ENGINEERING INVESTIGATIONS AT INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

PHASE I INVESTIGATIONS

COMPUTER CIRCUITS
TOWN OF HAUPPAUGE
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK
NYSDEC SITE NO. 152034

Prepared for:

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233

Henry G. Williams, Commissioner

Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste

Norman H. Nosenchuck, P.E.
Director

Prepared by:

WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS, INC.
1250 Broadway, 15th Floor
New York, New York 10001

January 1986
82C4548-3

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The Computer Circuits Corporation is located in the town of Hauppauge, New York (Figure 1). The Computer Circuits Corp. manufactured circuit boards in an industrial-commercial area of Suffolk County. The facility operated continuously at the 145 Marcus Boulevard site from 1969 to 1977.

Wastewater, with excessive concentrations of heavy metals, was discharged to subsurface leaching pools. Numerous attempts by the Suffolk County Department of Health Services and the NYSDEC were unsuccessful in bringing Computer Circuits Corporation into compliance with its State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit. Consequently, the potential exists for ground-water contamination. Computer Circuits Corp. ceased operations apparently in response to an injunction filed by the NYSDEC.

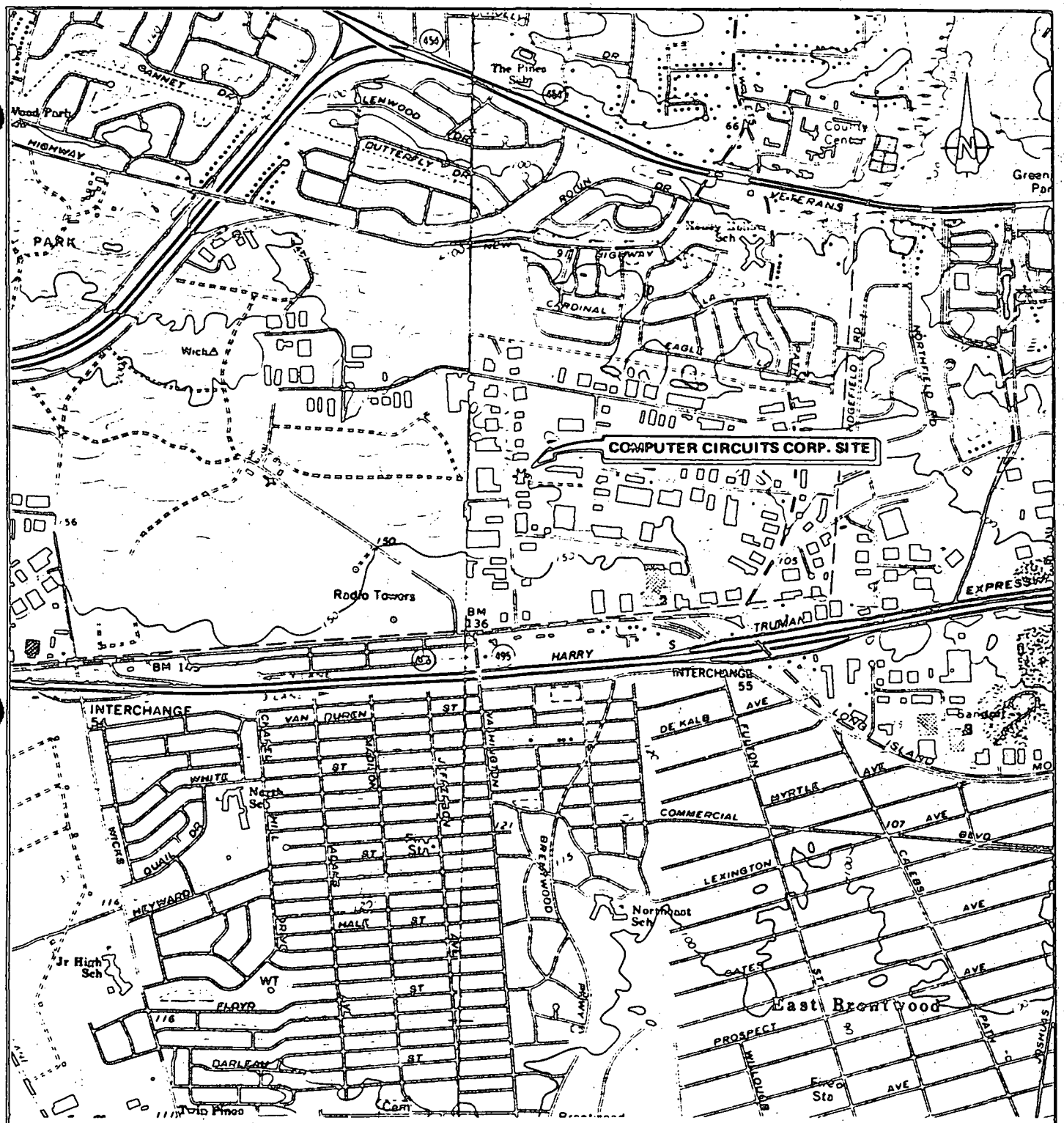
The Phase I effort for the Computer Circuits Corp. included: collection and review of existing data; preparation of a preliminary Hazard Ranking Score (HRS) for the site; conducting a site investigation/responsible parties interview; development of a preliminary hydrogeologic model; completion of required documentation; development of a work plan and estimated costs for further investigations at the site; and preparation of a summary report.

The preliminary HRS scores developed for the Computer Circuits Corp. site (NYSDEC Site No. 152034) are as follows:

S_M = 38.65 (Sgw = 66.67 Ssw = 5.09 Sa = 0)
S_{FE} = N/A
SDC = 0

The data available were somewhat adequate to prepare a preliminary HRS score. However, limited analytical data is available for the site. Ground-water sampling and analysis has not been performed. The Hazardous Waste Quantity score of eight (8) was based on estimates of discharge to the leaching pools.

The Phase II Work Plan developed for the Computer Circuits Corp. site is specifically designed to address questions concerning soil, ground water and air quality so that a final HRS score and conceptual remedial designs and estimated costs can be developed. We have proposed a limited geophysical survey, the installation of four monitoring wells, ground water, surface water, and soil sampling and analysis and air monitoring. A detailed description of the work plan and estimated costs is provided in Section 6.0.



COORDINATES

LONG. 73° 14' 50"

LAT. 40° 48' 47"

MAP SOURCE:

USGS MAPS CENTRAL ISLIP AND GREENLAWN QUADRANGLES NEW YORK–SUFFOLK CO. 7.5 MINUTE SERIES 1969 (Photorevised 1979)

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Approved

COMPUTER CIRCUITS CORP. SITE
PHASE I INVESTIGATION
SITE LOCATION MAP

Prepared by
WOODWARD–CLYDE CONSULTANTS, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTISTS
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DR BY	BTD	SCALE	AS SHOWN	PROJ NO	82C4548-3
CKD BY	CJM	DATE	24 JAN 1985	FIG NO	1

100008

1.0
NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Computer Circuits Corporation operated continuously at 145 Marcus Boulevard in Hauppauge, New York, from 1969 to 1977. The 1.7 acre site is located in west-central Suffolk County, approximately 1.5 miles southwest of Nissequogue River State Park. Computer Circuits Corp. was the first occupant of 145 Marcus Boulevard. MCS Realty in Melville, New York has owned the site since 1969. (Data from Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Inc. (WCCI) Site Survey 1984-1985).

The Computer Circuits Corporation manufactured circuit boards. The manufacturing process included discharging wastewater to underground leaching pools. On the order of 2 million gallons were discharged. This water often contained concentrations of heavy metals that exceeded the limits established by the SPDES permit. Various remedial actions requested by the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) and Consent Orders developed by the NYSDEC were unsuccessful in bringing Computer Circuits Corp. into compliance. A detailed chronology of events related to Computer Circuits Corp. is presented in Appendix B. Computer Circuits Corp. ceased operations in 1977 apparently in response to an injunction filed by the NYSDEC (SCDHS, 1984). After Computer Circuits Corp. vacated 145 Marcus Boulevard, the site was cleaned-up, in cooperation with the owner, to the satisfaction of the Suffolk County Department of Environmental Control. Since 1977, a trade school (1977-1980), NAV-TEC (1980-1983) and TYMSHARE (1983-present) have occupied 145 Marcus Boulevard. NAV-TEC assembled electronic components. TYMSHARE is a tax form preparation company (SCDHS, 1984; WCCI Site Survey, 1984-1985).

The potential exists for contamination of ground water, the sole source of drinking water, due to the wastewater discharged to leaching pools. Three drinking water wells are located downgradient and within 3 miles of the site (SCDHS, 1984). These wells are operated by the Suffolk County Water Authority which serves approximately 900,000 people county wide.

2.0
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY DOCUMENTATION

This section includes documentation records and work sheets required to develop Hazard Ranking System (HRS) scores. In addition, two EPA forms regarding preliminary assessment and site inspection have been completed and are included as required.

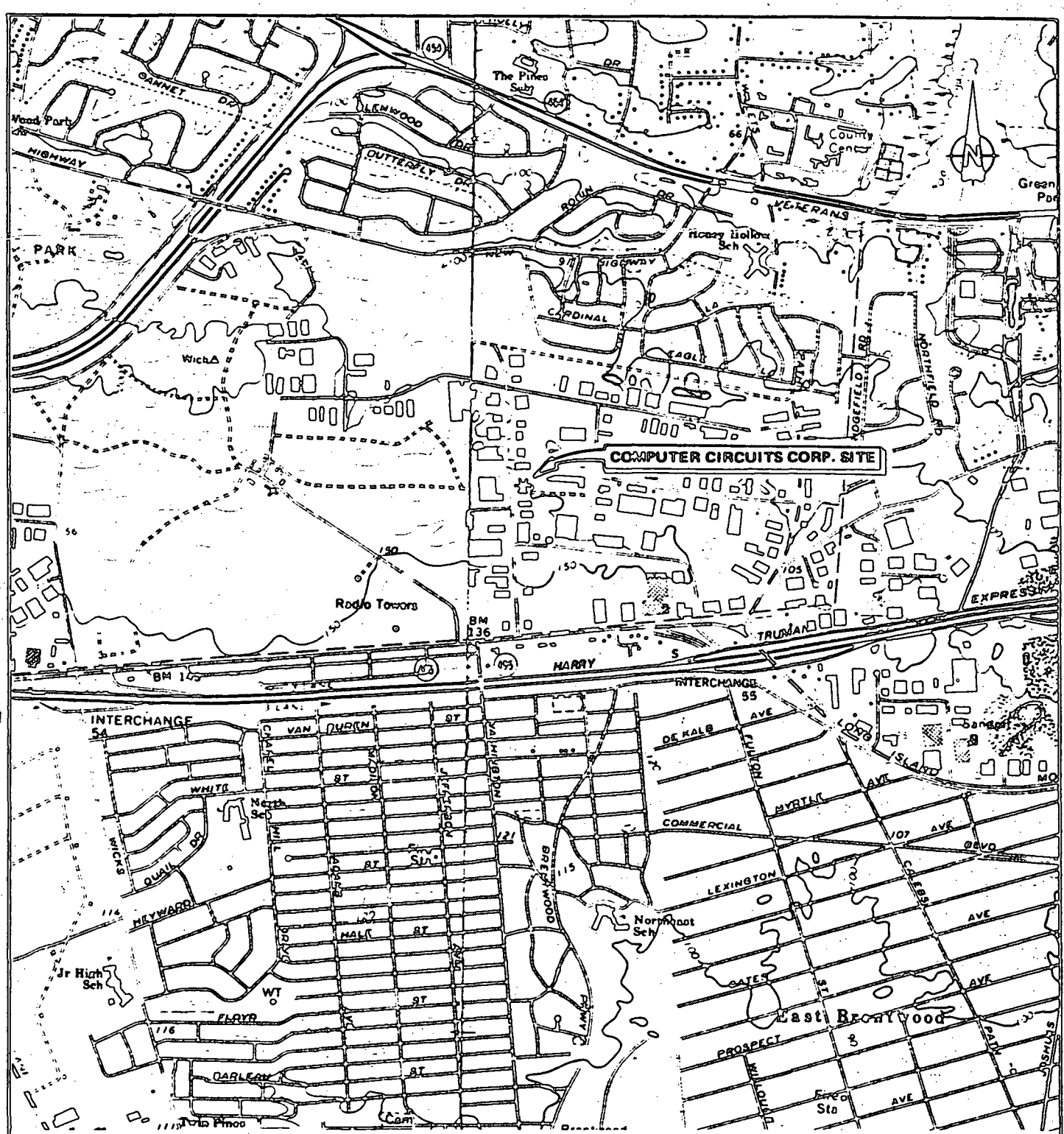
Documents included in this section are:

1. Preliminary Hazard Ranking System (HRS) Work Sheets
2. Documentation Records for HRS
3. EPA Form 2070-12 (Preliminary Assessment)
4. EPA Form 2070-13 (Site Inspection Report)

Forms were prepared as completely as possible using information available from private, county, state and federal agency files/sources. Values assigned to HRS rating factors are designated with a circle or square reflecting complete or incomplete data, respectively. The Suffolk County Department of Health Services files and the WCCI Site Survey provided the most complete site specific data. Information provided in the Documentation Records for HRS are referenced and copies of pertinent references are included in Appendix B. Sources contacted for information on the site are listed in Table 1.

LOCATION

100011



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COMPUTER CIRCUITS CORP. SITE
PHASE I INVESTIGATION
SITE LOCATION MAP

Prepared by:
WOODWARD–CLYDE CONSULTANTS, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTISTS
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DR BY:	BTD	SCALE:	AS SHOWN	PROJ NO:	82C4548-3
CK'D BY:	CJM	DATE:	24 JAN 1985	FIG NO:	1

100012

HRS WORKSHEETS

100013

2.1 Preliminary HRS Work Sheets

Facility name: Computer Circuits Corporation

Location: Hauppauge, New York

EPA Region: II

Person(s) in charge of the facility: MCS Realty Co. (owner)

Melville, New York

Computer Circuits Corp. ceased operations in 1977.

Name of Reviewer: Michael Akerbergs Date: April 4, 1985

General description of the facility:

(For example: landfill, surface impoundment, pile, container; types of hazardous substances; location of the facility; contamination route of major concern; types of information needed for rating; agency action, etc.)

Computer Circuits Corp. manufactured circuit boards. Wastewater, with excessive concentrations of heavy metals, was discharged to subsurface leaching pools. The potential exists for ground-water contamination. Numerous attempts by the Suffolk County Dept. of Health Services and the NYSDEC were unsuccessful in bringing Computer Circuits Corp. into compliance. Computer Circuits Corp. ceased operation apparently in response to an injunction filed by the NYSDEC.

Score: S_M = 38.65 (S_{gw} = 66.67 S_{sw} = 5.09 S_a = 0)

S_{FE} = N/A

S_{DC} = 0

FIGURE 1
HRS COVER SHEET

Ground Water Route Work Sheet					
Rating Factor	Assigned Value (Circle One)	Multi-plier	Score	Max. Score	Ref. (Section)
1 Observed Release	(0) 45	1	0	45	3.1
If observed release is given a score of 45, proceed to line 4. If observed release is given a score of 0, proceed to line 2.					
2 Route Characteristics					3.2
Depth to Aquifer of Concern	0 (1) 2 3	2	2	6	
Net Precipitation	0 1 (2) 3	1	2/3	3	
Permeability of the Unsaturated Zone	0 1 2 (3)	1	3	3	
Physical State	0 1 2 (3)	1	3	3	
Total Route Characteristics Score			10	15	
3 Containment	0 1 2 (3)	1	3	3	3.3
4 Waste Characteristics					3.4
Toxicity/Persistence	0 3 6 9 12 15 (18)	1	18	18	
Hazardous Waste Quantity	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (8)	1	8	8	
Total Waste Characteristics Score			26	26	
5 Targets					3.5
Ground Water Use	0 1 2 (3)	3	9	9	
Distance to Nearest Well/Population Served	0 4 6 8 10 12 16 18 20 24 30 32 35 (40)	1	40	40	
Total Targets Score			49	49	
6 If line 1 is 45, multiply 1 x 4 x 5 If line 1 is 0, multiply 2 x 3 x 4 x 5			38220	57,330	
7 Divide line 6 by 57,330 and multiply by 100			S_{gw} = 66.67		

FIGURE 2
GROUND WATER ROUTE WORK SHEET

Surface Water Route Work Sheet

Rating Factor	Assigned Value (Circle One)	Multiplier	Score	Max. Score	Ref. (Section)
1 Observed Release	(0) 45	1	0	45	4.1
If observed release is given a value of 45, proceed to line 4. If observed release is given a value of 0, proceed to line 2.					
2 Route Characteristics					4.2
Facility Slope and Intervening Terrain	(0) 1 2 3	1	0	3	
1-yr. 24-hr. Rainfall	0 1 (2) 3	1	2	3	
Distance to Nearest Surface Water	0 (1) 2 3	2	2	6	
Physical State	0 1 2 (3)	1	3	3	
Total Route Characteristics Score			7	15	
3 Containment	0 1 2 (3)	1	3	3	4.3
4 Waste Characteristics					4.4
Toxicity/Persistence	0 3 6 9 12 15 (18)	1	18	18	
Hazardous Waste Quantity	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (8)	1	8	8	
Total Waste Characteristics Score			26	26	
5 Targets					4.5
Surface Water Use	0 1 (2) 3	3	6	9	
Distance to a Sensitive Environment	(0) 1 2 3	2	0	6	
Population Served/Distance to Water Intake Downstream	(0) 4 6 8 10 12 16 18 20 24 30 32 35 40	1	0	40	
Total Targets Score			6	55	
6 If line 1 is 45, multiply 1 x 4 x 5. If line 1 is 0, multiply 2 x 3 x 4 x 5			3276	64,350	
7 Divide line 6 by 64,350 and multiply by 100		S_{SW} = 5.09			

FIGURE 7
SURFACE WATER ROUTE WORK SHEET

Air Route Work Sheet					
Rating Factor	Assigned Value (Circle One)	Multi-plier	Score	Max. Score	Ref. (Section)
1 Observed Release	(0) 45	1	0	45	5.1
Date and Location:					
Sampling Protocol:					
If line 1 is 0, the S_a = 0. Enter on line 5. If line 1 is 45, then proceed to line 2.					
2 Waste Characteristics					5.2
Reactivity and Incompatibility	0 1 2 3	1		3	
Toxicity	0 1 2 3	3		9	
Hazardous Waste Quantity	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1		8	
Total Waste Characteristics Score				20	
3 Targets					5.3
Population Within 4-Mile Radius	0 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30	1		30	
Distance to Sensitive Environment	0 1 2 3	2		6	
Land Use	0 1 2 3	1		3	
Total Targets Score				39	
4 Multiply 1 x 2 x 3				35,100	
5 Divide line 4 by 35,100 and multiply by 100		S_a = 0			

