

Parker Street Waste Site Public Information Plan Meeting
Keith Middle School Community Room
January 19, 2011
6:00 – 9:00pm

Public Comments and Questions received during the meeting related to the City's work and not answered that evening

New Bedford High School (NBHS)

1. How many windows are there in the school?

A count of the total number of windows at the school will be included as part of the specifications that a contractor is currently developing for the School Department to replace the windows.

2. Even if the levels of contamination are considered low by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards, what is their combined effect? Could small cocktails combine to become a larger problem?

Indoor air samples collected from the high school have been analyzed primarily for total polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), but some have also been analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs). TRC quantified risk to building occupants from combined exposure to all VOCs and PCBs detected in indoor air and concluded that there is no significant risk.

3. Do the cracks in the cement floor in the Mechanical Room need to be part of a RAM plan? How much work do you have left to do to seal the cracks? Do the 120 feet already addressed represent the majority of the work to be done?

The crack- and joint-sealing work that is being conducted in the Mechanical Room is part of the *Immediate Response Action Plan* that was submitted to the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) on March 22, 2010. The approximately 120 feet of cracks and joints that were sealed during the December 2010 school vacation represent the majority of the work to be done under the present scope of work with the vendor. The vendor will return to the school during the February 2011 school vacation to seal other cracks and joints through which groundwater has been seeping into the Mechanical Room. Follow-up inspections and additional sealing will occur as necessary.

4. Is there an asbestos management plan, one that includes informing parents and teachers and others about work being done?

This question has been forwarded to the City's School Department for a response. The Environmental Stewardship Department will post the School Department's response when it is received.

5. Who from the City is responsible for ensuring that all contractors present on site are qualified and currently certified/licensed to do the required work (e.g. asbestos abatement)?

All workers and contractors who performed asbestos abatement work at New Bedford High School during summer 2010 had the proper licenses for the work they performed. For this project, the City's General Contractor (WES Construction) was responsible for ensuring that their abatement subcontractor (American Environmental, Inc.) was properly certified to conduct asbestos removal and abatement. The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety (MADOS)

also came to the Site to verify that the subcontractor had current certifications. On June 29, 2010, during the preparation phase for abatement work and prior to the commencement of work, MADOS verified that American Environmental, Inc., had current certifications but identified one of American's workers who did not possess the proper certification to be on Site. On July 2, 2010, MADOS returned to the Site, and that worker had been removed from the Site. MADOS issued a notice of violation to both American Environmental, Inc., and to the worker.

6. Are you familiar with MA Division of Occupational Safety (MADOS) report on oversight at the Little Whalers daycare center?

The City's Environmental Stewardship Department does not have a copy of a report from MADOS and has contacted MADOS to request a copy.

7. Why isn't the high school getting 100% of the City's attention? Could we reallocate time and resources to the high school, where kids are every day, and make it a priority over the Nemasket Street Lots, which are vacant?

The high school and the Nemasket Street Lots are both part of a larger site (the Parker Street Waste Site or PSWS). The City's response action obligations under the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP) require evaluation and remediation of contamination that may represent a threat to human health and the environment; this information is used for the City's risk assessment. The City has conducted risk assessments that demonstrate that there is no significant risk to occupants of the high school from exposure to indoor air and outdoor surface soil. It is safe for staff and students to occupy the high school.

In continuing to adhere to these MCP provisions, the City is not able to evaluate the high school exclusively while not performing work on other parts of the site for which we have assumed responsibility. The City has and will continue to take all necessary actions as required by the MCP.

Acquired Residential Properties

8. I am concerned about how my property is affected by the work being done – when will you have a sense of the results and a sense of what will happen next? As you work, are you taking into consideration the impacts on and needs of the people who live there?

TRC is receiving and evaluating the data from sampling that was conducted in December 2010. The results from this sampling effort will guide the City's next steps. When performing work, the City and its contractors take appropriate measures to protect residents' health and safety (e.g., dust monitoring, decontamination of equipment, etc). The City provides notification to residents living in the neighborhood that includes Ruggles and Greenwood Streets via U.S. mail when work is scheduled.

9. Are the Acquired Properties under Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) jurisdiction, along with the wetlands?

