximum permeability requirement of 1.0X10-6 cm/sec. A predominately silt material that is a soil processing by-product ("tailings" from Hanson Aggregates in Jamesville, NY) was readily available from a local source. Geotechnical testing indicated that even though the material was slightly out of the gradation specification, when compacted to a dry density of over 93% of the maximum dry density (based on the modified Proctor), the material met the permeability requirements.
A 1 ft thick layer of the interim cover material was placed over the soil/sediment containment area and compacted using a smooth drum roller from November to December 2006. Additional impacted material excavated during electrical conduit installation in 2007 was covered with additional interim cover in July and August, 2007. Approximately 27,000 cy of tailings were placed as the interim cover. Supplier data sample for the tailings is presented in Appendix D. Following placement, a grid system was set up based on the ten tests per acre compaction testing requirement. In addition to compaction testing on each square in the grid network, in-place Shelby tube samples were collected and tested for permeability to demonstrate compliance with the 1.0 X 10-6 cm/sec maximum permeability requirement. . . . Four inches of topsoil was placed over the interim low permeability soil cover."

So that was the interim cover.

It goes on to say "Following the receipt of all material from the other Onondaga Lake sub-sites, the final low permeability cap will be installed. In accordance with the ROD, a 6 NYCRR Part 360

equivalent cap physically tied into the subsurface barrier is included in the Final (100%) Design Report (Parsons, 2004a) to cover and contain mercury –impacted soils throughout the site and excavated sediments/soils, brine muds and materials from LCP OU-1, and other Onondaga Lake sub-sites".

I do not have anything that discusses the final cap.

Hope it helps.

Thanks,
Carrie

From: Gorin, Jonathan [mailto:Gorin.Jonathan@epa.gov]
Sent: Monday, October 28, 2013 5:22 PM
To: DiPippo, Gary
Cc: John M. Hoffman; Carrie McGowan
Subject: Quick Questions

Gary, i recall we discussed using trains to remove soil at one time. Do you remember any findings pertaining to that? Not very important, just cover the bases.

Carrie the LCP Bridge Street RPM isn't around right now. Do you know what sort of cap/cover they ended up using? The stuff i found on line is contradictory. If not, no problem, i can check with him when he gets back.

thanks, jon