FIGURE 9
AIR ROUTE WORK SHEET

	S	S^2
Groundwater Route Score (S_{gw})	66.67	4444.89
Surface Water Route Score (S_{sw})	5.09	25.91
Air Route Score (S_a)	0	0
$S_{gw}^2 + S_{sw}^2 + S_a^2$		4470.80
$\sqrt{S_{gw}^2 + S_{sw}^2 + S_a^2}$		66.86
$\sqrt{S_{gw}^2 + S_{sw}^2 + S_a^2} / 1.73 = S_M =$		38.65

FIGURE 10
WORKSHEET FOR COMPUTING S_M

N/A

Fire and Explosion Work Sheet

Rating Factor	Assigned Value (Circle One)	Multiplier	Score	Max. Score	Ref. (Section)
1 Containment	1 3	1		3	7.1
2 Waste Characteristics					7.2
Direct Evidence	0 3	1		3	
Ignitability	0 1 2 3	1		3	
Reactivity	0 1 2 3	1		3	
Incompatibility	0 1 2 3	1		3	
Hazardous Waste Quantity	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1		8	
Total Waste Characteristics Score				20	
3 Targets					7.3
Distance to Nearest Population	0 1 2 3 4 5	1		5	
Distance to Nearest Building	0 1 2 3	1		3	
Distance to Sensitive Environment	0 1 2 3	1		3	
Land Use	0 1 2 3	1		3	
Population Within 2-Mile Radius	0 1 2 3 4 5	1		5	
Buildings Within 2-Mile Radius	0 1 2 3 4 5	1		5	
Total Targets Score				24	
4 Multiply 1 x 2 x 3				1,440	
5 Divide line 4 by 1,440 and multiply by 100		S_{FE} =			

FIGURE 11
FIRE AND EXPLOSION WORK SHEET

Direct Contact Work Sheet					
Rating Factor	Assigned Value (Circle One)	Multiplier	Score	Max. Score	Ref. (Section)
1 Observed Incident	(0) 45	1	0	45	6.1
If line 1 is 45, proceed to line 4 If line 1 is 0, proceed to line 2					
2 Accessibility	(0) 1 2 3	1	0	3	6.2
3 Containment	(0) 15	1	0	15	6.3
4 Waste Characteristics Toxicity	0 1 2 (3)	5	15	15	6.4
5 Targets					6.5
Population Within a 1-Mile Radius	0 1 2 3 (4) 5	4	16	20	
Distance to a Critical Habitat	(0) 1 2 3	4	0	12	
Total Targets Score			16	32	
6 If line 1 is 45, multiply 1 x 4 x 5 If line 1 is 0, multiply 2 x 3 x 4 x 5			0	21,600	
7 Divide line 6 by 21,600 and multiply by 100		S_{DC} =	0		

FIGURE 12
DIRECT CONTACT WORK SHEET

2.2 Documentation Records for HRS

DOCUMENTATION RECORDS
FOR HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM

INSTRUCTIONS: The purpose of these records is to provide a convenient way to prepare an auditable record of the data and documentation used to apply the Hazard Ranking System to a given facility. As briefly as possible summarize the information you used to assign the score for each factor (e.g., "Waste quantity = 4,230 drums plus 800 cubic yards of sludges"). The source of information should be provided for each entry and should be a bibliographic-type reference that will make the document used for a given data point easier to find. Include the location of the document and consider appending a copy of the relevant page(s) for ease in review.

FACILITY NAME: Computer Circuits Corp.

LOCATION: 145 Marcus Blvd., Hauppauge, NY 11788

DATE SCORED: April 4, 1985

PERSON SCORING: Michael Akerbergs

PRIMARY SOURCE(S) OF INFORMATION (e.g., EPA region, state, FIT, etc.):

Data from Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) Files
Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Inc. (WCCI) Site Survey
Data from NYSDEC Files

FACTORS NOT SCORED DUE TO INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION:

See Section 5.0 - Data Adequacy

COMMENTS OR QUALIFICATIONS:

GROUND WATER ROUTE

1. OBSERVED RELEASE

Contaminants detected (5 maximum):

None

Rationale for attributing the contaminants to the facility:

N/A (Not Applicable)

* * *

2. ROUTE CHARACTERISTICS

Depth to Aquifer of Concern

Name/description of aquifer(s) of concern:

Upper glacial aquifer (outwash deposits). Thickness is approximately 150 ft. Magothy aquifer (approximately 650 ft. in thickness), overlain by the Upper glacial aquifer. The Upper glacial and the Magothy aquifers are considered hydraulically connected due to the absence of a confining layer.
(Jensen and Soren, 1974; see Figures in Appendix B).

Depth(s) from the ground surface to the highest seasonal level of the saturated zone (water table(s)) of the aquifer of concern:

Approximately 100 feet: measured in March, 1974 (Water Table Contour Map, Koszalka, 1975).

Depth from the ground surface to the lowest point of waste disposal/storage:

Less than 10 ft. (SCDHS, 1984).

Net Precipitation

Mean annual or seasonal precipitation (list months for seasonal):

45 inches (NOAA, 1974).

Mean annual lake or seasonal evaporation (list months for seasonal):

30 inches (User's Manual).

Net precipitation (subtract the above figures):

15 inches

Permeability of Unsaturated Zone

Soil type in unsaturated zone:

Carver and Plymouth sands (Soil Conservation Service (SCS), 1975).

Permeability associated with soil type:

Greater than 10^{-3} cm/sec (User's Manual).

Physical State

Physical state of substances at time of disposal (or at present time for generated gases):

Liquid (Several references from SCDHS located in Appendix B; data gathered from SCDHS during 1984).

3. CONTAINMENT

Containment

Method(s) of waste or leachate containment evaluated:

Surface Impoundment (Leaching pools) (SCDHS, 1984).

Method with highest score:

Surface Impoundment. Assigned value: 3 (User's Manual).

4. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

Toxicity and Persistence

Compound(s) evaluated:

	Toxicity	Persistance
Lead	3	3
Copper	3	3
Nickel	3	3
Zinc	3	3
Silver	3	3
Trichloroethylene	2	2
Cyanide	3	3

(Sax, 1979; NFPA, 1975; and User's Manual).

Compound with highest score:

All metals have the same score (18) (User's Manual).

Hazardous Waste Quantity

Total quantity of hazardous substances at the facility, excluding those with a containment score of 0 (Give a reasonable estimate even if quantity is above maximum):

Based on one report, discharge to leaching pools is estimated to have ranged from 300-1000 gpd (SCDHS, 1984).
Based on 8 years of operation, the total volume ranges from 0.6 to 2.0 million gallons.

Basis of estimating and/or computing waste quantity:

SCDHS records.

5. TARGETS

Ground Water Use

Use(s) of aquifer(s) of concern within a 3-mile radius of the facility:

Residential, municipal, commercial, and industrial (SCDHS, 1984 and NYSDEC, 1984a).

Distance to Nearest Well

Location of nearest well drawing from aquifer of concern or occupied building not served by a public water supply:

Approximately 1600 ft. (0.3 mi.) NE of the site (NYSDEC, 1984a and USGS, 1979).

Distance to above well or building:

See above.

Population Served by Ground Water Wells Within a 3-Mile Radius

Identified water-supply well(s) drawing from aquifer(s) of concern within a 3-mile radius and populations served by each:

Public and non-public water supply wells.
Public wells are operated by:

1. Suffolk County Water Authority - 900,000 includes service by Smithtown Water District which purchases water from SCWA.
2. Brentwood Water District - 26,000
3. Dix Hills Water District - 30,500

(NYS Department of Health, 1982 and SCDHS, 1984).

Computation of land area irrigated by supply well(s) drawing from aquifer(s) of concern within a 3-mile radius, and conversion to population (1.5 people per acre):

N/A
(NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets, 1984).

Total population served by ground water within a 3-mile radius:

Approximately 79,900 people are served within a 3-mile radius calculated from 4-mile radius population; population within 2-mile and 4-mile radius respectively, is 33,251 and 142,665. (Donnelly Marketing, 1984).

SURFACE WATER ROUTE

1. OBSERVED RELEASE

Contaminants detected in surface water at the facility or downhill from it (5 maximum):

None; only leaching pools and parking lot runoff were sampled (SCDHS, 1984).

Rationale for attributing the contaminants to the facility:

N/A

2. ROUTE CHARACTERISTICS

Facility Slope and Intervening Terrain

Average slope of facility in percent:

Less than 3% (WCCI Site Survey, 1984).

Name/description of nearest downslope surface water:

New Mill Pond and tributaries and associated marsh/swamp (USGS, 1979).

Average slope of terrain between facility and above-cited surface water body in percent:

Less than 3% (USGS, 1979).

Is the facility located either totally or partially in surface water?

No (USGS, 1979 and WCCI Site Survey, 1984).

Is the facility completely surrounded by areas of higher elevation?

No (USGS, 1979 and WCCI Site Survey, 1984).

1-Year 24-Hour Rainfall in Inches

3 inches (User's Manual).

Distance to Nearest Downslope Surface Water

6300 ft. (1.2 mi.) (USGS, 1979).

Physical State of Waste

See Ground Water Route.

* * *

3. CONTAINMENT

Containment

Method(s) of waste or leachate containment evaluated:

Surface Impoundment (WCCI Site Survey, 1984).

Method with highest score:

Surface Impoundment (3) (User's Manual).

4. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

Toxicity and Persistence

Compound(s) evaluated

See Ground Water Route.

Compound with highest score:

See Ground Water Route.

Hazardous Waste Quantity

Total quantity of hazardous substances at the facility, excluding those with a containment score of 0 (Give a reasonable estimate even if quantity is above maximum):

See Ground Water Route.

Basis of estimating and/or computing waste quantity:

See Ground Water Route.

* * *

5. TARGETS

Surface Water Use

Use(s) of surface water within 3 miles downstream of the hazardous substance:

Recreation - row boating and some fishing (WCCI Site Survey, 1984).

Is there tidal influence?

No (USGS, 1979).

Distance to a Sensitive Environment

Distance to 5-acre (minimum) coastal wetland, if 2 miles or less:

Greater than 2 miles (USGS, 1979).

Distance to 5-acre (minimum) fresh-water wetland, if 1 mile or less:

None less than than 1 mile; greater than 2 miles (NYSDEC, 1985).

Distance to critical habitat of an endangered species or national wildlife refuge, if 1 mile or less:

Greater than 1 mile (NYSDEC, 1984b).

Population Served by Surface Water

Location(s) of water-supply intake(s) within 3 miles (free-flowing bodies) or 1 mile (static water bodies) downstream of the hazardous substance and population served by each intake:

N/A
(NYS Department of Health, 1982).

Computation of land area irrigated by above-cited intake(s) and conversion to population (1.5 people per acre):

N/A

Total population served:

N/A

Name/description of nearest of above water bodies:

N/A

Distance to above-cited intakes, measured in stream miles:

N/A

AIR ROUTE

1. OBSERVED RELEASE

Contaminants detected:

None; no known air sampling and analysis has been performed for this site (SCDHS, 1984).

Date and location of detection of contaminants:

N/A

Methods used to detect the contaminants:

N/A

Rationale for attributing the contaminants to the site:

N/A

* * *

2. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

Reactivity and Incompatibility

Most reactive compound:

N/A

Most incompatible pair of compounds:

N/A

Toxicity

Most toxic compound:

N/A

Hazardous Waste Quantity

Total quantity of hazardous waste:

N/A

Basis of estimating and/or computing waste quantity:

N/A

* * *

3. TARGETS

Population Within 4-Mile Radius

Circle radius used, give population, and indicate how determined:

0 to 4 mi	0 to 1 mi	0 to 1/2 mi	0 to 1/4 mi
142,665	3,820	433	

(Donnelly Marketing, 1984)

Distance to a Sensitive Environment

Distance to 5-acre (minimum) coastal wetland, if 2 miles or less:

Greater than 2 miles (USGS, 1979).

Distance to 5-acre (minimum) fresh-water wetland, if 1 mile or less:

None less than 1 mile; greater than 2 miles (NYSDEC, 1985).

Distance to critical habitat of an endangered species, if 1 mile or less:

Greater than 1 mile (NYSDEC, 1984b).

Land Use

Distance to commercial/industrial area, if 1 mile or less:

Site is located within a commercial/industrial area (WCCI Site Survey, 1984).

Distance to national or state park, forest, or wildlife reserve, if 2 miles or less:

Nissequogue River State Park: approximately 1.5 mi. northeast of the site (USGS, 1979).

Distance to residential area, if 2 miles or less:

Less than 2000 ft. (less than 0.4 mi.) (SCS, 1975 and WCCI Site Survey, 1984).

Distance to agricultural land in production within past 5 years, if 1 mile or less:

Greater than 1 mile (NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets, 1984).

Distance to prime agricultural land in production within past 5 years, if 2 miles or less:

Greater than 2 miles (NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets, 1984).

Is a historic or landmark site (National Register of Historical Places and National Natural Landmarks) within the view of the site?

No (NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, 1984; WCCI Site Survey, 1984).

FIRE AND EXPLOSION

1. CONTAINMENT

Hazardous substances present:

N/A

Type of containment, if applicable:

N/A

* * *

2. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

Direct Evidence

Type of instrument and measurements:

N/A

Ignitability

Compound used:

N/A

Reactivity

Most reactive compound:

N/A

Incompatibility

Most incompatible pair of compounds:

N/A

¤ ¤ ¤

Hazardous Waste Quantity

Total quantity of hazardous substances at the facility:

N/A

Basis of estimating and/or computing waste quantity:

N/A

¤ ¤ ¤

3. TARGETS

Distance to Nearest Population

N/A

Distance to Nearest Building

N/A

Distance to Sensitive Environment

Distance to wetlands:

N/A

Distance to critical habitat:

N/A

Land Use

Distance to commerical/industrial area, if 1 mile or less:

N/A

Distance to national or state park, forest, or wildlife reserve, if 2 miles or less:

N/A

Distance to residential area, if 2 miles or less:

N/A

Distance to agricultural land in production within past 5 years, if 1 mile or less:

N/A

Distance to prime agricultural land in production within past 5 years, if 2 miles or less:

N/A

Is a historic or landmark site (National Register or Historic Places and National Natural Landmarks) within the view of the site?

N/A

Population Within 2-Mile Radius

N/A

Buildings Within 2- Mile Radius

N/A

DIRECT CONTACT

1. OBSERVED INCIDENT

Date, location, and pertinent details of incident:

None known (SCDHS, 1984)

* * *

2. ACCESSIBILITY

Describe type of barrier(s):

N/A

* * *

3. CONTAINMENT

Type of containment, if applicable:

See Ground Water Route

* * *

4. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

Toxicity

Compounds evaluated:

See Ground Water Route

Compound with highest score:

See Ground Water Route

* * *

5. TARGETS

Population within one-mile radius

3,820 (Donnelly Marketing, 1984)

Distance to critical habitat (of endangered species)

Greater than 1-mile (NYSDEC, 1984b).

2.3 EPA Form 2070-12 (Preliminary Assessment)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 1 - SITE INFORMATION AND ASSESSMENT

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE: NY | 02 SITE NUMBER: N/A

II. SITE NAME AND LOCATION

01 SITE NAME (Legal, common, or descriptive name of site)	02 STREET, ROUTE NO., OR SPECIFIC LOCATION IDENTIFIER				
Computer Circuits Corp.	145 Marcus Blvd				
03 CITY	04 STATE	05 ZIP CODE	06 COUNTY	07 COUNTY CODE	08 CONG DIST
Hauppauge	NY	11788	Suffolk		
09 COORDINATES LATITUDE	LONGITUDE				
40 48 42.0	073 14 50.0				

10 DIRECTIONS TO SITE (Starting from nearest public road)
Long Island Expressway to exit 54, east on Motor Pkwy, north on Marcus Blvd.

III. RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

01 OWNER (If known)	02 STREET (Business, mailing, residential)		
MCS Realty Co.	445 Broad Hollow Rd		
03 CITY	04 STATE	05 ZIP CODE	06 TELEPHONE NUMBER
Melville	NY	11746	(516) 249-3636
07 OPERATOR (If known and different from owner)	08 STREET (Business, mailing, residential)		
Computer Circuits Corp	N/A		
09 CITY	10 STATE	11 ZIP CODE	12 TELEPHONE NUMBER
N/A	N/A	N/A	( ) N/A

13 TYPE OF OWNERSHIP (Check one)
☒ A. PRIVATE ☐ B. FEDERAL: _____ (Agency name) ☐ C. STATE ☐ D. COUNTY ☐ E. MUNICIPAL
☐ F. OTHER: _____ (Specify) ☐ G. UNKNOWN

14 OWNER/OPERATOR NOTIFICATION ON FILE (Check all that apply)
☐ A. RCRA 3001 DATE RECEIVED: ___/___/___ (MONTH DAY YEAR) ☐ B. UNCONTROLLED WASTE SITE (CERCLA 103 c) DATE RECEIVED: ___/___/___ (MONTH DAY YEAR) ☐ C. NONE

IV. CHARACTERIZATION OF POTENTIAL HAZARD

01 ON SITE INSPECTION
☒ YES DATE 12 / 19 / 84 (MONTH DAY YEAR)
☐ NO

BY (Check all that apply)
☐ A. EPA ☐ B. EPA CONTRACTOR ☐ C. STATE ☒ D. OTHER CONTRACTOR
☐ E. LOCAL HEALTH OFFICIAL ☐ F. OTHER: _____ (Specify)
CONTRACTOR NAME(S): Woodward-Clyde Consultants Inc.

02 SITE STATUS (Check one)
☐ A. ACTIVE ☒ B. INACTIVE ☐ C. UNKNOWN

03 YEARS OF OPERATION
1969 (BEGINNING YEAR) | 1977 (ENDING YEAR) ☐ UNKNOWN

04 DESCRIPTION OF SUBSTANCES POSSIBLY PRESENT, KNOWN, OR ALLEGED
Copper, lead, nickel, silver, zinc and iron have been detected in waste water (from leaching pools) at levels above MCLs allowed by New York State. Waste sludge has been dumped into leaching pools and on the ground.

05 DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL HAZARD TO ENVIRONMENT AND/OR POPULATION
Potential ground water contamination from wastes discharged to leaching pools. Potential soil contamination.