Both EPA and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) have jurisdiction at the Acquired Residential Properties. The City is awaiting a formal response from EPA in response to this question (see TRC's letter to EPA dated October 19, 2010 on the Acquired Properties page of the Parker Street Waste Site website).

10. Are the Acquired Properties owned by the City or the School Department?

The Acquired Properties are owned by the City.

11. Is it the City's responsibility to maintain these lots?

The Acquired Properties are maintained by the Department of Public Facilities (DPF). Their contact information was provided in the PIP meeting (slide 5).

12. What will happen if money to handle these lots runs out?

The financial resources needed to complete further planned investigations will come from a bond or an appropriation. The City is also evaluating other sources of funding.

Nemasket Street Lots

13. Are the Nemasket Street Lots owned by the City or the School Department?

The Nemasket Street Lots are owned by the City.

14. Who paid for the Nemasket Street Lots?

The City obtained the Nemasket Street Lots through a deed-in-lieu of tax foreclosure under G.L. c. 60, Section 77C, dated June 11, 2009 and recorded in the Bristol County (S.D.) Registry of Deeds at Book 9479, Page 311. The amount of outstanding taxes on the parcels in question was approximately \$15,000.00 for all of the lots.

15. Can you make the geophysical (ground-penetrating radar) report and electromagnetic survey that were conducted at the Nemasket Street Lots available?

Yes, these reports are now available on the Nemasket Street Lots page of the Parker Street Waste Site website.

16. Do you have the results from the samples collected from soil borings at the Nemasket Street Lots in December 2010 yet?

Final results are not yet available.

17. What compounds did the City have soil samples analyzed for at the Nemasket Street Lots?

The City had soil samples from across the property analyzed for some or all of the following compounds: polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), heavy metals, and polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The City also submitted some soil samples for the following analyses: volatile organic compounds (VOCs), volatile petroleum hydrocarbons (VPH) and extractable petroleum hydrocarbons (EPH).

Keith Middle School

18. When was the dam constructed in the river located to the north of Keith Middle School? Are there plans for the dam's construction, and if so, at which City office can they be reviewed?

The City is not aware of a dam located in the vicinity of Keith Middle School.

General

19. There are costs associated with everything that has been presented today – how much money has been spent to date (as of January 19, 2011), including all portions of the project? How much do you anticipate spending through 2011? Where will the money come from for future work?

The project expenses through December 31, 2010, which include expenses associated with the construction of Keith Middle School, total \$84,036,331.18 (Note: Expenses are reconciled monthly by the City's auditors, and are audited by a third party after the close of each fiscal year. The expenses for January 2011 are not yet available, and the expenses reported here may be adjusted by the third-party auditor after the close of fiscal year 2011 in June 2011). The Keith bond, through which the Parker Street Waste Site project is funded, is managed by Mr. Lawrence Oliveira, Chief Administrator of Finance and Operations for the City's School Department; Mr. Oliveira can be reached at (508) 997-4511 ext. 3268.

Without knowing the full extent of future work, the City is not able to accurately estimate spending through 2011. Funding for currently planned investigations will come from the bond for the project.

20. Has the perimeter of the Parker Street Waste Site expanded beyond Summit Street to the west, Durfee Street to the north, Liberty Street to the east, and Parker Street to the south? Are chemicals which are present at the Parker Street Waste Site likely to migrate? I live off of Durfee Street one block from Liberty Street. Should my property be tested? My house was built in 1911.

The City has not received any information that would indicate that the boundaries of the Parker Street Waste Site have expanded. The chemical compounds that are characteristic of the site, such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and metals, migrate little if at all in groundwater since they tend to stick to soil materials. The volatile organic compound (VOC) impacts detected in groundwater at the high school campus are localized. With respect to whether you should have your property tested, the City is not in a position to advise homeowners regarding decisions about their private properties.

21. When will the City Yard be tested? Shouldn't it be considered a priority, given the number of people that live around there?

The City will evaluate the results of the sampling conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) from properties near the City Yard, which together with assessment activities undertaken by the City, will be used by the City to determine potential future investigation activities.

22. Why do we keep referring back to BETA's data, and combining it with TRC's data?

The BETA Group, Inc. (BETA), as the City's previous environmental consultant, collected sampling data which helps to inform the City of the nature and extent of chemical impacts in combination with the data that TRC has collected. TRC's review of the BETA data thus far has shown the data to be usable for waste site cleanup decisions based on review of the analytical laboratory reports. BETA's laboratory sample analyses were conducted by laboratories that are certified by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection. Note that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reviewed the BETA data and found it acceptable to support the decision to construct the Keith Middle School and other approvals that pre-date TRC

involvement. The Massachusetts Contingency Plan requires that decisions be made upon all available data.

23. How many rooms were remediated at the High School during summer 2010?

The unit ventilators were replaced in thirty rooms, and sheetrock was replaced in three rooms.

24. Are there any more classrooms that need to be remediated at the High School?

Yes. Remedial actions planned for summer 2011 include removing paint on structural columns and walls found in rooms B-230, A-211-3, and A-213-4. Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) - containing building products that are scheduled to be removed during summer 2011 include light fixtures impacted by releases from PCB-containing ballasts located throughout the building, including some classrooms, and polyurethane foam (PUF) seat cushions in the main auditorium.

25. Can TRC bring a hydrologist to the next meeting to clarify the direction of the water flow (whether water flows north out of the wetlands located to the west of Keith Middle School, or whether water is flowing south into the wetlands)?

TRC has already addressed this question as part of the April 2010 PIP meeting (slide 63); a hydrologist's attendance at the next meeting is not required. The studies that have been conducted to date at the Site have shown that water flows north out of the wetlands located to the west of Keith Middle School and that water is not flowing south to the Parker Street Waste Site from Sullivan's Ledge or other points located north of the Site.

At Sullivan's Ledge "...on a regional scale, groundwater flow in the overburden, shallow bedrock and deep bedrock is to the north..." based on the EPA Record of Decision Summary, Sullivan's Ledge Superfund Site page 6 (EPA, 1989). The PSWS is south of Sullivan's Ledge so no groundwater should flow from Sullivan's Ledge to PSWS. Surface water also flows from PSWS north towards the vicinity of Sullivan's Ledge.

26. When will the Parker Street Waste Site be closed out? When is the end date for all of this work?

Walsh Field and the New Andrea McCoy Field will be completed this year. Assuming favorable outcomes for the soil and groundwater remediation at NBHS, that portion of the site is on a schedule to be closed late 2011 or early 2012. As noted during the January 19, 2011 public information plan (PIP) meeting, the work proposed for the interior of the high school in summer 2011 will remove the last of the known federally-regulated polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) building materials requiring removal, thus completing that component of the project.

The City is currently in the data collection phases for the Acquired Residential Properties and the Nemasket Street Lots, and plans on publishing Phase II reports by May and August 2011 (as noted during the PIP meeting). We hope to advise the community as to the status of a timeline on or about that time. The wetland area is also still under evaluation and a Phase II report is also expected by August 2011, the results of which will also inform the path forward for that portion of the site. All of the above assumes regulatory approvals will be forthcoming in a timely manner and will not delay proposed work. An end date for all site work has not been determined yet.

Public Comments and Questions received during the meeting related to the City's work which were answered (provided here for clarity)

New Bedford High School (NBHS)

27. Are there any plans in place to deal with the windows and caulking that have PCBs, and if so, when will that plan be implemented?

Yes, the School Department is working on plans to replace the windows at New Bedford High School. The caulking and glazing have been sampled for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); both materials contain low levels of PCBs and do not require removal under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). When the windows are replaced, the Department of Environmental Stewardship will work with the School Department to ensure that caulking and glazing are handled and disposed of properly. The work is expected to start during 2011.

28. Will work be done to remove cushions that have been impacted by polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in the auditorium?

Yes, this work was discussed during the PIP presentation (see slide 23) and will be discussed in greater detail as part of an upcoming plan to be submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency. The report will be made available through the City's website and will be available in hard copy at the City's Environmental Stewardship Department once it has been finalized.

29. Where, specifically, were the ballasts with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) found?

PCB-containing ballasts were found in every Block of New Bedford High School at varying frequencies. They were observed in classrooms, hallways, offices, and storage areas. The plan that is being prepared to submit to the Environmental Protection Agency will include additional details.