V. PRIORITY ASSESSMENT

01 PRIORITY FOR INSPECTION (Check one. If high or medium is checked, complete Part 2 - Waste Information and Part 3 - Description of Hazardous Conditions and Incidents)
☐ A. HIGH (Inspection required promptly) ☒ B. MEDIUM (Inspection required) ☐ C. LOW (Inspect on time available basis) ☐ D. NONE (No further action needed, complete current disposition form)

VI. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM

01 CONTACT	02 OF (Agency/Organization)			03 TELEPHONE NUMBER
James Pim	Suffolk County Dept. Health Services			(516) 451-4627
04 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSESSMENT	05 AGENCY	06 ORGANIZATION	07 TELEPHONE NUMBER	08 DATE
Christopher J Motta		Woodward-Clyde Consultants Inc	(212) 594-2118 (201) 785-0700 (212) 926-2878	4 / 23 / 85 (MONTH DAY YEAR)

EPA FORM 2070-12 (7-81)

100043

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 2 - WASTE INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
NY	N/A

II. WASTE STATES, QUANTITIES, AND CHARACTERISTICS

01 PHYSICAL STATES (Check all that apply)

- ☐ A. SOLID
- ☐ B. POWDER, FINES
- ☐ C. SLUDGE
- ☐ D. OTHER _____ (Specify)
- ☐ E. SLURRY
- ☒ F. LIQUID
- ☐ G. GAS

02 WASTE QUANTITY AT SITE (Measures of waste quantities must be independent)

- TONS _____
- CUBIC YARDS N/A
- NO. OF DRUMS _____

03 WASTE CHARACTERISTICS (Check all that apply)

- ☒ A. TOXIC
- ☐ B. CORROSIVE
- ☐ C. RADIOACTIVE
- ☒ D. PERSISTENT
- ☐ E. SOLUBLE
- ☐ F. INFECTIOUS
- ☐ G. FLAMMABLE
- ☐ H. IGNITABLE
- ☐ I. HIGHLY VOLATILE
- ☐ J. EXPLOSIVE
- ☐ K. REACTIVE
- ☐ L. INCOMPATIBLE
- ☐ M. NOT APPLICABLE

III. WASTE TYPE

CATEGORY	SUBSTANCE NAME	01 GROSS AMOUNT	02 UNIT OF MEASURE	03 COMMENTS
SLU	SLUDGE			During 8 yrs of operation, Computer Circuits Corp discharged approximately 0.6-2.0 million gallons of waste water to underground leaching pools. At times over flow from the pools discharged into the storm drain system.
OLW	OILY WASTE			
SOL	SOLVENTS X			
PSD	PESTICIDES			
OCC	OTHER ORGANIC CHEMICALS	N/A	N/A	
IOC	INORGANIC CHEMICALS			
ACD	ACIDS			
BAS	BASES			
MES	HEAVY METALS X			

IV. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (See Appendix for most frequently cited CAS Numbers)

01 CATEGORY	02 SUBSTANCE NAME	03 CAS NUMBER	04 STORAGE/DISPOSAL METHOD	05 CONCENTRATION	06 MEASURE OF CONCENTRATION
MES	lead		leaching pools	15	mg/l
MES	copper		"	535	"
MES	nickel	7440-02-0	"	5.7	"
MES	zinc		"	0.81	"
MES	silver		"	0.62	
SOL	trichloroethylene	79-01-6	"	N/A	

V. FEEDSTOCKS (See Appendix for CAS Numbers)

CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER	CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER
FDS			FDS		
FDS	N/A		FDS	N/A	
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analyses, reports)

SCDHS records, 1984

EPA FORM 2070-12 (7-81)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE: NY | 02 SITE NUMBER: N/A

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

01 ☒ A. GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION (county-wide) 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE _____) ☒ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 960,000 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
Waste water and sludge have potential of contaminating ground water

01 ☐ B. SURFACE WATER CONTAMINATION 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
N/A

01 ☐ C. CONTAMINATION OF AIR 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
N/A

01 ☐ D. FIRE/EXPLOSIVE CONDITIONS 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
N/A

01 ☐ E. DIRECT CONTACT 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
N/A

01 ☒ F. CONTAMINATION OF SOIL 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE _____) ☒ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 AREA POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ (Acres) 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☒ G. DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION (county-wide) 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE _____) ☒ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 960,000 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
Ground water is the source of drinking water

01 ☐ H. WORKER EXPOSURE/INJURY 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 WORKERS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
N/A

01 ☐ I. POPULATION EXPOSURE/INJURY 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
N/A

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EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE: NY | 02 SITE NUMBER: N/A

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS (Continued)

01 ☐ J. DAMAGE TO FLORA — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
N/A

01 ☐ K. DAMAGE TO FAUNA — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Include name(s) of species)
N/A

01 ☐ L. CONTAMINATION OF FOOD CHAIN — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
N/A

01 ☐ M. UNSTABLE CONTAINMENT OF WASTES (Spills/runoff/standing liquids/leaking drums) — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: N/A
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ N. DAMAGE TO OFFSITE PROPERTY — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
N/A

01 ☒ O. CONTAMINATION OF SEWERS, STORM DRAINS, WWTPs — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☒ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
Over flow from leaching pool(s) discharged into storm drain system. Connection from leaching pools to storm drain

01 ☒ P. ILLEGAL/UNAUTHORIZED DUMPING — 02 ☒ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
NA

05 DESCRIPTION OF ANY OTHER KNOWN, POTENTIAL, OR ALLEGED HAZARDS
N/A

III. TOTAL POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 960,000 (county wide)

IV. COMMENTS
None

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)
SCOHS records, 1984

EPA FORM 2070-12 (7-81)

2.4 EPA Form 2070-13 (Site Inspection Report)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 1 - SITE LOCATION AND INSPECTION INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE: NY | 02 SITE NUMBER: N/A

II. SITE NAME AND LOCATION

01 SITE NAME (Legal, common, or descriptive name of site)	02 STREET, ROUTE NO., OR SPECIFIC LOCATION IDENTIFIER				
Computer Circuits Corp	145 Marcus Blvd				
03 CITY	**04 STATE**	**05 ZIP CODE**	**06 COUNTY**	**07 COUNTY CODE**	**08 CONG DIST**
Hauppauge	NY	11788	Suffolk		

09 COORDINATES: LATITUDE 40 48 41.0 | LONGITUDE 073 14 50.0

10 TYPE OF OWNERSHIP (Check one)
☒ A. PRIVATE ☐ B. FEDERAL _____ ☐ C. STATE ☐ D. COUNTY ☐ E. MUNICIPAL
☐ F. OTHER _____ ☐ G. UNKNOWN

III. INSPECTION INFORMATION

01 DATE OF INSPECTION	02 SITE STATUS	03 YEARS OF OPERATION
12 19 84 (MONTH DAY YEAR)	☐ ACTIVE ☒ INACTIVE	1969 (BEGINNING YEAR) 1977 (ENDING YEAR) ☐ UNKNOWN

04 AGENCY PERFORMING INSPECTION (Check all that apply)
☐ A. EPA ☐ B. EPA CONTRACTOR _____ (Name of firm) ☐ C. MUNICIPAL ☐ D. MUNICIPAL CONTRACTOR _____ (Name of firm)
☐ E. STATE ☒ F. STATE CONTRACTOR Woodward-Clyde Consultants (Name of firm) INC ☐ G. OTHER _____ (Specify)

05 CHIEF INSPECTOR	06 TITLE	07 ORGANIZATION	08 TELEPHONE NO.
C.J. Motta	Staff Geologist	WCC Inc	201 785-0700
09 OTHER INSPECTORS	**10 TITLE**	**11 ORGANIZATION**	**12 TELEPHONE NO.**
			( )
			( )
			( )
			( )
			( )

13 SITE REPRESENTATIVES INTERVIEWED	14 TITLE	15 ADDRESS	16 TELEPHONE NO
Ronald Finkelstein	Broker and Manager	844 Willis Ave Albertson NY 11507	(516) 747-5544
			( )
			( )
			( )
			( )
			( )

17 ACCESS GAINED BY (Check one)	18 TIME OF INSPECTION	19 WEATHER CONDITIONS
☒ PERMISSION ☐ WARRANT	1200 (EST)	cool, intermittent rain

IV. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM

01 CONTACT	02 OF (Agency/Organization)	03 TELEPHONE NO.
James Pim	Suffolk County Dept. Health Services	(516) 451-4627

04 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR SITE INSPECTION FORM	05 AGENCY	06 ORGANIZATION	07 TELEPHONE NO.	08 DATE
Christopher J Motta		WCC Inc.	212-594-2118 201-785-0700 212-926-2878	4 12 85 (MONTH DAY YEAR)

EPA FORM 2070-13 (7-81)

2-34

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EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 2 - WASTE INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
NY	N/A

II. WASTE STATES, QUANTITIES, AND CHARACTERISTICS

01 PHYSICAL STATES (Check all that apply)

- ☐ A. SOLID
- ☐ B. POWDER, PASTES
- ☐ C. SLUDGE
- ☐ D. OTHER _____ (Specify)
- ☐ E. SLURRY
- ☐ F. LIQUID
- ☐ G. GAS

02 WASTE QUANTITY AT SITE (Measures of waste quantities must be independent)

- TONS _____
- CUBIC YARDS N/A
- NO. OF DRUMS _____

03 WASTE CHARACTERISTICS (Check all that apply)

- ☐ A. TOXIC
- ☐ B. CORROSIVE
- ☐ C. RADIOACTIVE
- ☐ D. PERSISTENT
- ☐ E. SOLUBLE
- ☐ F. INFECTIOUS
- ☐ G. FLAMMABLE
- ☐ H. IGNITABLE
- ☐ I. HIGHLY VOLATILE
- ☐ J. EXPLOSIVE
- ☐ K. REACTIVE
- ☐ L. INCOMPATIBLE
- ☐ M. NOT APPLICABLE

III. WASTE TYPE

CATEGORY	SUBSTANCE NAME	01 GROSS AMOUNT	02 UNIT OF MEASURE	03 COMMENTS
SLU	SLUDGE			During 8 yrs of operation, Computer Circuits Corp. discharged approximately million gallons of waste water to underground leaching pools At times overflow from the pools discharged into the storm drain system
OLW	OILY WASTE			
SOL	SOLVENTS X			
PSD	PESTICIDES			
OCC	OTHER ORGANIC CHEMICALS	N/A	N/A	
IOC	INORGANIC CHEMICALS			
ACD	ACIDS			
BAS	BASES			
MES	HEAVY METALS X			

IV. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (See Appendix for most frequently cited CAS numbers)

01 CATEGORY	02 SUBSTANCE NAME	03 CAS NUMBER	04 STORAGE/DISPOSAL METHOD	05 CONCENTRATION	06 MEASURE OF CONCENTRATION
MES	lead		leaching pools	15	mg/l
MES	copper		" "	535	"
MES	nickel	7440-02-0	" "	5.7	"
MES	zinc		" "	0.81	"
MES	silver		" "	0.62	"
SOL	trichloroethylene	79-01-06	"	N/A	

V. FEEDSTOCKS (See Appendix for CAS numbers)

CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER	CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER
FDS			FDS		
FDS	N/A		FDS	N/A	
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

SCDHS records, 1984

EPA FORM 2070-13 (7-01)

100050

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
NY	N/A

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

01 ☒ A. GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — ☒ POTENTIAL — ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 960,000 (County wide) — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
Waste water and sludge have potential of contaminating the ground water

01 ☐ B. SURFACE WATER CONTAMINATION — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — ☐ POTENTIAL — ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
N/A

01 ☐ C. CONTAMINATION OF AIR — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — ☐ POTENTIAL — ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
N/A

01 ☐ D. FIRE/EXPLOSIVE CONDITIONS — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — ☐ POTENTIAL — ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
N/A

01 ☐ E. DIRECT CONTACT — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — ☐ POTENTIAL — ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
N/A

01 ☒ F. CONTAMINATION OF SOIL — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — ☒ POTENTIAL — ☐ ALLEGED
03 AREA POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ (Acres) — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
Waste water has potential of contaminating the soil

01 ☒ G. DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — ☒ POTENTIAL — ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 980,000 (County wide) — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
Ground water is the source of drinking water

01 ☐ H. WORKER EXPOSURE/INJURY — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — ☐ POTENTIAL — ☐ ALLEGED
03 WORKERS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
N/A

01 ☐ I. POPULATION EXPOSURE/INJURY — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — ☐ POTENTIAL — ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
N/A

EPA FORM 2070-13 (7-01)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE: NY | 02 SITE NUMBER: N/A

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS (Continued)

01 ☐ J. DAMAGE TO FLORA — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

N/A

01 ☐ K. DAMAGE TO FAUNA — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Include name(s) of species)

N/A

01 ☐ L. CONTAMINATION OF FOOD CHAIN — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

N/A

01 ☐ M. UNSTABLE CONTAINMENT OF WASTES — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
(Spills/Runoff/Standing liquids/Leaking drums)
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

N/A

01 ☐ N. DAMAGE TO OFFSITE PROPERTY — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

N/A

01 ☒ O. CONTAMINATION OF SEWERS, STORM DRAINS, WWTPs — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE _____) ☒ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Over flow from leaching pool(s) discharged into storm drain system. Connection from leaching pools to storm drain.

01 ☒ P. ILLEGAL/UNAUTHORIZED DUMPING — 02 ☒ OBSERVED (DATE _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

N/A tals

05 DESCRIPTION OF ANY OTHER KNOWN, POTENTIAL, OR ALLEGED HAZARDS

N/A

III. TOTAL POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 960,000

IV. COMMENTS

None

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

SCDHS records, 1984

EPA FORM 2070-13 (7-81)

100052

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION
PART 4 - PERMIT AND DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
NY	N/A

II. PERMIT INFORMATION

01 TYPE OF PERMIT ISSUED (Enter all that apply)	02 PERMIT NUMBER	03 DATE ISSUED	04 EXPIRATION DATE	05 COMMENTS
☐ A. NPDES				
☐ B. UIC				
☐ C. AIR				
☐ D. RCRA				
☐ E. RCRA INTERIM STATUS				
☐ F. SPCC PLAN				
☒ G. STATE (Specify) SPDES	NY 007 5485	4/14/75	4/14/77	
☐ H. LOCAL (Specify)				
☐ I. OTHER (Specify)				
☐ J. NONE				

III. SITE DESCRIPTION

01 STORAGE/DISPOSAL (Check all that apply)	02 AMOUNT	03 UNIT OF MEASURE
☐ A. SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT		
☐ B. PILES		
☐ C. DRUMS, ABOVE GROUND		
☐ D. TANK, ABOVE GROUND		
☐ E. TANK, BELOW GROUND		
☐ F. LANDFILL		
☐ G. LANDFARM		
☐ H. OPEN DUMP		
☐ I. OTHER (Specify) leaching pools		

04 TREATMENT (Check all that apply)

- ☐ A. INCINERATION
- ☐ B. UNDERGROUND INJECTION
- ☐ C. CHEMICAL/PHYSICAL
- ☐ D. BIOLOGICAL
- ☐ E. WASTE OIL PROCESSING
- ☐ F. SOLVENT RECOVERY
- ☐ G. OTHER RECYCLING/RECOVERY
- ☐ H. OTHER (Specify) _____

05 OTHER

- ☒ A. BUILDINGS ON SITE

06 AREA OF SITE

1.7 (Acres)

07 COMMENTS

Various remedial and preventative actions requested by the SCOHS either were not initiated or were inadequate

IV. CONTAINMENT

01 CONTAINMENT OF WASTES (Check one)

☐ A. ADEQUATE, SECURE ☐ B. MODERATE N/A ☐ C. INADEQUATE, POOR ☐ D. INSECURE, UNSOUND, DANGEROUS

02 DESCRIPTION OF DRUMS, DIKING, LINERS, BARRIERS, ETC.

N/A

V. ACCESSIBILITY

01 WASTE EASILY ACCESSIBLE: ☐ YES ☒ NO

02 COMMENTS

Computer Circuits Corp. vacated 145 Marcus Blvd during the latter part of 1977. Essentially no remnants of the operations are present at 145 Marcus Blvd.

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g. state files, sample analysis, reports)

SCOHS records, 1984
WCCI Site Survey, 1984

EPA FORM 2070-13 (7-01)

100053

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 5 - WATER, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE: NY | 02 SITE NUMBER: N/A

II. DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

01 TYPE OF DRINKING SUPPLY (Check as applicable)

	SURFACE	WELL
COMMUNITY	A. ☐	B. ☒
NON-COMMUNITY	C. ☐	D. ☒

02 STATUS

ENDANGERED	AFFECTED	MONITORED
A. ☒	B. ☐	C. ☐
D. ☒	E. ☐	F. ☐

03 DISTANCE TO SITE
A. 0.8 (mi)
B. 0.3 (mi)

III. GROUNDWATER

01 GROUNDWATER USE IN VICINITY (Check one)
☒ A. ONLY SOURCE FOR DRINKING ☐ B. DRINKING (Other sources available) ☐ C. COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, IRRIGATION (Limited other sources available) ☐ D. NOT USED, UNUSEABLE
COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, IRRIGATION (No other water sources available)

02 POPULATION SERVED BY GROUNDWATER: 960,000 county wide
03 DISTANCE TO NEAREST DRINKING WATER WELL: 0.3 (mi)

04 DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER	05 DIRECTION OF GROUNDWATER FLOW	06 DEPTH TO AQUIFER OF CONCERN	07 POTENTIAL YIELD OF AQUIFER	08 SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER
100 (ft)	south/southeast	100 (ft)	(gpd)	☐ YES ☐ NO

09 DESCRIPTION OF WELLS (Including acreage, depth, and direction relative to production and discharge)
Wells within 3 mi of the site supply water for residential, municipal commercial and industrial operations

10 RECHARGE AREA		11 DISCHARGE AREA	
☐ YES ☐ NO	COMMENTS	☐ YES ☐ NO	COMMENTS

IV. SURFACE WATER

01 SURFACE WATER USE (Check one)
☒ A. RESERVOIR, RECREATION DRINKING WATER SOURCE ☐ B. IRRIGATION, ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT RESOURCES ☐ C. COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL ☐ D. NOT CURRENTLY USED

02 AFFECTED/POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BODIES OF WATER

NAME:	AFFECTED	DISTANCE TO SITE
New Mill Pond	☐	1.2 (mi)
	☐	(mi)
	☐	(mi)

V. DEMOGRAPHIC AND PROPERTY INFORMATION

01 TOTAL POPULATION WITHIN

ONE (1) MILE OF SITE	TWO (2) MILES OF SITE	THREE (3) MILES OF SITE
A. 3820 NO OF PERSONS	B. NO OF PERSONS	C. 142,665 NO OF PERSONS

02 DISTANCE TO NEAREST POPULATION: < 0.01 (mi)

03 NUMBER OF BUILDINGS WITHIN TWO (2) MILES OF SITE:

04 DISTANCE TO NEAREST OFF-SITE BUILDING: < 0.01 (mi)

05 POPULATION WITHIN VICINITY OF SITE (Provide narrative description of nature of population within vicinity of site, e.g., rural, village, densely populated urban area)
Site is located within a commercial / industrial area.
Residential areas are located north and south of the site (approx. 0.4 miles)

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POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 5 - WATER, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
NY	N/A

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

01 PERMEABILITY OF UNSATURATED ZONE (Check one)

☐ A. $10^{-6} - 10^{-4}$ cm/sec ☐ B. $10^{-4} - 10^{-2}$ cm/sec ☐ C. $10^{-4} - 10^{-3}$ cm/sec ☒ D. GREATER THAN 10^{-3} cm/sec

02 PERMEABILITY OF BEDROCK (Check one)

☒ A. IMPERMEABLE (Less than 10^{-6} cm/sec) ☐ B. RELATIVELY IMPERMEABLE ($10^{-4} - 10^{-6}$ cm/sec) ☐ C. RELATIVELY PERMEABLE ($10^{-2} - 10^{-4}$ cm/sec) ☐ D. VERY PERMEABLE (Greater than 10^{-2} cm/sec)

03 DEPTH TO BEDROCK	04 DEPTH OF CONTAMINATED SOIL ZONE	05 SOIL pH	
1,300 (ft)	N/A (ft)	N/A	

06 NET PRECIPITATION	07 ONE YEAR 24 HOUR RAINFALL	08 SLOPE: SITE SLOPE	DIRECTION OF SITE SLOPE	TERRAIN AVERAGE SLOPE
15 (in)	3 (in)	< 3 %	N/A	< 3 %

09 FLOOD POTENTIAL

SITE IS IN N/A YEAR FLOODPLAIN

10 ☐ SITE IS ON BARRIER ISLAND, COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREA, RIVERINE FLOODWAY

11 DISTANCE TO WETLANDS (5 acre minimum)

ESTUARINE	OTHER
A. > 2 (mi)	B. > 2 (mi)

12 DISTANCE TO CRITICAL HABITAT (of endangered species)

N/A (mi)

ENDANGERED SPECIES: _____

13 LAND USE IN VICINITY

DISTANCE TO:

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL	RESIDENTIAL AREAS; NATIONAL/STATE PARKS, FORESTS, OR WILDLIFE RESERVES	AGRICULTURAL LANDS: PRIME AG LAND	AG LAND
A. 0 (mi)	B. 1.5 (mi)	C. > 1 (mi)	D. > 1 (mi)

14 DESCRIPTION OF SITE IN RELATION TO SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHY

Site is located in a relatively flat area surrounded primarily by paved and landscaped areas and commercial/industrial buildings.