30. What, exactly, were the results of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) air testing in the day care center?

One air sample and a duplicate sample were collected in room A-227-4, the day care center, in August 2010. The results were 0.00763 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) for total PCBs and 0.00540 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, respectively. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Project Threshold for Further Investigation for PCBs is 0.05 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, and the Acceptable Long-Term Average Exposure Concentration for PCBs is 0.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

These results are discussed in full in the memorandum entitled *Polychlorinated Biphenyl Indoor Air Sampling Results* (January 10, 2011), which is available on the City of New Bedford's Parker Street Waste Site website (New Bedford High School page → Air Handling System Cleaning and Indoor Air Monitoring for PCBs → Day care room PCB Indoor Air Sampling Results – January, 2011) and at the Environmental Stewardship Department, City Hall (Room 304).

31. Even if the polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) levels found in the day care center are low by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards, how do they affect air quality and what is their cumulative impact on young children?

The concentrations are below levels that are associated with significant risk as defined by both the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and EPA. EPA approved an indoor concentration benchmark of 0.3 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) that protects occupants against cancer and noncancer health effects. The concentration detected in the day

care center of $0.0065 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ is about 46 times lower than this benchmark. Please note that this concentration is the average of two duplicate samples with results of $0.00763 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and $0.0054 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Even the higher of these duplicate results is about 39 times lower than the EPA approved benchmark. The benchmark of $0.3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ was calculated assuming somewhat older people who occupy the building more frequently and for longer durations than the young children using the daycare center. However, indoor air concentrations in the daycare center are about 9-10 times lower than an EPA benchmark recently calculated for daycare children from 1 to < 3 years old of $0.07 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (<http://www.epa.gov/pcbsincaulk/maxconcentrations.pdf>). This benchmark accounts for a child's combined exposure to PCBs at a daycare center as well as in their diet and other sources of PCB exposure.

32. What are the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) guidelines regarding ballasts under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)? What kind of action, if any, will be taken with regard to the fluorescent light ballasts?

Please see EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/wastes/hazard/tsd/pcbs/pubs/ballasts.htm>.

As discussed by Kim Tisa (EPA) at the public meeting, EPA states that non-leaking ballasts containing PCBs can continue to be used, but if they are leaking, the ballasts need to be removed. EPA recommends that all polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-containing ballasts be removed, even if they are still functional. EPA has been working with the City on identifying ballasts for removal. The first step in this process has been to conduct a full inventory of the school's ballasts, which TRC completed during summer/fall 2010. The City is developing a plan to be submitted to EPA to remove PCB-containing ballasts and replace impacted light fixtures during the school's summer break in 2011.

33. Please describe the "separate-phase droplets" that were observed in a groundwater monitoring well (noted on slide 16 of the presentation)?

Similar to the way a salad dressing separates when it is not used for a while, the droplets were a material that was present in the groundwater, but that existed in a separate phase (i.e., they did not dissolve or otherwise mix with the water). The droplets were observed in purge water (water that was pumped out) from the monitoring well. Analytical results of the material are presented in Modified IRA Plan posted on the City's website.

34. According to the presentation, 15 of 17 wells had no volatile organic compounds (VOCs) detected – what about the ones that did? Where were those located? Have you determined the source of groundwater contamination? Has TRC tested for trichloroethylene (TCE) in other parts of the school?

In September 2010, 15 of the 17 wells sampled did not exhibit VOCs in excess of Method 1 GW-2 standards. Eight of the 15 wells had no VOC detections. The two wells with VOC detections above GW-2 standards were located in the Mechanical Room. TRC is continuing to evaluate the source of the groundwater contamination. TRC has tested for TCE in other parts of the school through sub-slab soil gas sampling.

35. Do you have any information on the asbestos that was removed from the high school during summer 2010?

Yes. Please see an excerpt of e-mail correspondence between the Department of Environmental Stewardship and Eddie Johnson, President of CLEAN, from August 2010, on the New Bedford High School page of the Parker Street Waste Site website under Indoor Studies → Building Materials Assessment and Remediation.

36. Was soil sample location HF-31 in front of the girls' gym, which contains polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), tested for dioxins? Were dioxins detected above regulatory standards? When will remediation outside of the girls' gym take place?

Soil sample location HF-31 was sampled for dioxins, the results of which were posted on the City's website with the other dioxin analysis results.

TRC performed soil sampling for polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (dioxins), polychlorinated dibenzofurans (furans) and dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (collectively referred to as dioxin-like compounds or congeners) in 2010 using a site-wide approach. The site-wide exposure point concentrations (EPCs) for the various soil depth intervals, expressed as the contribution of Toxicity Equivalents (Total TEQs) for dioxin-like compounds, were used under an estimated worst case scenario in conjunction with the depth-specific EPCs calculated for each exposure area to evaluate cumulative potential risks and hazards. Under a site-specific Method 3 risk characterization approach and worst case scenario, a condition of No Significant Risk is indicated for dioxin and dioxin-like compounds.

Note that the City is targeting February 2011 school vacation to remove this soil for off-site disposal, pending receipt of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection's approval of the work and favorable weather conditions.

NBHS Upcoming Work

37. What are the next steps to handle the contamination in the high school building?

With respect to building materials, the City is preparing a work plan to submit to the Environmental Protection Agency that will cover the removal and remediation of foam seating from the auditorium, the removal and remediation of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-containing ballasts and PCB-impacted light fixtures, and the remediation of certain painted surfaces that contain PCBs. With respect to impacted groundwater under the Mechanical Room, the City expects to contract with a vendor to use a specially made truck called a "vactor" which will essentially vacuum groundwater out through the 4-inch diameter well that was installed in December 2010.

38. Why are painted surfaces being remediated? What is the chemical of concern?

Some painted surfaces contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) at concentrations that require abatement per the Toxic Substances Control Act.

39. When you test the interior air quality, are you testing specifically for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) or are you also testing for other compounds like lead and other heavy metals?

All the testing we have done has been specific to PCBs and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Metals such as lead are not volatile (i.e., they would not be present in the form of a vapor).

40. Why wouldn't you also look for other compounds when conducting indoor air sampling?

The indoor air sampling has addressed the contaminants of potential concern (polychlorinated biphenyls and volatile organic compounds).

41. The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) recently issued a letter to the City about more dioxin work that needs to be done at New Bedford High School – can we discuss it tonight, to inform the public about its findings?

MassDEP discussed the letter that was issued to the City on January 13, 2011. This letter is posted on the City's Parker Street Waste Site website on the New Bedford High School page under Outdoor Studies (http://www.newbedford-ma.gov/McCoy/2011/DEP%20to%20City_addl%20dioxin%20sampling_01-13-2011.pdf).

42. The City first tested for dioxins based on certain precursors – specifically, what precursors did the City look at?

The City focused on polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

43. Why wasn't chlorine looked at as a precursor? Is it possible to start testing for chlorine, and then to test for dioxins wherever chlorine is found?

The presence of chlorine would not be a good indicator. Note that there are significant interferences associated with chlorine such as winter road salt and pathway deicing compounds. Please refer to the March 2010 memorandum for additional information concerning the sampling rationale for dioxins at NBHS (http://www.newbedford-ma.gov/McCoy/2010/Final_NBHS_memo_3.3.10.pdf).

44. Is it correct to say that the City collected samples from five locations at New Bedford High School and found dioxin in all of them? Based on the chemicals that have been found throughout the entire Parker Street Waste Site, what other dioxin precursors have been found and at what locations? For example, hexavalent chromium was found at the high school - could that be a dioxin precursor?

Dioxin was detected at all five sampling locations that were sampled. The City provided its consultant with all of the data available for the Parker Street Waste Site, and based on his analysis of that data, the City's consultant recommended the five locations which were sampled as the areas where the City would be most likely to detect dioxin in the whole of the Parker Street Waste Site.

Hexavalent chromium is not used as an indicator of the presence or absence of dioxins or furans. Hexavalent chromium is not a contaminant of potential concern at the site. When detected, the concentrations are an order of magnitude lower than those associated with Massachusetts Contingency Plan cleanup standards.

45. Could you define what a dioxin is? Other than polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), are there other chemicals with similar chemical structures that could become dioxins? Are dioxins are greater a risk to humans than PCBs?