VII. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

NYSDEC, 1984 b
Jensen and Soren, 1974
Frank and McClymonds, 1972
NYSDEC, 1985
USGS, 1979
NYSDAM, 1984
User's Manual
NOAA, 1974
Donnelly Marketing, 1984
WCC I Site Survey, 1984

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POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 6 - SAMPLE AND FIELD INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
NY	N/A

II. SAMPLES TAKEN

SAMPLE TYPE	01 NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN	02 SAMPLES SENT TO	03 ESTIMATED DATE RESULTS AVAILABLE
GROUNDWATER			
SURFACE WATER			
WASTE			
AIR		N/A	
RUNOFF			
SPILL			
SOIL			
VEGETATION			
OTHER			

III. FIELD MEASUREMENTS TAKEN

01 TYPE	02 COMMENTS
	N/A

IV. PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS

01 TYPE ☒ GROUND ☐ AERIAL

02 IN CUSTODY OF Woodward Clyde Consultants Inc
(Name of organization or individual)

03 MAPS ☒ YES ☐ NO

04 LOCATION OF MAPS WCC Inc

V. OTHER FIELD DATA COLLECTED (Provide narrative description)

N/A

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

N/A

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POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 7 - OWNER INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
NY	N/A

II. CURRENT OWNER(S)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
MCS Realty Comp	
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
445 Broad Hollow Rd	
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE
Melville	NY / 11746

PARENT COMPANY (if applicable)

09 NAME	09 D+B NUMBER
N/A	
10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	11 SIC CODE
12 CITY	13 STATE / 14 ZIP CODE

III. PREVIOUS OWNER(S) (List most recent first)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
N/A	
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE

IV. REALTY OWNER(S) (if applicable and different from record owner)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
see above	
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

WCC I Site Survey, 1984

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EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART D - OPERATOR INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
NY	N/A

II. CURRENT OPERATOR (Provide if different from owner)

OPERATOR'S PARENT COMPANY (If applicable)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	10 NAME	11 D+B NUMBER
TYMSHARE		N/A	

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	13 SIC CODE
145 Marcus Blvd			

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	14 CITY	15 STATE	16 ZIP CODE
Hauppauge	NY	11788			

08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER
N/A	N/A

III. PREVIOUS OPERATOR(S) (List most recent first; provide only if different from owner)

PREVIOUS OPERATORS' PARENT COMPANIES (If applicable)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	10 NAME	11 D+B NUMBER
N/A		N/A	

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	13 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	14 CITY	15 STATE	16 ZIP CODE

08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER DURING THIS PERIOD

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	10 NAME	11 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	13 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	14 CITY	15 STATE	16 ZIP CODE

08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER DURING THIS PERIOD

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	10 NAME	11 D+B NUMBER

03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	12 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	13 SIC CODE

05 CITY	06 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	14 CITY	15 STATE	16 ZIP CODE

08 YEARS OF OPERATION	09 NAME OF OWNER DURING THIS PERIOD

IV. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

Ronald Finkelstein in WCCI Site Survey, 1984

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POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART B - GENERATOR/TRANSPORTER INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE: AK	02 SITE NUMBER: N/A

II. ON-SITE GENERATOR

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
N/A	
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE

Computer Circuits Corp. is out of business.

III. OFF-SITE GENERATOR(S)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
N/A			
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE

IV. TRANSPORTER(S)

01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
N/A			
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER	01 NAME	02 D+B NUMBER
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE	03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, RFD #, etc.)	04 SIC CODE
05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE	05 CITY	06 STATE / 07 ZIP CODE

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

N/A

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POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 10 - PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
NY	N/A

II. PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

01 ☐ A. WATER SUPPLY CLOSED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
no information avaicable (n/a)

04 ☐ B. TEMPORARY WATER SUPPLY PROVIDED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
n/a

01 ☐ C. PERMANENT WATER SUPPLY PROVIDED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
n/a

01 ☐ D. SPILLED MATERIAL REMOVED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
n/a

01 ☐ E. CONTAMINATED SOIL REMOVED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
n/a

01 ☐ F. WASTE REPACKAGED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
n/a

01 ☐ G. WASTE DISPOSED ELSEWHERE — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
n/a

01 ☐ H. ON SITE BURIAL — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
n/a

01 ☐ I. IN SITU CHEMICAL TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
n/a

01 ☐ J. IN SITU BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
n/a

01 ☐ K. IN SITU PHYSICAL TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
n/a

01 ☐ L. ENCAPSULATION — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
n/a

01 ☐ M. EMERGENCY WASTE TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
n/a

01 ☐ N. CUTOFF WALLS — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
n/a

01 ☐ O. EMERGENCY DIKING/SURFACE WATER DIVERSION — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
n/a

01 ☐ P. CUTOFF TRENCHES/SUMP — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
n/a

01 ☐ Q. SUBSURFACE CUTOFF WALL — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
n/a

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EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 10 - PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
NY	N/A

II. PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES (Continued)

01 ☐ R. BARRIER WALLS CONSTRUCTED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
no information available (nia)

01 ☐ S. CAPPING/COVERING — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
nia

01 ☐ T. BULK TANKAGE REPAIRED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
nia

01 ☐ U. GROUT CURTAIN CONSTRUCTED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
nia

01 ☐ V. BOTTOM SEALED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
nia

01 ☐ W. GAS CONTROL — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
nia

01 ☐ X. FIRE CONTROL — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
nia

01 ☐ Y. LEACHATE TREATMENT — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
nia

01 ☐ Z. AREA EVACUATED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
nia

01 ☐ 1. ACCESS TO SITE RESTRICTED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
nia

01 ☐ 2. POPULATION RELOCATED — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
nia

01 ☐ 3. OTHER REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES — 02 DATE _____ — 03 AGENCY _____
04 DESCRIPTION
General site cleanup under SCDH supervision after site was vacated. No cleanup of groundwater.

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

SCDH files

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POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 11 - ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
NY	N/A

II. ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION

01 PAST REGULATORY/ENFORCEMENT ACTION ☒ YES ☐ NO

02 DESCRIPTION OF FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL REGULATORY/ENFORCEMENT ACTION

Various regulating activies by the SCDHS

Hearing (file # 1893) NYSDEC

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

SCDHS records, 1984

EPA FORM 2070-13 (7-01)

TABLE I

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Data Gathered	Office/ Agency	Location	Contact Person	Date of Visit	Date of Phone Conversation	Telephone Number
Critical Habitats	NYSDEC Division of Fish & Wildlife Significant Habitats Unit	Wildlife Resources Center Delmar, NY 12054	Larry Brown	12-11-84	several, 12/84	(518) 439-7486
Site Specific Information	NYSDEC Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Bureau of Municipal Waste	3 Vatrano Road Albany, NY	Hans Dirzuweit Earl Barcomb	12-12-84- 12-14-84	several, 12/84	(518) 457-2051
Historic/ Landmark Sites	NYS Dept. of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation Division for Historic Preservation	Agency Bldg 01 Empire State Plaza Albany, NY 12238	Lenore Kuwick	12-12-84	various, 12/84	(518) 474-3176
Wetlands	NYSDEC Division of Fish & Wildlife, Habitat Inventory Unit	Albany, NY	Sharon O'Connor		12/84	(518) 457-3431
Freshwater & Coastal Wetlands in Nassau & Suffolk Counties	NYSDEC-Region I	Bldg 040 SUNY Stony Brook, NY 11794	Mike Fiscina		several, 12/84; 1/85	(516) 751-1389
Freshwater and Coastal Wetlands in Kings County	NYSDEC-Region II	2 World Trade Center Rm 6126 New York, NY 10047	Joe Pane		various, 12/84	(212) 488-2758
Freshwater and Coastal Wetlands in Albany and Rensselaer Counties	NYSDEC-Region IV	Rt. 10, Stamford, New York 12167	Maynard Vance		various, 12/84	(607) 652-7364
Site Specific Information	NYS Dept. of Health Division of Health Risk Control, Bureau of Toxic Substance Assessment	Corning Tower Bldg., ESP Albany, NY 12237	Ron Tramontano Steve Bates	12-12-84	various, 12/84	(518) 473-8427
Site Specific Information- Rensselaer County Sites	NYS Law Department	Justice Bldg.-Rm 245 Albany, NY 13224	Michael Moore	12-12-84	various 12/84; 2/85	(518) 474-1190
Agricultural/ Prime Agricultural Land in Production	NYS Dept. of Agriculture and Markets, Divison of Rural Affairs	State Campus Bldg. No. 8, Room 805 Albany, NY 12235	Louise Inglis	12-13-84	various, 12/84	(518) 457-2713
Water Resources	NYSDEC Division of Water Resources	50 Wolf Road Albany, NY 12233		12-14-84	various, 12/84	(518) 457-5668

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TABLE 1

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
(continued)

Data Gathered	Office/ Agency	Location	Contact Person	Date of Visit	Date of Phone Conversation	Telephone Number
Site Specific Information	NYSDEC Division of Solid & Hazardous Waste	50 Wolf Rd. Albany, NY 12233	Anita Grikstas	12-14-84		(518) 457-0639
Site Specific Information- Rensselaer County Sites	Renssalaer County Health Dept.	County Office Bldg. 1600 7th Ave. Troy, NY 12180	John Sheehan	12-27-84	several, 12/84; 2/85	(518) 270-2670
Site Specific Information- Albany County Sites	Albany County Health Dept.	South Ferry and Green Streets Albany, NY 12201	Cliff Forando Steve Lukowski Ben Pierson	12-28-84	several, 12/84	(518) 445-7835
Site Enforcement	NYSDEC Division of Environmental Enforcement	202 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains, NY 10601	Mike Tane		several, 12/84; 1/85	(914) 761-6660
USEPA "ERRIS" Site Numbers	USEPA-Region II Hazardous Waste Site Branch	26 Federal Plaza New York, NY 10278	Carol Peterson Kathy Moyik		several, 12/84; 1/85	(212) 264-4197 (212) 264-8672
Site Specific Information- Albany and Rensselaer County Sites	NYSDEC-Region IV	2176 Guilderland Ave. Schenectady, NY 12306	George Elston Mike Styk		various, 12/84; 1/85	(518) 382-0680
Site Specific Information- Suffolk County Sites	Suffolk Co. Dept. of Health Services	15 Horse Block Pl. Farmingville, NY	Frank Randall Jim Pim Jim Maloney		various 11/84; 12/84	(516) 451-4633
Site Specific Information- Nassau County Sites	Nassau Co. Dept. of Health	240 Old Country Road Mineola, NY	Joe Schechter Larry Sang	12/13/84		(516) 535-2406
Water Supply in Suffolk Co.	Suffolk Co. Dept. of Health Services	225 Rabro Dr. East Hauppauge, NY 11788	Paul Ponturo Richard Meyer		12/7/84	(516) 348-2886
Site Specific Information- Kings County Sites	NYSDEC Region II	2 World Trade Center New York, NY	Armand DeAngelis Sal Ervolina	12/7/84	(212) 488-3862 12/26/84	
Site Specific Information- Kings County Sites	NYCDEP	2358 Municipal Bldg. New York, NY 10007	Tim Slauson Anthony Ianarelli Stacy Moriates Stan Cepenberg Kim Sparber		12/27/84 12/20/84 12/7/84 12/10/84 12/10/84	(212) 669-8934 (212) 669-8939 (212) 566-8977 (212) 566-2717 (212) 566-1647
Site Specific Information- NYSDEC Region I & II Sites	NYSDEC Region I	Building 40 SUNY at Stonybrook	Bob Schneck Bob Becherer	various 12/84		(515) 751-7900
Well Points NYSDEC Region I & II Sites	NYSDEC Region I Well Points	Building 40 SUNY at Stonybrook	Tony Candella	12/12/84		(516) 751-7900

E78/205

3.0
SITE DESCRIPTION

Computer Circuits Corporation operated at 145 Marcus Boulevard in Hauppauge, New York (Figure 1) from 1969 to 1977. The site is located in westcentral Suffolk County, approximately 1.5 miles southwest of Nissequogue River State Park. One building, approximately 0.4 acres, is on site. The total area of the site including the building, the paved parking lots, the unpaved sand/gravel lot behind (east of the building) and landscaped areas is approximately 1.7 acres.

At the time of the site survey, 145 Marcus Boulevard was occupied by TYMSHARE, a tax form preparation company. Essentially, there was no indication that Computer Circuits Corporation operated at the site at the time of the site survey.

The site is located within an industrial/commercial area. The area surrounding the site is generally paved. The nearest residential area is located less than 0.4 miles north of the site.

4.1 SITE AREA SURFACE FEATURES

The Computer Circuits Corporation site is located in a generally flat area with an average ground surface slope of less than 3 percent. The total area of the site including the building, the paved parking lots, the unpaved sand/gravel lot behind the building and landscaped areas is approximately 1.7 acres.

There is one natural downslope surface water body within 3 miles of the site. New Mill Pond is located 1.2 miles northeast of the site. Several surface runoff recharge basins are located within 1 mile of the site. The area around the site is mostly paved and surface runoff is via existing storm drains.

The Computer Circuits Corporation is located in an industrial/commerical area surrounded by existing manufacturing and commercial facilities. The nearest residential area is less than 0.4 miles north of the site.

4.2 SITE HYDROGEOLOGY

4.2.1 Ground-Water Occurrence. Ground water in the site area occurs primarily in unconsolidated sediments of Pleistocene and Upper Cretaceous age. These sediments are 1300 feet thick and overlie Precambrian crystalline bedrock (Jensen and Soren, 1974). The low hydraulic conductivity bedrock is considered to be the bottom of the ground-water reservoir (Jensen and Soren, 1974).

The site is underlain by Pleistocene glacial outwash deposits that are approximately 150 feet thick. The aquifer in these deposits is referred to as the Upper glacial aquifer (Isbister, 1966). The Pleistocene glacial deposits overlie fluvial or deltaic deposits of the Upper Cretaceous Magothy Formation (approximately 650 feet in

thickness) in which the Magothy aquifer occurs. The Upper glacial aquifer and the Magothy aquifer are hydraulically linked and together they comprise the principal aquifer (Isbister, 1966). The aquifers of Long Island are hydraulically interconnected because layers or units of clay and silt within or between aquifers, respectively, do not completely prevent the vertical movement of water through them (Jensen and Soren, 1974).

The Magothy Formation unconformably overlies the Upper Cretaceous clay member of the Raritan Formation which in turn overlies and confines the Upper Cretaceous Lloyd sand member of the Raritan Formation. The Lloyd sand member, which constitutes the deep confined aquifer in the site area, overlies Precambrian crystalline bedrock.

The estimated depth to ground water below the site is 100 feet (Kozalka, 1974). The direction of ground water flow in both the principal aquifer and the deep confined aquifer is south/southeast (Jensen and Soren, 1974; Franke and McClymonds, 1972). Ground water in the Upper glacial aquifer in the site area is likely to be under water table conditions. Water in the upper portion of the Magothy aquifer is also likely to be under water table conditions but becomes more confined with depth. Recharge to the deep aquifer is by slow leakage down through overlying sediments (Kilburn, 1979).

4.2.2 Ground-Water Quality. Ground-water quality in Suffolk County is generally good, typically containing less than 100 ppm dissolved solids. Local contamination by domestic waste, industrial waste, and rock salt has caused some alteration of the regional quality of the ground water. No salt water contamination has been reported in the site area. Locally high nitrate concentrations have been reported in both the principal aquifer and the deep confined aquifer on Long Island (Frank and McClymonds, 1972). The primary source for this nitrate contamination is believed to be sanitary systems, particularly cesspools, with some contribution from chemical fertilizers.

4.2.3 Ground-Water Use. Public water supply wells for the Suffolk County Water Authority, the Brentwood Water District and the Dix Hills Water District are located within 3 miles of the site. Collectively, these water companies serve approximately 960,000 people (SCDHS, 1984). Non-public wells also supply water in the site vicinity. The number of people these wells serve has not been determined by this investigation. Ground water from wells within 3 miles of the site serve residential, municipal, commerical and industrial needs.

4.3 PAST SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

Past sampling and analysis at the site has been limited to samples from leaching pools and influent pipes to these pools. In addition, at least one sample of surface runoff in the parking lot was analyzed. Analyses revealed that metals were present, including priority pollutant metals, in concentrations exceeding acceptable limits set forth as NYS Ground Water Standards (Suffolk County Department of Environmental Control, 1976 and 1977). Available analytical data are included in Appendix B. The investigation did not reveal any information on soil or air quality at the site.

5.0
DATA ADEQUACY

The data were somewhat adequate for completing the HRS score sheets. The Hazardous Waste Quantity score of eight (8) was based on estimates of discharge to the leaching pools. The maximum Waste Characteristics Targets and Containment scores resulted in a relatively high total Ground Water Route score.

The Surface Water score in contrast, is low despite the high Containment and Waste Characteristics scores. This is due to the fact that targets are not significant (Total Targets Score of 6). Surface Water is not used for drinking and there are no nearby sensitive environments.

6.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this proposed work plan are to collect field information required to prepare a final HRS score and to develop conceptual remedial designs and cost estimates. The work plan will address questions primarily concerning ground-water flow, ground-water and surface-water quality, soil contamination and air quality.

6.2 FIELD INVESTIGATION PLAN

6.2.1 Preliminary Site Investigations

A preliminary site visit will be made to evaluate the feasibility for conducting a geophysical survey utilizing the terrain conductivity technique. In addition, the site visit will be made to tentatively select the number and location of monitoring wells, to evaluate the means of drill rig access and to identify owners for potential off-site access. During the site investigation air quality will be monitored along traverses with an organic vapor analyzer (OVA) to determine whether volatile organics are being released from the site. It is estimated that it will require a two person team 1-day to complete the preliminary site investigation.

6.2.2 Geophysical Studies

The terrain conductivity technique will be utilized to aid in characterizing the subsurface regime. Measurements will be taken at exploration depths of 30 and 75 feet and will be taken across the site and particularly in downgradient quadrants, south and east. A Geonics EM-34 conductivity meter will be utilized. Anomalous conductivity distributions may indicate plume(s) of contaminated water and may also indicate buried metallic objects such as pipes.

The data will be plotted on maps and contoured. These contour maps will aid in selecting the precise location and number of monitoring wells.

It is estimated that it will require a two-person team one day to complete the field effort and one person 2 days to plot and contour the data.

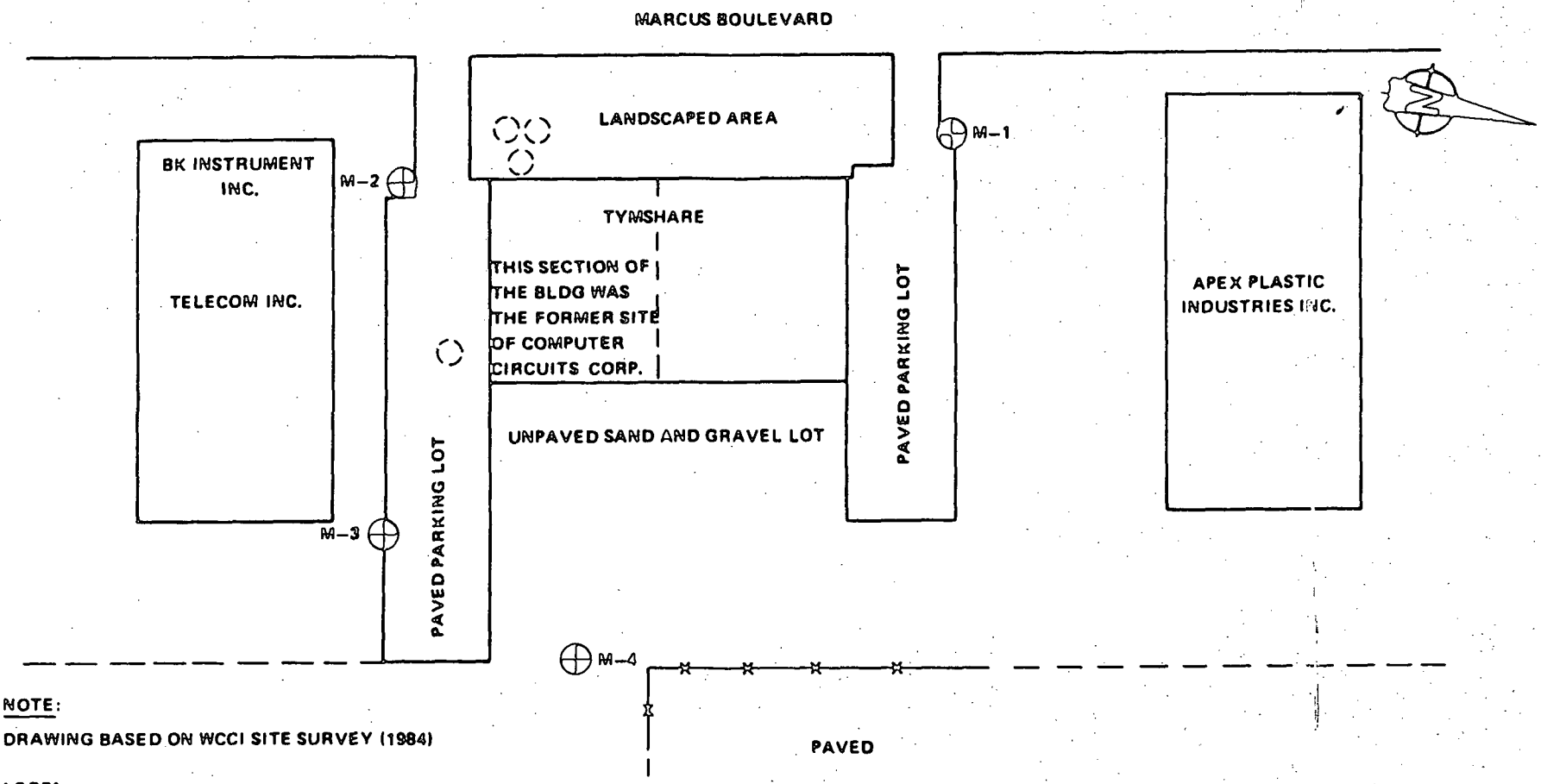
6.2.3 Monitoring Wells

6.2.3.1 Installation. Monitoring wells will be installed to provide data pertinent to water quality, and to characterize the stratigraphy and ground-water regime at the site. It is recommended that four (4) monitoring wells be installed at the approximate locations shown in Figure 2. Final well locations will be determined after the geophysical data have been reduced.

One well (MW-1) will be installed at a presumed upgradient location near the northwest corner of the site. This well will provide data on ground water flowing into the site area. Three wells (MW-2, MW-3, MW-4) will be installed at downgradient locations south and east of the site. These wells will also provide data on the ground-water regime. In addition, they will provide the best chance for interception of contaminants that were discharged to subsurface leaching pools and subsequently may have reached the ground water.

All monitoring wells will be installed so as to sample the upper 10 feet of ground water. The precise elevation of the ground-water table is unknown, however, it is estimated that the depth to ground water in the site vicinity is 100 feet below grade. It is assumed that the well depths will average approximately 110 feet.

Borings will be advanced through the overburden by 4-inch I.D. hollow-stem auger or driven casing, with split-spoon sampling at 5 foot intervals. All samples will be classified in the field by a hydrogeologist. Selected samples will be sent to our geotechnical laboratory for grain-size analysis, Atterberg tests and soil-moisture determinations. It is anticipated that two samples will be collected for analysis from each newly installed well. To maximize information on any volatile



NOTE:

DRAWING BASED ON WCCI SITE SURVEY (1984)

LEGEND

⊕ M-1 MONITOR WELL LOCATION AND NUMBER

( ) INFERRED LOCATION OF SUBSURFACE LEACHING POOL AT TIME OF COMPUTER CIRCUIT'S OPERATIONS

— — — INFERRED BOUNDARY

Prepared for
NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233
Henry G. Williams, Commissioner

Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste
Norman H. Nosenchuck, P.E.
Director

Approved

LOACTION PLAN
FOR PROPOSED PHASE II INVESTIGATION
COMPUTER CIRCUITS CORPORATION

Prepared by
WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTISTS
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DR BY	DRS	SCALE	NONE	PROJ NO	82C4548-3
CK'D BY	CJM	DATE	6 MAR 1985	FIG NO	2

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organic contaminants, headspace surveys will be conducted on samples using a portable organic vapor analyzer (OVA). These data will be used to evaluate relative concentrations of organic contaminants in various stratigraphic horizons.

Slotted 2-inch I.D. PVC well screen will be installed over 10-foot intervals in each well, with a riser casing of flush joint, threaded, 2-inch I.D. PVC pipe. Risers will extend at least 3 feet above the ground surface. A gravel pack will be completed to approximately 2 feet above the top of the screen, where a 1-foot bentonite seal will be emplaced. To assure that water samples will be representative of the screened interval, the remaining annular space will be grouted, and a protective steel casing will be installed. After installation the wells will be developed by pumping to remove fine-grained material.

It is estimated that 21 working days will be required to complete the drilling and well installation operations and related field activities and analyze the headspace of soil samples.

6.2.3.2 Water Elevations. Ground-water depths will be measured at the time of well development and again at the time of sampling. Relative well elevations will be surveyed by WCCI personnel or subcontractor. Water elevations will be plotted and used to develop contours of the ground-water table in the site area. Based on this map, the direction(s) of ground-water flow will be calculated.

Flow and gradient data will be fundamental input in quantifying site conditions and will be assessed together with plume geometries, if any, inferred from geophysical survey data.

Water levels and well elevations will be measured in conjunction with other field activities. The time required for this task is incorporated in the time estimates for drilling/installation given above.

6.2.3.3 Aquifer Testing. "Slug"-type permeability tests will be conducted in each newly installed well to evaluate the permeability of materials spanning the screened interval. This method is a rapid means by which the in-situ permeability in the immediate vicnity of a monitoring well can be approximated. The test does not involve pumping of potentially contaminated water and results generally suffice for ground-water flow analysis.

It is estimated that 3 days will be required to perform the slug tests and reduce the data.

6.2.4 Sampling and Analysis Plan

6.2.4.1 General Plan. The site-specific Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) Plan will be developed by WCCI and approved by NYSDEC prior to commencement of work.

6.2.4.2 Sampling Parameters. Previous sampling at the site has been limited to samples from subsurface leaching pools and a sample of runoff from the parking lot. These samples were analyzed for heavy metals, pH and COD. These samples contained elevated concentrations of heavy metals indicating the potential for heavy metal contamination. In addition, due to the nature of the processes conducted at this site, the potential for trichloroethylene and cyanide contamination exists.

The sampling parameters for water and soil will include priority pollutant metals, hexavalent chromium, volatile and extractable organics, cyanide, pH, and petroleum hydrocarbons (Table 2). Air quality will be assessed using an Organic Vapor Analyzer (OVA) or HNU to determine whether volatile organics are being released from the site.

6.2.4.3 Sampling Locations. One water sample and one soil sample from each of the four ground-water monitoring wells will be analyzed. Results from each pair of analyses will be compared to evaluate any downward migration of contaminants through soil. Ground-water analysis will be evaluated in terms of other hydrogeologic

TABLE 2

PROPOSED CHEMICAL ANALYSES AT
COMPUTER CIRCUITS CORPORATION

Sample Type	Analyses: Metals	Hexavalent Chromium	Cyanide	pH	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Volatile Organics	Extractable Organics	Remarks
Ground Water	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	One sample at each of 4 wells.
Soil	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	One sample from unsaturated zone at each of 4 wells.
Surface Water	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	One sample from the upper reach of New Mill Pond.
Air						X		Upwind and downwind locations using HNU or OVA.

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data to evaluate the presence, distribution, and migration direction(s) of any groundwater contaminant plumes.

One surface-water sample will be collected from the upper reach of New Mill Pond to evaluate contamination potentially orginating from the site.

Air quality will be monitored along traverses covering the site area. This survey will provide information concerning the concentration of volatile organics, if any, that are being released from the site.

It is estimated that 2 days will be required to conduct the sampling task.

6.3 HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

Health and safety apparel and equipment are expected to be required during the major field activities — initial site investigation, geophysical studies, drilling and monitoring-well installation and water sampling. For the purpose of costing the investigation, Level D protection is assumed in each case. The health and safety precautions and procedures actually employed will conform to the generalized NYSDEC Health and Safety Plan, and will be developed by WCCI on a site-specific basis. Should protective levels higher than Level D be required for any activity, costs will be in accordance with the unit costs indicated in the attachment supplied to the NYSDEC April 1985.

6.4 REPORT PREPARATION

Report Preparation will involve analysis of the data as well as preparation of the text. Included in this task are the compilation and organization of the data, editing of boring logs, preparation of graphical representations, analysis and calculations, updating the HRS score for the site and report reproduction. If necessary, remedial concepts will be developed along with order-of-magnitude remedial costs.

6.5 COST ESTIMATE

Costs for Phase II work were developed based on NYSDEC Audit and Control Guidelines, using assumptions described in WCCI's cost proposal submitted to the NYSDEC on October 29, 1982, subsequent contract D000452 dated March 31, 1983, and the generic work plan developed by the NYSDEC. Costs have been grouped by task, and estimates are presented in Table 3. Lump sum cost arrangments will be provided for Tasks 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7. For Tasks 4 and 5, Drilling/Well Installation and Sampling and Analysis respectively, lump sum cost arrangements will be provided with the exception of drilling and well installation subcontracted costs, and chemical analytical laboratory subcontracted costs. Analytical costs include trip and field blanks, spike and replicate samples and shuttle costs as required by the NYSDEC QA/QC Laboratory Protocol. The subcontracted cost items will be billed at cost plus five percent. Any activity that involves work or levels of effort beyond the scope of this work plan will be billed in accordance with the unit rates indicated in the attachment provided to the NYSDEC dated April 1985.

TABLE 3

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR PHASE II INVESTIGATION
COMPUTER CIRCUITS CORPORATION

TASKS	LABOR				OTHER DIRECT COSTS								
	Hours	Direct Cost	Overhead Cost	Total Cost	Consultants	Sub-Contractors	Travel & Subsistence	Health & Safety Gear & App. (1)	Special Testing	Special Equipment	Samples Shipment	Office Services (2)	TOTAL
1. Work, Health & Safety and QA/QC Plans	75	1385	1593	2978			0	0		0		200	3178
2. Preliminary Investigations and Site Visit	24	441	507	948			34	140		325		0	1448
3. Geophysical Studies	48	879	1011	1891			34	140		300		0	2365
4. Drilling/Well Installation	210	3878	4459	8337		16170	1698	1260	1592	3620	250	0	32927
5. Sampling and Analysis	60	1110	1277	2387		24564	424	350		810	650	0	29185
6. Report Preparation	156	2936	3376	6312	1500		0	0		0		1517	9329
7. Project Managem...	84	2082	2394	4477			662	0		0		400	5539
TOTALS	657	12711	14618	27329	1500	40734	2853	1890	1592	5055	900	2117	83970
FEE				4099	75	2037							6211
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST				31428	1575	42771	2853	1890	1592	5055	900	2117	90181

(1) Level D protection assumed.
(2) Includes direct project office costs, reproduction and postage.

Appendix A

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Appendix B

to acquire. Also the high cost of constructing and maintaining dams and reservoirs and pumping the water from reservoirs to the higher inland areas is not warranted.

DIRECT RUNOFF

Direct runoff is runoff which enters stream channels promptly after rainfall or snowmelt (after Langbein and Iseri, 1960, p. 7). It consists chiefly of water that moves over the land surface and never infiltrates.

Direct runoff varies inversely with infiltration, which depends upon soil permeability and soil moisture. Generally, where the soils are predominantly clayey and silty, infiltration is retarded and direct runoff is greater. Conversely, sandy soils are more permeable and water infiltrates more readily. All soils are permeable to some extent; however, when precipitation is intense, water accumulates faster than it can infiltrate and direct runoff occurs.

The largest stream valleys originate in the topographically high areas of the terminal and end moraines (pl. 2). The surface of the moraines is largely covered with till of relatively low permeability, which retards infiltration of precipitation and induces direct runoff into the valleys. Flow in the valleys is influent, especially where the till is eroded and the valley is underlain by deposits of high permeability, and some water undoubtedly infiltrates as it flows down the valley.

The land surface north of the Harbor Hill end moraine (pl. 2) is almost completely covered by either till or soil derived from till and is locally underlain by beds of silt and clay. Infiltration of precipitation is retarded by these deposits and direct runoff is augmented. Some direct runoff probably infiltrates upstream where the stream is influent. Below this point streamflow is supplemented by ground water.

The soil on the glacial outwash plain (pl. 2) is generally sandy loam underlain by as much as 100 feet of highly permeable outwash deposits. Both in stream valleys and on the slopes, direct runoff, which originates in the hilly area of the terminal moraines where the soil is relatively impermeable, loses velocity quickly and infiltrates into the soil when it reaches the flat permeable outwash plain. Therefore, direct runoff south of the Ronkonkoma terminal moraine is assumed to be negligible under normal conditions of precipitation.

Rooftops and pavements in developed areas tend to concentrate the water and increase direct runoff, but this water is nearly all collected and diverted into artificial storm-water recharge basins where most of it infiltrates into the ground.

With the exception of Cedar Swamp Creek, all the north-flowing streams of the area drain watersheds which are under virtually natural conditions. An estimate of the amount of direct runoff to the north can be obtained by analysis of the daily-discharge hydrographs of the gaged streams. The hydrograph for Mill Neck Creek at Mill Neck is representative of flow under natural conditions because its watershed includes mostly large estates, which have few buildings and paved areas. Direct runoff varies according to the amount and intensity of the precipitation and ranges from about 1 to 9 percent of the total annual discharge. The mean annual direct runoff is estimated to be 4 percent of the annual discharge of Mill Neck Creek.

Cedar Swamp Creek at Glen Cove drains an area extensively developed by man. Storm sewers in the city of Glen Cove empty into the lower reaches of this stream. The discharge is very flashy and responds to precipitation more quickly and with greater magnitude than does the discharge of Mill Neck Creek. Estimated direct runoff ranges from 2 to 16 percent of the annual discharge. The estimated mean annual rate of direct runoff is 7 percent of the annual total discharge of Cedar Swamp Creek.

The combined topographic drainage area of 10 north-flowing streams which were gaged or measured (table 9) is about 37 square miles. The combined average discharge includes about 0.8 mgd of direct runoff, or about 0.02 mgd per sq mi. A 9-square-mile area, which was not gaged, is assumed to possess characteristics of infiltration similar to those of the gaged area. Therefore, direct runoff in the 46-square-mile area of northeastern Nassau County drained by north-flowing streams averages about 1 mgd during a normal year. (See table 11.)

GROUND WATER

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The unconsolidated deposits contain a zone of aeration and an underlying zone of saturation. The zone of aeration is the unsaturated zone between the land surface and the water table. The water table is the upper limit of the unconfined ground water. The zone of aeration contains some soil water, intermediate vadose water, and capillary fringe water (Meinzer, 1923, p. 29–30), none of which is available to wells. The zone of aeration also contains water moving down to the water table by gravity. Soil water is discharged by evaporation and plant use; intermediate vadose water is held between the belt of soil water and the capillary fringe by molecular attraction. Water in the capillary fringe is drawn upward from the zone of saturation or is held against the pull of gravity just above that zone

Isbister, 1966

by capillary action. Intergranular spaces in the zone of aeration are saturated only intermittently as water moves downward through it to replenish the ground water. Intergranular spaces in the deposits in the zone of saturation are continuously saturated with ground water.

The ground-water reservoir in northeastern Nassau County is composed of saturated beds of unconsolidated sediments. Igneous and metamorphic basement rocks, which have a relatively low permeability, form the lower boundary of the reservoir. Perched water is held temporarily in zones of saturation above the main water table in deposits underlain by clay and till north of the Ronkonkoma terminal moraine and by Cretaceous silts and clays elsewhere.

The entire ground-water reservoir is a single hydraulic system in which the more permeable zones, which yield usable amounts of water to wells or springs are termed aquifers, and the less permeable zones, which retard the movement of ground water, are termed aquicludes. The boundaries of hydraulic units may coincide with geologic contacts or may cut across them so that an aquifer or aquiclude may be composed of a part of a geologic formation, an entire formation, several formations, or parts of several formations.

The ground-water reservoir of northeastern Nassau County contains two main aquifers. The principal aquifer is the shallower of the two and includes all the permeable deposits between the water table and the top of the clay member of the Raritan Formation, except that locally the upper surface of the Gardiners Clay constitutes the lower limit of the principal aquifer. The deep confined aquifer occurs between the lower surface of the Raritan clay member or Gardiners Clay and the bedrock.