The term dioxin is commonly used to refer to the compound 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin. It is also sometimes referred to as 2,3,7,8-TCDD. Dioxin is found everywhere in the environment and is released through natural processes, such as forest fires, and through industrial processes, such as combustion of industrial waste or chemical manufacturing.

Some possible chemical precursors other than PCBs include chlorobenzenes and chlorophenols, which were largely non-detect or detected very infrequently at NBHS. These chemicals were detected at concentrations that were well below corresponding soil standards.

The Environmental Protection Agency and other governmental entities have concluded that dioxin exhibits greater cancer potency than the most potent of all PCB congeners. However, risk is a function of both cancer potency and the degree to which a person is exposed. As a result, both dioxin and PCBs can be detected at a single location, but if PCBs are detected at a much higher concentration than dioxin, PCBs might pose a significant risk while dioxin does not.

46. What has all work on the High School only, including testing, consulting, remediating, etc. cost through June 30, 2010? What has it cost to date (as of January 19, 2011)?

Please see the response summary for the September 2010 PIP meeting for costs through June 30, 2010. The following table, which has been updated from the September 2010 response summary, includes both assessment and remediation expenses for NBHS through the most recent billing received from vendors, which does not include expenses for all work conducted through January 19, 2011.

NBHS Interior		
Service provided	Vendor	Invoiced Costs (2001-January 2011)
Interior Sampling	BETA	\$18,455.55
Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) Source/Sink Mapping, Interior Sampling/Oversight, Specifications/Bid preparation	TRC	\$1,034,184.36
Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) duct Cleaning/Exhaust fans	Indoor Air Technologies	\$475,554.00
Removal of PCB & Asbestos-Containing Building Materials (ACM)	Triumvirate Environmental	\$55,425.00
Cabinets and Shelving	Richard Losordo	\$86,410.00
Univents (fabrication, delivery)	DDS Industries	\$125,700.00
Removal and Replacement of PCB and ACM containing building materials	WES Construction	\$724,668.50
Disposal of PCB-containing ballasts	Triumvirate Environmental	\$310.00
Concrete crack- and joint-sealing in Mechanical Room	Hydra Concrete	\$5,183.00
	Total Interior	\$2,525,890.41
NBHS Exterior		
Service provided	Vendor	Invoiced Costs (2001-January 2011)
Soil Sampling	BETA	\$14,854.27
Samples from TRC dumpster	Phoenix Environmental	\$225.00

Soil Excavation, Transport	D.W. White	\$12,055.43
Soil Transfer, Container Rental	Normans Enterprises	\$12,950.00
Soil Transport: Shawmut Transfer Station to CWM Chemical in New York	Triumvirate Environmental	\$27,108.45
Sewer line camera inspection	City's Dept. of Public Infrastructure	\$1,759.68
Exterior Investigation Follow-up/Remedial Planning	TRC	\$1,314,770.71
	Total Exterior	\$1,383,723.54
Total Interior and Exterior Assessment and Remediation expenses (2001-January 2011)		\$3,909,613.95

47. Were all bulletin boards in the High School replaced in summer 2010? Will there be future monitoring for bulletin boards and other building materials that might break down over time?

Only bulletin boards that required removal based on sampling data were replaced. The City's Department of Environmental Stewardship will recommend a maintenance plan to the School Department so that materials might be periodically inspected and replaced as needed.

Acquired Residential Properties

48. Was the City required by the State to put up a fence around the properties on Ruggles and Greenwood Streets? Is a fence necessary at this site, as a means of managing an imminent hazard?

The fence was originally erected as a safety measure in preparation for demolition work. It currently helps to deter illegal dumping and other negative activities that may otherwise occur on the vacant lots. The fence will be retained until the properties have been fully characterized and remediated if necessary. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) have been detected in the top foot of soil in a limited number of locations on the Acquired Residential Properties above 10 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg), which in the absence of the fence, would require reporting to MassDEP as a condition that "could pose" and Imminent Hazard under the Massachusetts Contingency Plan, specifically, 310 CMR 40.0321(2)(b).

Nemasket Street Lots

49. From your point of view (addressed to Dave Sullivan as the City's Licensed Site Professional), is there anything that you found at the Nemasket Street Lots that represents an imminent hazard? If so, does it trigger reporting obligations to the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) or to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)?