Ground water moves from points of higher head towards points of lower head at rates which vary directly with the hydraulic gradient and the permeability of the deposits.

PERCHED WATER

Perched ground water occurs in northeastern Nassau County in temporary zones of saturation above and separated from the main zone of saturation. These perched water bodies are generally discontinuous and of small areal extent. North of and in the Ronkonkoma terminal moraine, perched ground water is found at varying depths underlain by beds and lenses of till and clay. In the Bethpage and Woodbury areas perched water occurs above beds of Cretaceous clay and silt. Locations of perched surface and ground water, including those reported by Veatch (1906, pl. 12), are shown on figure 7.

An example of perched water is shown by the data for observation wells N6665 and N6666, approximately 2,700 feet north of North

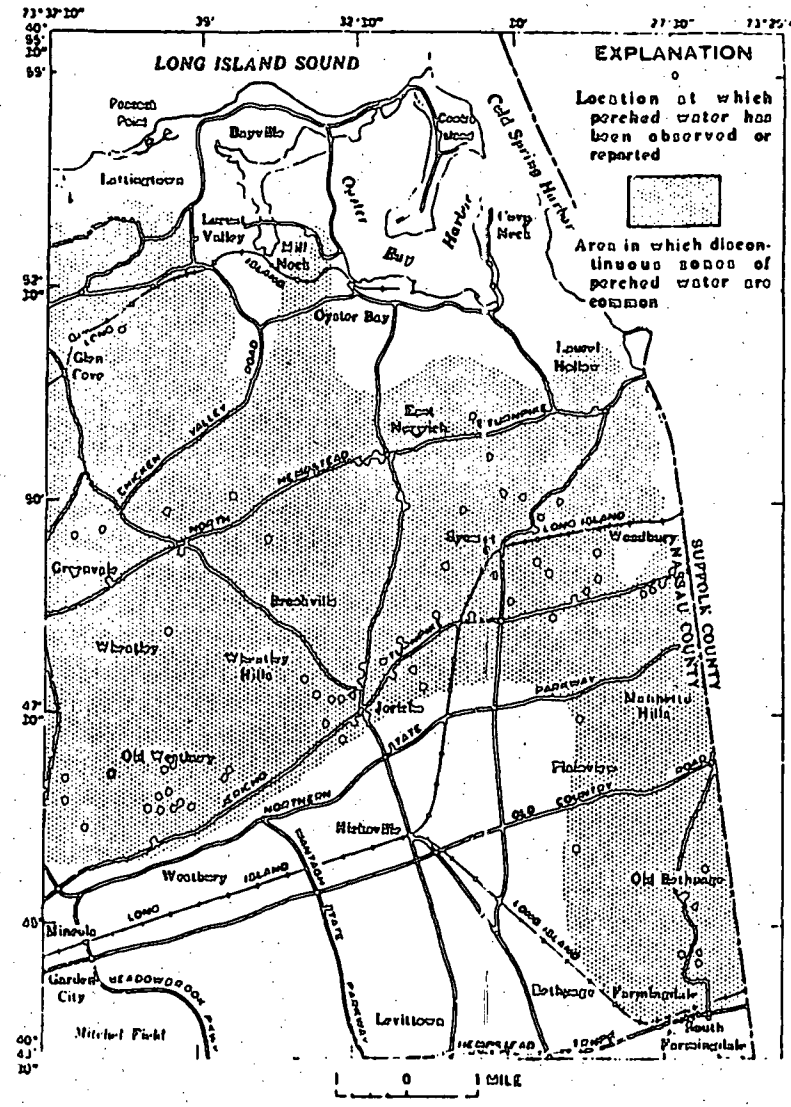

FIGURE 7.—Areal extent of perched water zones.

Hempstead Turnpike and 10 feet west of Cedar Swamp Creek, Greenvale (pl. 1). Well N6665 was driven to a depth of 28.6 feet below the land surface on March 17, 1959. A perched zone of saturation was penetrated about 8 feet below land surface at an altitude of 89 feet above mean sea level, which is the approximate altitude of the water surface of nearby Cedar Swamp Creek. The well driving was more difficult

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between depths of 12 to 16 feet below land surface, which suggests the presence of a harder and less permeable zone. Beneath the zone of hard driving, all the water ran out of the well into an unsaturated zone. Water entered the well again when the screen was at a depth of about 20 feet below the land surface. The water level eventually stabilized on March 19 at a depth of 21 feet below land surface or 70 feet above sea level, which was the altitude of the main water table at that time. Well N6666, 1 foot east of well N6665, was driven to a depth of 12.3 feet below the land surface and was terminated in the perched water body. The water level in this well ranged from 89 to 92 feet above mean sea level between March 1959 and January 1961.

Perched water bodies are not used for supply in the report area because the water is especially susceptible to surface contamination, and more reliable and adequate supplies are available at greater depth from the main ground-water reservoir. Dewatering of perched water bodies is commonly necessary during road building and the excavation of large foundations in many parts of the area.

PRINCIPAL AQUIFER

The principal aquifer includes beds of Late Cretaceous and Pleistocene age. The upper limit of the aquifer is the water table, and the clay member of the Raritan Formation forms the relatively impermeable lower boundary in most of the area. The Gardiners and other Pleistocene clays constitute the lower boundary in some deep buried valleys near the north shore. Water occurs in the aquifer both under confined (artesian) conditions and unconfined (water-table) conditions. The upper part of the aquifer contains water under unconfined conditions. The degree of confinement increases with depth and results from stratification and the presence of numerous discontinuous lenses of silt and clay primarily in the Magothy(?) Formation. Individually these lenses do not constitute distinct confining units, but their combined influence through a considerable thickness of formation significantly impedes the vertical movement of ground water.

Although individual wells are screened at nearly all depths in the principal aquifer, two zones are generally more productive than others because of their relatively high permeability. The upper zone is the saturated part of the upper Pleistocene deposits. It ranges in thickness from a few feet to about 200 feet in some of the buried valleys (pl. 3). Some wells screened in the upper Pleistocene deposits yield more than 1,000 gpm and have specific capacities up to 68 gpm per foot of drawdown. The lower zone is the basal 100 to 150 feet of the Magothy(?) Formation. Wells in the basal zone yield water at rates as high as 1,400 gpm, and have specific capacities of 15 to 30 gpm per foot of drawdown.

Wells screened in locally permeable zones in the upper part of the Magothy(?) Formation rarely yield more than 500 gpm, and specific capacities are generally less than 15 gpm per foot of drawdown.

RECHARGE

NATURAL RECHARGE BY PRECIPITATION

The principal aquifer is recharged by precipitation, which moves downward through the zone of aeration under the pull of gravity until it reaches the water table. Precipitation on the report area averages about 45 inches a year, but as shown in an earlier section about half of it is lost by evapotranspiration and direct runoff. The remaining half replenishes the ground-water reservoir at an average rate of about 1 mgd per sq mi. The effective area of infiltration in northeastern Nassau County is about 109 square miles, so the estimated total natural recharge to the shallow unconfined aquifer is about 109 mgd plus what may be added by influent streams.

Infiltration rates are relatively high in the area of the outwash plain where the loamy soil is underlain by permeable sand and gravel deposits. On and north of the Ronkonkoma terminal moraine infiltration is impeded by extensive deposits of clay and clayey till at and near land surface. The permeability of the till varies owing to differences in lithology. It may range from as low as 0.0002 gpd per sq ft where the till is chiefly clay and silt to as much as several hundred gallons per day per square foot where the till is sandier. These values are estimates based on values determined in the hydrologic laboratory of the U.S. Geological Survey (Wenzel and Fischel, 1942, p. 11).

Infiltration and recharge also vary considerably according to the season. Although precipitation is relatively evenly distributed throughout the year, net recharge is highest during the winter and early spring when plant activity is at a minimum. During the summer and fall, growing plants utilize most of the precipitation and little if any recharge occurs. Direct runoff is probably higher also during the winter in the relatively brief periods when the ground is frozen.

STORM-WATER RECHARGE BASINS

In densely populated and industrialized areas, disposal of storm water is a problem because the opportunity for natural infiltration is greatly reduced by the works of man. In 1936, as part of a long-range program for storm-water conservation and disposal, the Nassau County Board of Supervisors authorized a plan for the construction of recharge basins. These basins were designed to be 1 acre or more in size and were intended to encourage the recharge of water that might other-

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5. OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY AND FACILITIES:
Breakdown of who owns property and facilities.

Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N. Y.

TYPE OF OPERATION:
STC. NO.

TYPE OF WASTE:

Sanitary ( )

Population:

Treatment:

No. and type of
Outlets and Load:

Industrial (x)

Type of Waste: copper, lead, nickel

Treatment: none

No. and type of
Outlets and Load: one discharge outlet to cesspools

RECEIVING AND DOWNSTREAM WATERS:

Drainage Basin: Long Island

Common name of water: Ground Waters

Classification: GA

Standard:

Date of Classification: 1967

Waters Index No:

Mileage:

Item No:

	Effluent	Upstream (Indicate distance from Discharge)	Downstream
Floating Solid	( )	( )_____	( )_____
Settleable Solids	( )	( )_____	( )_____
Sludge Deposits	( )	( )_____	( )_____
Scum	( )	( )_____	( )_____
Gassing	( )	( )_____	( )_____
Odor	( )	( )_____	( )_____
Color	(x)	( )_____	( )_____
Oil	( )	( )_____	( )_____
Turbidity	( )	( )_____	( )_____
Foam	( )	( )_____	( )_____
Misc.	( )	( )_____	( )_____

Description of Solids, Scum or Turbidity in stream:

Observers:	Name	Time	Exact Place
Pat Koerber	Suffolk County Dept. of Environmental Control	12/17/72	sample collected from leaching pool
Charles Saturnino	" "	12/18/72	sample collected from plating waste trough

Flow Measurements or estimates: 500 - 1000 gpd

Method Used	Influent	Effluent	Stream
Estimate		300-500 GPD	GA

ANALYTICAL RESULTS:

ATTACH CHEMICAL AND LABORATORY TEST RESULTS FOR: SEE APPENDIX A

	Influent	Effluent	Upstream	Downstream
BOD	( )	( )	( )_____	( )_____
DO	( )	( )	( )_____	( )_____
PH	( )	( )	( )_____	( )_____
Other	( )	(X)	( )_____	( )_____

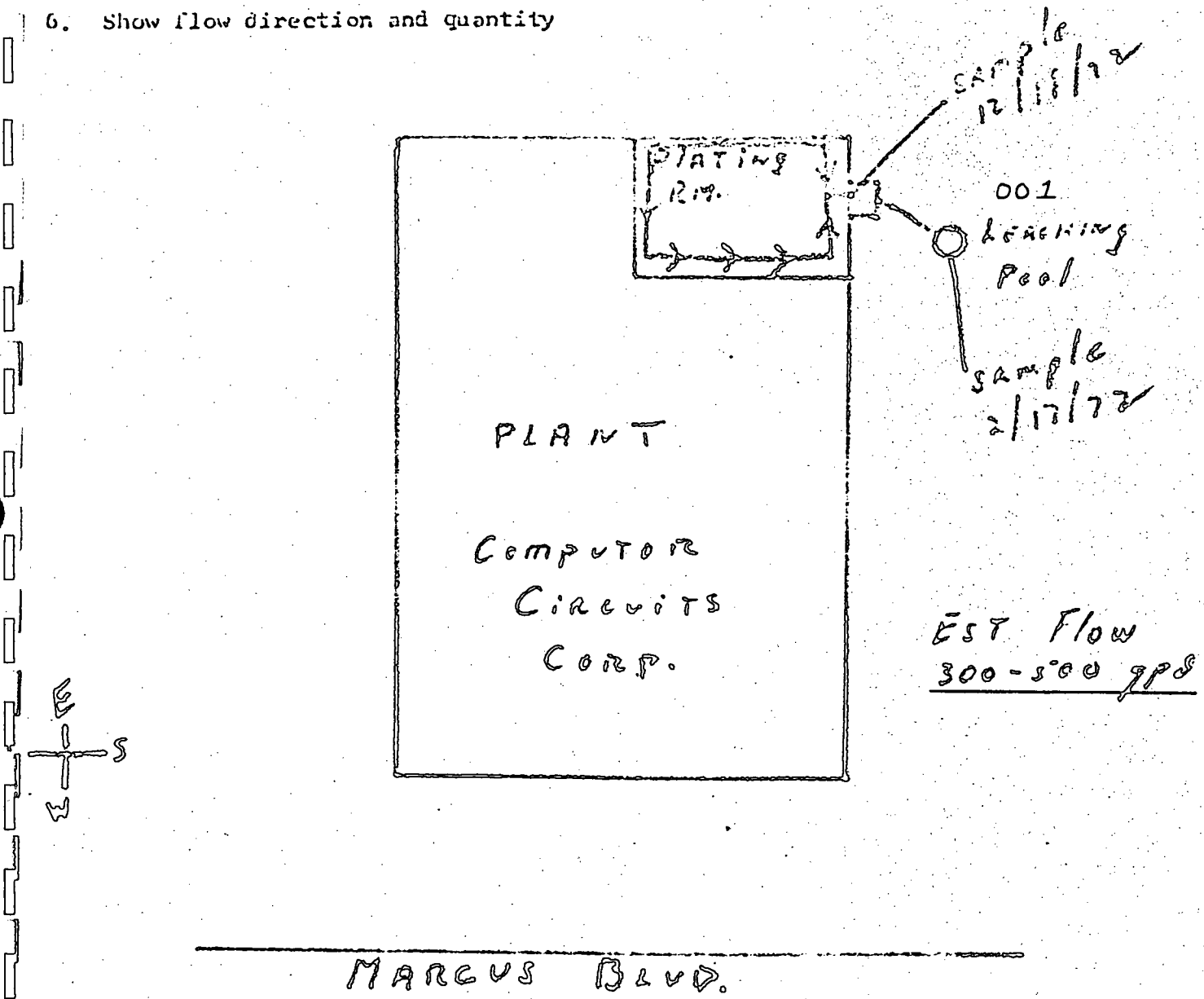
Indicate exact points of sampling on diagram on following page.

NOTE: Analysis of effluent sample without analysis of receiving waters samples.

SEE APPENDIX A

FLOW DIAGRAM

1. Show how effluent reaches receiving waters
2. Sampling points
3. Indicate distances
4. Reference point on USGS map
5. Indicate North
6. Show flow direction and quantity



effects which may be urged with reasonable probability constituting contravention of standards on waters to which receiving waters are tributary.

1- Violation of Art. 17, title 5 p. 17-0501 N.Y. State Environmental Conservation Law - discharging industrial waste into the waters of N. Y. State, in contravention of standards.

2- Violation of Art. 17, title 7 p. 17-0511 State Environmental Conservation Law - discharging industrial wastes to the waters of N. Y. State without a permit.

4. Attempts to obtain voluntary compliance and history. Attach pertinent correspondence.

SEE APPENDIX B

Complaints Registered

me	Date	Address	Phone

Skills -- Number of Fish 0

Date

hotographs taken should be attached with description, date taken, and name of photographer

. Other Article 12 violations.

Construction or operation without permit (Section 1730) ☐

Ineffective primary treatment (Sanitary Sewage) 1225 ☐

Industrial waste discharging to municipal system contributing to pollution of receiving water (Section 1242) ☐

Violation of Permit Conditions ☐

Suggested schedule of abatement steps:

1- Immediate cessation of illegal discharge. Holding and hauling by approved industrial scavenger must be instituted if production is to continue.

2- Submittal of engineering report by Jan. 21, 1973 with completion of construction 60 days from permit to construct.

Comments:

This firm has continually delayed the installation of proper treatment from the time they were first cited in Nov. 1971. No further discharge should be allowed or delay in treatment design permitted.

Dec. 18, 1972

Gordon J. Watt
(Signed)

underlain by terminal-moraine deposits, the depth to the water table is more than 50 feet, and in small areas the depth to the water table is more than 200 feet. Depths to the water table near the northern coast of the island generally are more than 20 feet, except adjacent to stream channels or in narrow bands near the shoreline.

GROUND-WATER RESERVOIR

HYDROLOGIC FEATURES OF THE GROUND-WATER RESERVOIR

The overall hydrogeologic setting of Long Island was described in considerable detail by Veatch (1906), Fuller (1914), and Suter, De Laguna, and Perlmutter (1949). The geology and related hydrology of several smaller areas of Long Island have been studied in greater detail by others, including De Laguna (1963), Isbister (1966), Lubke (1964), Luszczynski and Swarzenski (1966), Perlmutter and Geraghty (1963), Pluhowski and Kantrowitz (1964), and Swarzenski (1963).

Long Island is underlain by consolidated bedrock, which, in turn, is overlain by a wedge-shaped mass of unconsolidated rock materials (fig. 8).[1] These materials, which constitute Long Island's ground-water reservoir, consist primarily of a series of Pleistocene glacial deposits and Cretaceous fluvial or deltaic deposits composed of gravel, sand, silt, clay, and mixtures thereof. The Cretaceous deposits were eroded by

[1] The actual dip of the upper bedrock surface is slightly less than 1° to the southeast. The much greater inclination of the bedrock surface and the Magothy aquifer shown in figure 8 is due to the large vertical-scale exaggeration of this cross section.