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) have been detected in the top foot in a number of locations on Nemasket Street Lots above 10 mg/kg, which in the absence of the fence, would require reporting to MassDEP as a condition that "could pose" and Imminent Hazard under the Massachusetts Contingency Plan, specifically, 310 CMR 40.0321(2)(b). MassDEP is aware of the conditions at the Nemasket Street Lots.

50. Is there a pathway for water to migrate from the north and northwest sides of the Nemasket Street Lots into the wetlands to the west of Keith Middle School (KMS), where polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) have been detected at 16 parts per million in the past? Could there be groundwater feeding into that particular area?

See response to question 25 and/or slide 60 of the April 2010 PIP presentation (available under Public Information Plan Meetings on the Parker Street Waste Site website). Groundwater elevation data collected indicates groundwater flow is toward the east-southeast at the Nemasket Street Lots, away from KMS and the New Bedford High School (NBHS) building, but could pass just east of the NBHS gym building. Also note that during the investigations conducted to date by TRC, no water was observed in the swale on the western end of the lots.

Monitoring wells MW-35 and MW-36 at the Acquired Residential Properties are along this trajectory and based on preliminary data, which are undergoing data evaluation and validation at this time, are non-detect for PAHs and below MCP Method 1 GW-2/GW-3 groundwater standards for total and dissolved metals and PCBs. Monitoring wells MW-25 and MW-26, located within the NBHS campus, have been non-detect for volatiles. Thus, groundwater from the Nemasket Lot could migrate toward the NBHS campus, but no impacts are evident based on monitoring.

Note also the TRC installed three monitoring wells at the Nemasket Street Lots, which were sampled on January 13, 2011. The preliminary data, which are undergoing data evaluation and validation at this time, show all non-detect results for PAHs and PCBs. All metals detections are orders of magnitude below MCP groundwater cleanup standards. Lead was non-detect in all three wells.

Based on the above-summarized information, groundwater is not serving as a pathway between the Nemasket Street Lots and the KMS wetland.

Keith Middle School

51. When the river was dammed north of Keith Middle School, could it have caused water to be diverted into the wetlands behind Keith Middle School? If so, how do we know there isn't water flowing south from the river into the wetlands west of Keith Middle School?

The City is not aware of the dam that is referenced in the question. The studies that the City has conducted to date show that water flows north from the wetlands located west of Keith Middle School toward streams in that area.

General

52. There are many people who don't have computer access, so they can't access the facts and figures we're talking about. Could you simplify these facts in your presentation, for the benefit of the public (including those watching on cable access)?

The City appreciates this comment, and strives to keep information accessible to the public. Computer access is available at the City's public libraries, or people are welcome to make an appointment to review documents at the City's Department of Environmental Stewardship by calling Cheryl Henlin at 508-961-4576.

53. Does the Boys and Girls Club need to submit a cleanup plan, given that contamination was found there (even if it was not polychlorinated biphenyls [PCBs])? If so, what is the cleanup plan? When will it be carried out, and who needs to approve it?

The City has not been involved with assessment work at this property. Please contact Jim Murphy (617-918-1028, Murphy.jim@epa.gov) or Kelsey O'Neil (617-918-1799, oneil.kelsey@epa.gov) with any further questions regarding the Environmental Protection Agency's work.

54. Are there any properties near the Boys and Girls Club that will require cleanup?

Please contact Jim Murphy (617-918-1028, Murphy.jim@epa.gov) or Kelsey O'Neil (617-918-1799, oneil.kelsey@epa.gov) with any further questions regarding the Environmental Protection Agency's work.

55. What is the total acreage of the Parker Street Waste Site now, given additional testing that's been done by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection and the Environmental Protection Agency? Are the properties that have been tested by other agencies considered part of the Parker Street Waste Site, or are they considered separate contaminated sites?

The properties that have been tested by other agencies are not considered part of the Parker Street Waste Site by the City.

56. For the next meeting, could we take time as part of the agenda for the City to report back on tonight's unanswered questions, so they are reported publicly and not just by computer?

The response summaries that are generated following each meeting are lengthy, and the responses are posted on the City's website. A printed copy may be obtained by contacting Cheryl Henlin at (508) 961-4576.