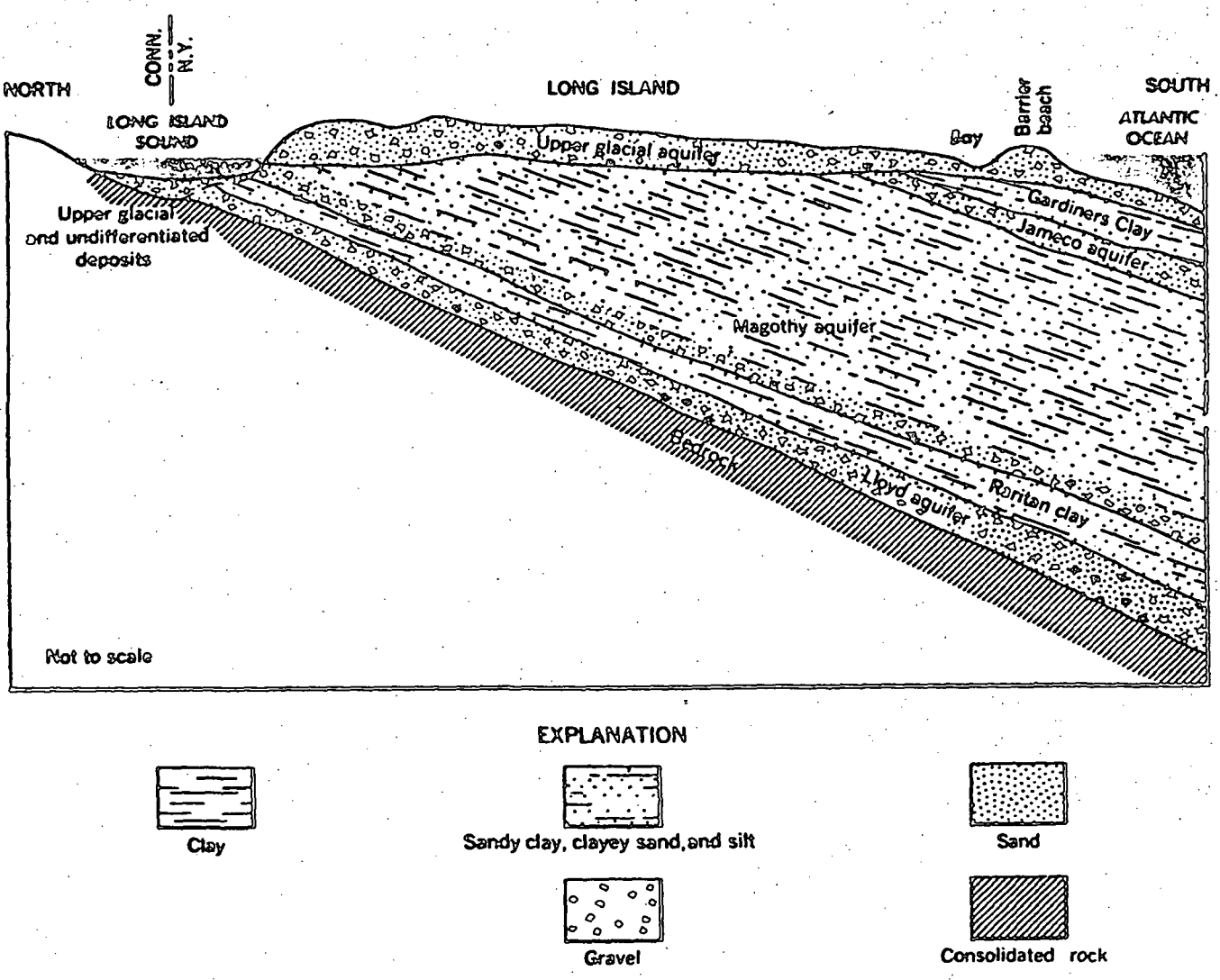


FIGURE 8.—Geologic features of the ground-water reservoir.

Franke and McClymonds, 1992

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streams and glaciers so that the Pleistocene deposits lie on an irregular Cretaceous surface, and in places the Pleistocene deposits fill valleys cut by preglacial and glacial streams. These valleys have been fairly well defined in Kings and Queens Counties and along the northern margin of the island eastward to the middle of Suffolk County. In eastern Suffolk County, however, data on the contact between the Pleistocene and the Cretaceous are very sparse.

The upper surface of the Cretaceous deposits is above sea level in a large area in northern Nassau and western Suffolk Counties, and in all but a few small areas, the Pleistocene deposits cover the Cretaceous deposits throughout Long Island. Pertinent information concerning the principal hydrogeologic units within the ground-water reservoir are briefly summarized in table 2.

Ground water in the uppermost part of the zone of saturation on Long Island (mainly in the upper glacial aquifer, but locally also in the Magothy aquifer) is generally under water-table conditions. Artesian conditions predominate in most of the other parts of the ground-water reservoir of Long Island, where the saturated deposits are overlain and confined by silty and clayey layers of low hydraulic conductivity. The hydraulic head in the confined aquifers ranges from several feet below the water table to nearly 20 feet above it. At places along the north and south shores and on the barrier beaches, the head in the Lloyd aquifer is high enough to cause some wells which penetrate this aquifer to flow.

In addition to the Raritan clay, which confines water in the Lloyd aquifer, the other major well-defined confining layer in the ground-water reservoir is the Gardiners Clay. This unit locally confines water in the Jameco and Magothy aquifers. Numerous clayey and silty layers in the Magothy aquifer and clay beds in the glacial deposits also are significant confining layers. Normally, the degree of confinement in the Magothy aquifer increases with depth as more and more clayey layers intervene between the deep zone and the water table.

BOUNDARIES OF THE FRESH GROUND-WATER RESERVOIR

The boundaries of the fresh ground-water reservoir are the water table, the fresh-salt water interface, and the bedrock surface. The estimated average position of the water table under natural conditions is shown in figure 9. The position of the contours is based on a map of the water table in Kings, Queens, and Nassau Counties in 1903 (prepared by Veatch in 1906), and on later water-table maps of Suffolk County. Major features of this map are the two areas of highest ground-water altitude (represented by closed 80-ft and 60-ft contours) which extend approximately westward in the north-central parts of Nassau and Suffolk Counties. Also noteworthy are the steep water-level gradients near the north shore of Long Island compared to the gradients near the south shore.

The water table, which is the upper boundary of the ground-water reservoir, is a dynamic (moveable) feature. Present information indicates that recharge to the water table occurs throughout virtually all of Long Island. Therefore, the water table is not, from the point of view of potential theory, a stream surface. It is instead a surface characterized by a constantly varying potential which is equal to the altitude of the water table at any point. Because the water table on Long Island is largely a recharging potential boundary of the ground-water reservior, streamlines flow perpendicularly from the water table into the ground-water reservoir. Locally, as near the shorelines where ground water is lost by evapotranspiration, the water table is a discharging potential boundary.

The ground-water reservoir is bordered laterally by a second moveable boundary—the fresh-salt water interface. The position of this interface (or these interfaces) is fairly accurately known only in southwestern Nassau and southeastern Queens Counties as a result of an intensive investigation by Luszczynski and Swarzenski (1966). A north-south cross section through the ground-water reservoir in this area (fig. 10) shows three separate salt-water wedges—a shallow wedge in the glacial aquifer and intermediate and deep wedges in the Magothy aquifer. Furthermore, a fourth wedge exists in the Lloyd aquifer somewhere seaward of the barrier beaches.

The occurrence of fresh ground water in the Lloyd aquifer below salty ground water in the lower part of the Magothy aquifer has never been adequately explained. However, this occurrence must be related in some way to the relatively impermeable Raritan clay overlying the Lloyd aquifer. At least four separate wedges of salty ground water with relative positions approximately as indicated in figure 10 probably occur for a considerable distance eastward from western Nassau County (on the order of tens of miles) along the south shore of Long Island.

Very scanty information indicates that the Lloyd aquifer and the deep Magothy aquifer contain salty ground water beneath the Forks of Long Island. The fresh ground water beneath the Forks occurs in a lens ranging in thickness from a few feet to several hundred feet.

Franke and McClymonds, 1972

TABLE 2.—*Summary of the rock units and their water-bearing properties, Long Island, N.Y.*

[After McClymonds and Franke, 1971]

System	Series	Geologic unit	Hydrogeologic unit	Approximate maximum thickness (feet)	Depth from land surface to top (feet)	Character of deposits	Water-bearing properties
Quaternary	Holocene	Artificial fill, salt marsh deposits, stream alluvium, and shoreline deposits.	Holocene deposits	50	0	Sand, gravel, clay, silt, organic mud, peat, loam, and shells. Colors are gray, brown, green, black, and yellow. Holocene artificial-fill deposits of gravel, sand, clay, and rubbish.	Permeable sandy beds beneath bay beaches yield fresh water at shall depths, brackish to salty water greater depth. Clay and silt beds bays retard salt-water encroachm and confine underlying aquif Stream-flood-plain and marsh deposits may yield small quantities water, but are generally clayey silty and much less permeable th underlying upper glacial aquifer.
	Pleistocene	Upper Pleistocene deposits	Upper glacial aquifer	600	0–60	Till (mostly along north shore and in moraines) composed of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders. Forms Harbor Hill and Ronkonkoma terminal moraines. Outwash deposits (mostly between and south of terminal moraines, but also interlayered with till) consist of quartzose sand, fine to very coarse, and gravel, pebble to boulder size. Glaciolacustrine deposits (mostly in central and eastern Long Island) and marine clay (locally along south shore) consist of silt, clay, and some sand and gravel layers; included "20-foot clay" in southern Nassau County and Queens County. Colors are mainly gray, brown, and yellow; silt and clay locally are grayish green. Contains shells and plant remains, generally in finer grained beds; also contains *Foraminifera*. Contains chlorite, biotite, muscovite, hornblende, olivine, and feldspar as accessory minerals; "20-foot clay" commonly contains glauconite.	Till is poorly permeable; commonly contains perched water bodies an impedes downward percolation water to underlying beds. Outwash deposits are moderately highly permeable; specific capacit of wells tapping them range fro about 10 to more than 200 gpm p foot of drawdown. Good to excelle infiltration characteristics. Glaciolacustrine and marine clay deposits are mostly poorly permeable but locally have thin moderately permeable layers of sand and gravel generally retard downward percol tion of ground water. Contains fresh water, except near the shorelines. Till and marine deposits locally retard salt-water encroachment.
		Unconformity?					
		Gardiners Clay	Gardiners Clay	150	50–600	Clay, silt, and few layers of sand and gravel. Colors are grayish green and brown. Contains marine shells, Foraminifera, and lignite; also glauconite, locally. Altitude of top generally is 50–60 ft below mean sea level. Occurs in Kings and Queens Counties, southern Nassau County, and Suffolk County; similar clay occurs in buried valleys near north shore.	Poorly permeable; constitutes confining layer for underlying Jamaica aquifer. Locally, sand layers yield small quantities of water.
		Unconformity?					
		Jamaica Gravel	Jamaica aquifer	250	50–650	Sand, fine to very coarse, and gravel to large-pebble size; few layers of clay and silt. Gravel is composed of crystalline and sedimentary rocks. Color is mostly dark brown. Contains chlorite, biotite, muscovite, hornblende, and feldspar as accessory minerals. Occurs in Kings and Queens Counties, and southern Nassau County; similar deposits occur in buried valleys near north shore.	Moderately to highly permeable; contains mostly fresh water, but brackish water and water with high iron content locally in southeastern Nassau County and southern Queens County. Specific capacities of wells in the Jamaica range from about 20 to 150 gpm per foot of drawdown.
		Unconformity					
Tertiary(?)	Pliocene(?)	Monmouth Gravel	(Commonly included with upper glacial aquifer.)	150	0–120	Gravel, fine to coarse, and lenses of sand; scattered clay lenses. Colors are white, yellow, and brown. Occurs only near Nassau-Suffolk County border near center of island.	Highly permeable, but occurs mostly above water table. Excellent infiltration characteristics.
		Unconformity					
Cretaceous		Magothy Formation	Magothy aquifer	1,100	0–600	Sand, fine to medium, clayey in part; interbedded with lenses and layers of coarse sand and sandy and solid clay. Gravel is common in basal 50–200 ft. Sand and gravel are quartzose. Lignite, pyrite, and iron oxide concretions are common; muscovite, magnetite, rutile, and garnet are accessory minerals. Colors are gray, white, red, brown, and yellow.	Most layers are poorly to moderately permeable; some are highly permeable locally. Specific capacities of wells in the Magothy generally range from 1 to about 20 gpm per foot of drawdown, rarely are as much as 50 gpm per ft. Water is unconfined in uppermost parts, elsewhere is confined. Water is generally of excellent quality but has high iron content locally along north and south shores. Constitutes principal aquifer for public-supply wells in western Long Island, except Kings County where it is mostly absent. Has been invaded by salty ground water locally in southwestern Nassau County and southern Queens County, and in small areas along north shore.

Franke and McClymonds, 1972

TABLE 2.—*Summary of the rock units and their water-bearing properties, Long Island, N.Y.*—Continued

System	Series	Geologic unit		Hydrogeologic unit	Approximate maximum thickness (feet)	Depth from land surface to top (feet)	Character of deposits	Water-bearing properties
		Unconformity						
Cretaceous	Upper Cretaceous	Raritan Formation	Clay member	Raritan clay	300	70–1,000	Clay, solid and silty; few lenses and layers of sand; little gravel. Lignite and pyrite are common. Colors are gray, red, and white, commonly variegated.	Poorly to very poorly permeable; constitutes confining layer for underlying Lloyd aquifer. Very few wells produce appreciable water from these deposits.
			Lloyd Sand Member	Lloyd aquifer	600	300–1,000	Sand, fine to coarse, and gravel, commonly with clayey matrix; some lenses and layers of solid and silty clay; contains thin lignite layers and iron concretions locally. Locally, has gradational contact with overlying Raritan clay. Sand and most of gravel are quartzose. Colors are yellow, gray, and white; clay is red locally.	Poorly to moderately permeable. Specific capacities of wells in the Lloyd generally range from 1 to about 25 gpm per foot of drawdown, rarely are as much as 50 gpm per ft. Water is confined under artesian pressure by overlying Raritan clay; generally of excellent quality but has high iron content locally. Has been invaded by salty ground water locally in south near north shore, where aquifer is mostly shallow and overlying clay discontinuous. Called deep confined aquifer in some earlier reports.
		Unconformity						
Precambrian		Bedrock		Bedrock	.....	0–2,700	Crystalline metamorphic and igneous rocks; muscovite-biotite schist, gneiss, and granite. A soft clayey zone of weathered bedrock locally is more than 100 ft thick.	Poorly permeable to virtually impermeable; constitutes virtually the lower boundary of ground-water reservoir. Some hard, fresh water is contained in joints and fractures, but is impracticable to develop at most places; however, a few wells near the western edge of Queens and Kings Counties obtain water from the bedrock.

The fresh-salt water interface is not a sharp boundary. The horizontal distance over which the dissolved-solids content of ground water changes from completely fresh to completely salty is generally on the order of 2–3 thousand feet near the south shore of Long Island. Over this distance, the dissolved-solids content of the ground water increases at first gradually in the direction of the salty ground water and then more rapidly.

The fresh-salt water interface is a complex streamline surface, and fresh ground water discharging into the ocean and bays moves parallel to the interface and not across it. The hydrodynamics of a stable interface and, to an even greater degree, an unstable interface that changes position in response to changes in head within the ground-water reservoir, is complicated and beyond the scope of this report. (See Luszczynski, 1961; Cooper, 1964; and Kohout, 1964.)

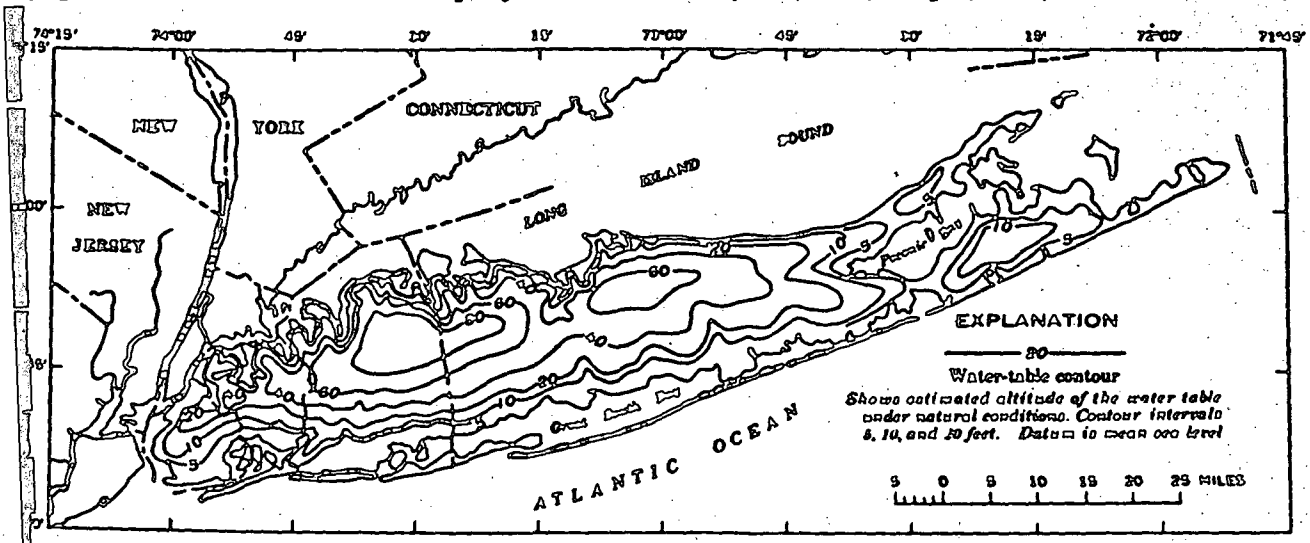


FIGURE 9.—Estimated average position of the water table under natural condition.

Franke and McClymonds, 1972

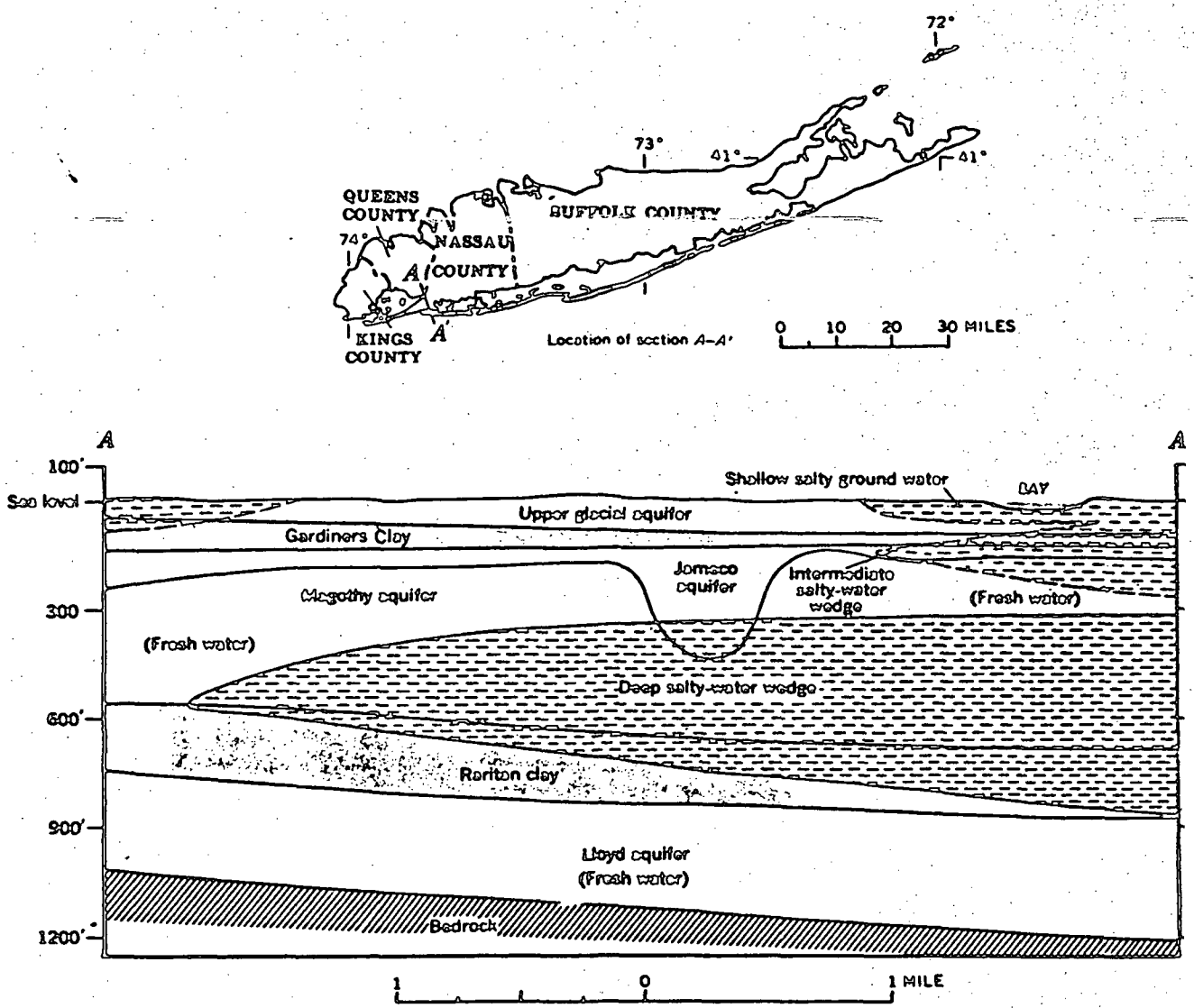


FIGURE 10.—Occurrence of salty ground water in southwestern Nassau County, in 1931. Adapted from Lusczynski and Swarzenski (1966, pl. 8).

The top of the bedrock surface, which outcrops in western Queens County, dips southeast on the average about 65 feet per mile, or slightly less than 1°, to an estimated depth of about 2,000 feet in south-central Suffolk County (fig. 11). The number of control points on the bedrock surface, particularly in Suffolk County, is small; therefore, the surface undoubtedly is more irregular than is indicated in figure 11.

For practical purposes the bedrock surface is the impervious bottom of the ground-water reservoir. Hydraulically, therefore, the top of the bedrock is a stream surface; ground water flows parallel to the bedrock and not across it, and equipotential lines or surfaces intersect the bedrock at right angles.

Generally, the flowing parts of the streams on Lo Island are ground-water drains, and the ground wa continually discharges into these parts under natu conditions. Therefore, in relation to the ground-wa reservoir, the streams are discharging potential bou aries. The potential at a given point on the stre is equal to the altitude of the stream at that poi Thus, the potential along the stream channel var continuously from the altitude of start of flow of stream to the altitude of the surrounding bay ocean.

The approximate location and altitude of the poi of start of flow for several streams in June 1967 shown in figure 3. Because ground-water levels a

Franke and McClymonds, 1972.

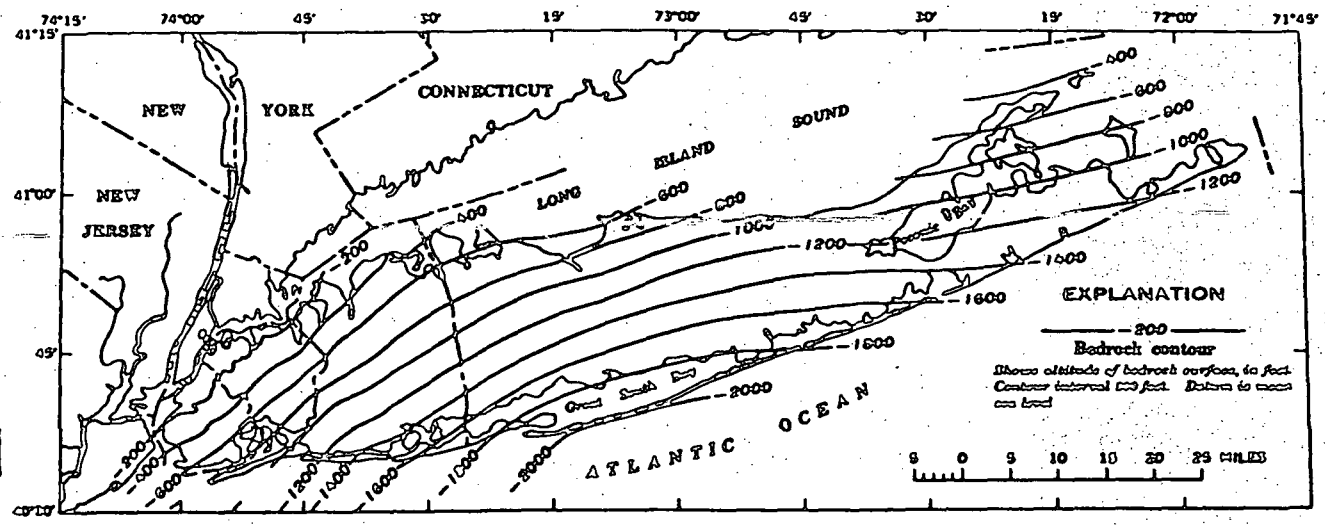


FIGURE 11.—Contour map of the bedrock surface. Modified from Suter, De Laguna, and Perlmutter (1949, pls. 6–10).

streamflow were below average for this month, these altitudes are slightly lower than (on the order of 5 ft) and the points of start of flow are slightly seaward (on the order of several hundred feet) of their average positions. The points of start of flow of the streams are points on the water table, and the locations of these points reflect local conditions relating to topography and position of the water table.

SIZE OF THE FRESH GROUND-WATER RESERVOIR

The volumes of various parts of the fresh ground-water reservoir are given in table 3. The estimates of the volumes of unconsolidated deposits saturated with fresh ground water (col. 2) were derived mainly from a map showing the saturated thickness of the ground-water reservoir in 1965 (fig. 12). The water table at this time, particularly in Kings, Queens, and western Nassau Counties, was considerably lower than the water table under natural conditions. However, the difference in the total volume of fresh ground water in the ground-water reservoir in 1965 compared to the volume under natural conditions is negligible compared to the total volume of fresh ground water in the ground-water reservoir.

The values in column 2 of table 3 are probably accurate to within about 10 percent, except for one entry—the volume of deposits "beneath areas adjacent to the water-budget area" (item *c*). The magnitude

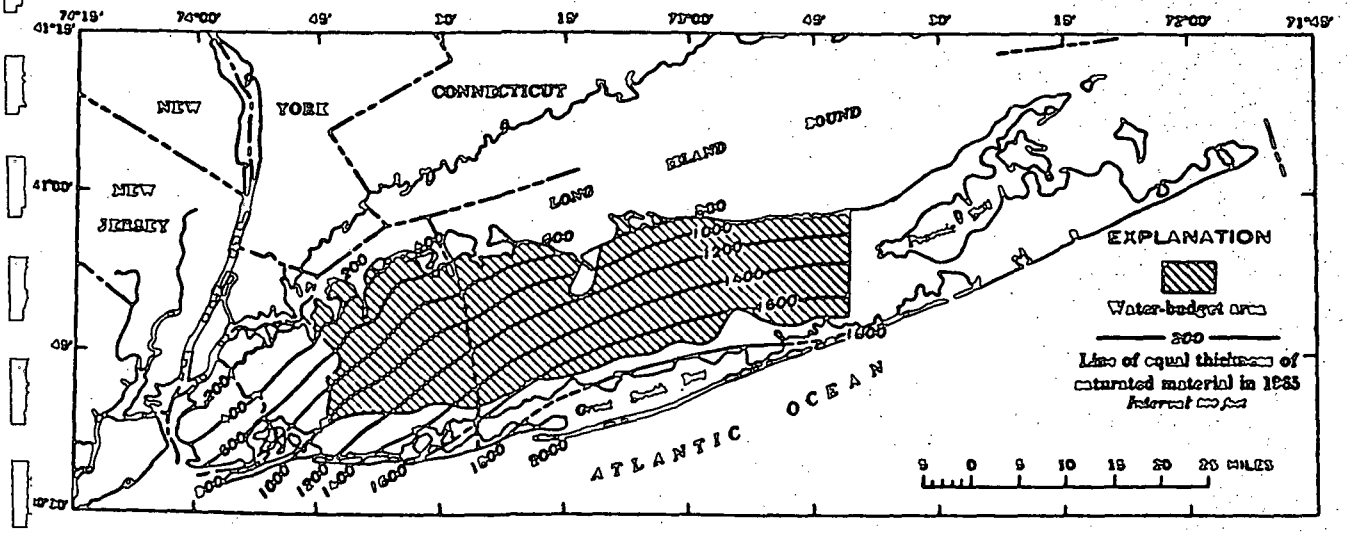


FIGURE 12.—Thickness of unconsolidated deposits saturated with fresh ground water in 1965. After Cohen, Franke, and Foxworthy (1968, pl. 2G).

Franke and McClymonds, 1972.

INTER-OFFICE [illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

TO: FOR THE RECORD

DATE: July 8, 1974

FROM: James Pim

SUBJECT: Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd., Hauppauge
(Tn. Smithtown)

Today, in accordance wi the instructions of Mr. Orensky, Regional Attorney for N.Y.S.D.E.C., Mr. Saturnino and I inspected the above plant to see if the previously discovered overflow pipe from the plant industrial cesspool to the street storm drain had been removed.

There are 3 pools with cast iron covers on the southwest side of the Computer Circuits building that were shown to us by Mr. Altebrando's foreman, who claimed that they were the industrial pools of Computer Circuits.

The first pool is just outside the back door of the building directly opposite and in line with the vent pipe for the drain pipe leaving the plating area of the building. On opening this cesspool it was found that the water level was approximately 6 ft. below the surface and the water was bright blue in color. A sample of this water was taken. No water was running in the production area of the plant at the time and there was, therefore, no flow into the cesspool. A 4" pipe was protruding into the cesspool approximately 1 ft. below the ground surface pointing down the driveway toward the street in front of the building and directly in line with a long continuous patch in the asphalt of the building parking lot leading in a straight line from the cesspool to the storm water catch basin at the curb line in the street immediately in front of the Computer Circuits building. The catch basin showed that a 4 inch pipe had been cemented into the side of the catch basin and then covered with a piece of scrap lumber. Because the water level in the pool was down below the pipe in the cesspool there was no flow in the pipe at the time of inspection.

I brought a water hose from inside the building and pushed it into the open end of the overflow pipe in the cesspool. I plugged the end of the overflow pipe with paper and scrap plastic to prevent water from flowing back into the cesspool. When the water in the

hose was turned on water soon appeared flowing into the catch basin in the street. The water was then turned off and the hose disconnected and some powdered dye spooned into the open end of the hose. The hose was reconnected and the water turned on thus flushing the dye through the hose and into the buried overflow pipe. The dye quickly appeared in the catch basin and flowed down the underground storm water pipe. The dye was then detected in two more catch basins farther downstream as it passed through. There was not sufficient water being used with just the hose running to flush the dye all the way through the storm system to the sump but the integrity of the storm system was previously proven by dye testing.

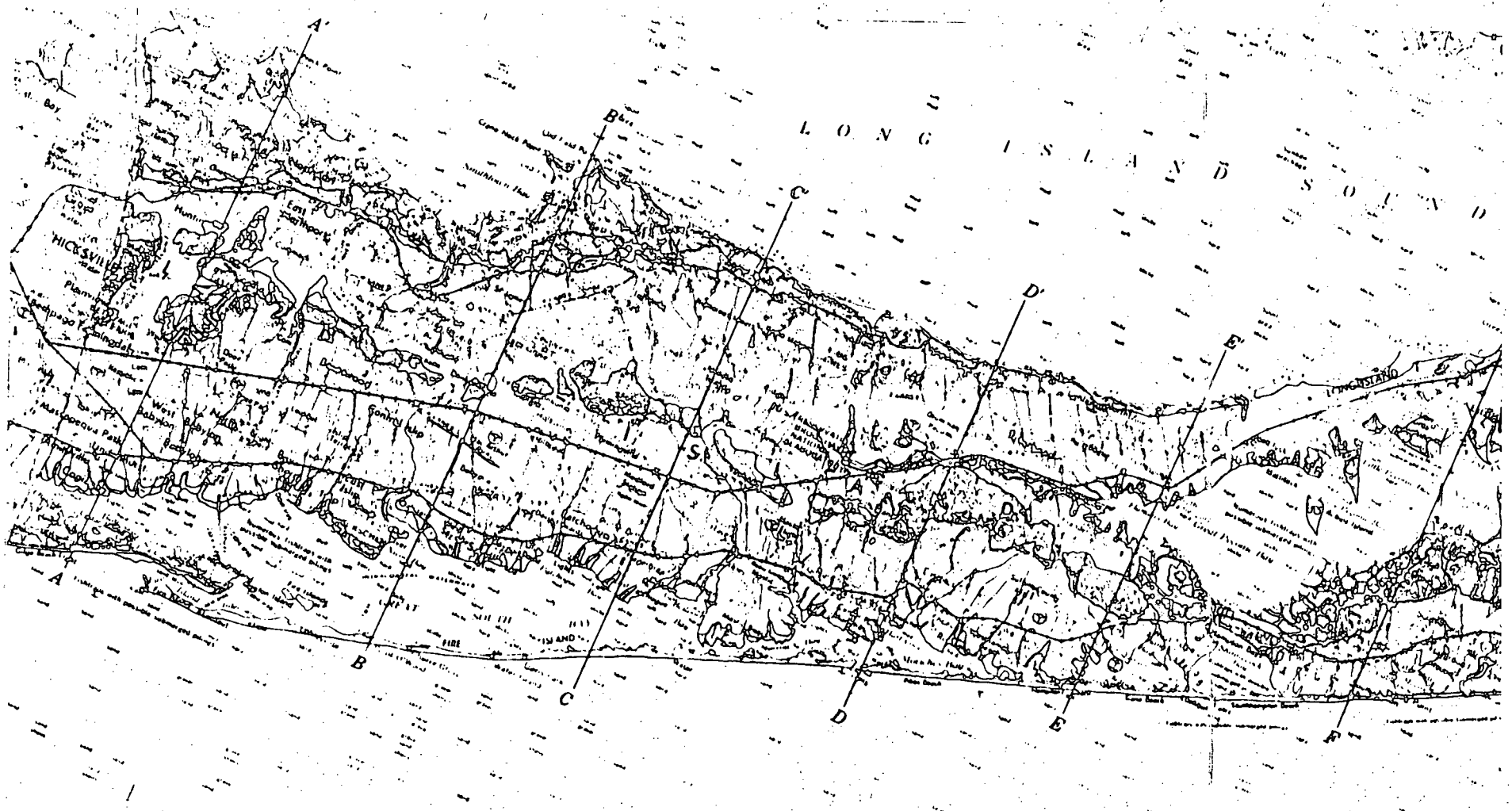
At the time of inspection no attempt had been made by Mr. Altebrando to uncover the overflow pipe and disconnect it or to plug it to make it inoperative. Mr. Altebrando also took us on a tour of the plating room and the production area of the plant. Conditions in the plating room were very poor with the floor covered in many places with coatings of chemicals spilled obviously over a long period of time.

All wastes are dumped or piped to a trough along the south wall of the building, which is then piped to the cesspool, which was sampled. Solutions noticed in the tour included copper etching, copper plating, copper sulphate, nickel plating, gold plating, lead solder, a line for bonding teflon on copper, which involves sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, 2 activator solutions of unknown composition, a cleaning line, a trichlorethylene recirculating fluid degreaser, nitric acid, rack stripper, a developer solvent of unknown composition, tin plating and photographic development.

The operation appears to be run in a very sloppy manner from the standpoint of waste control and there appears to have been no effort taken to minimize waste production.

James Pim
JP/rt

cc: A. Orensky, Regional Attorney
N.Y.S.D.E.C.



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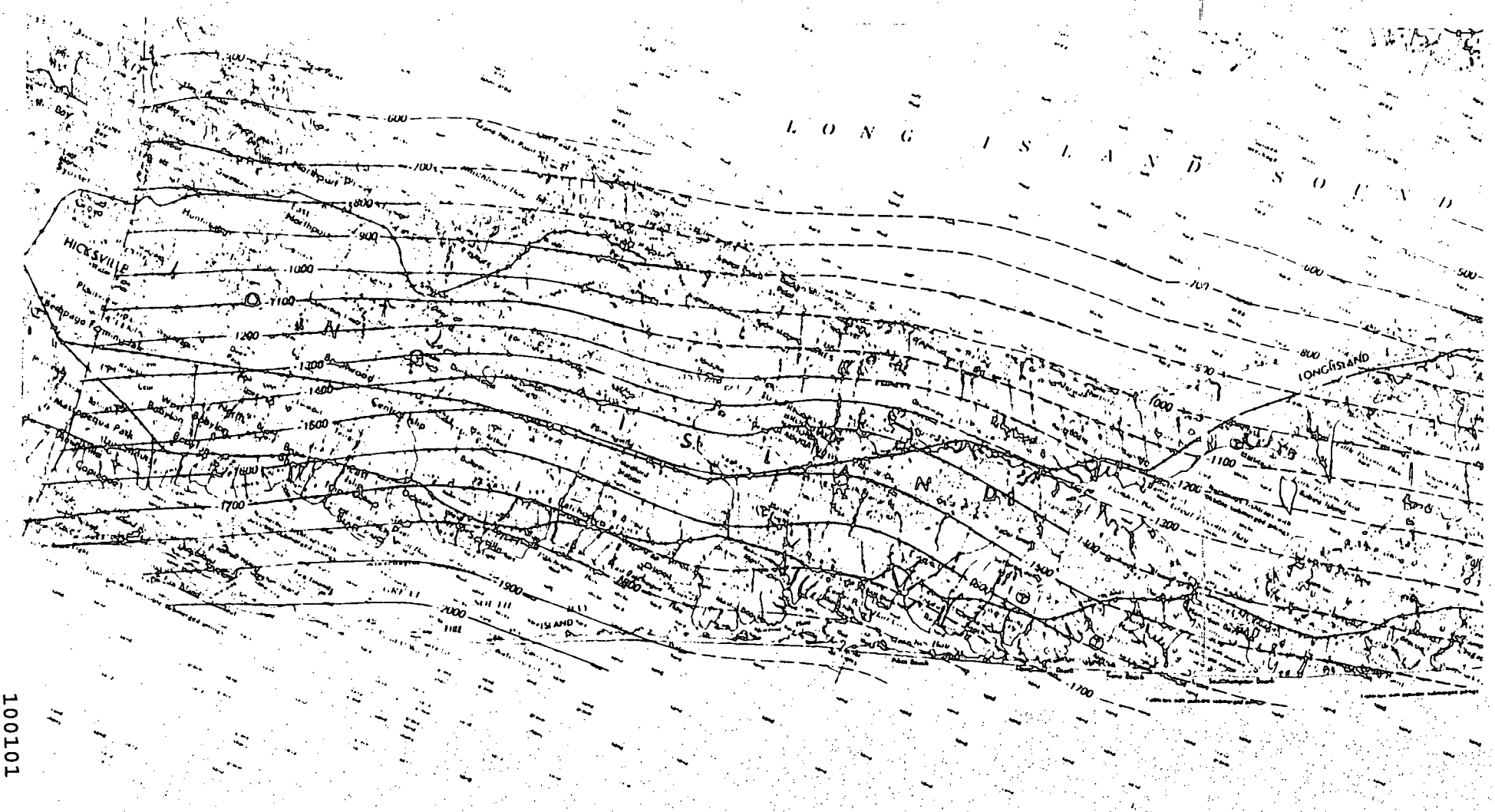
Map Showing Surficial Geology

Jensen & Soren, 1974



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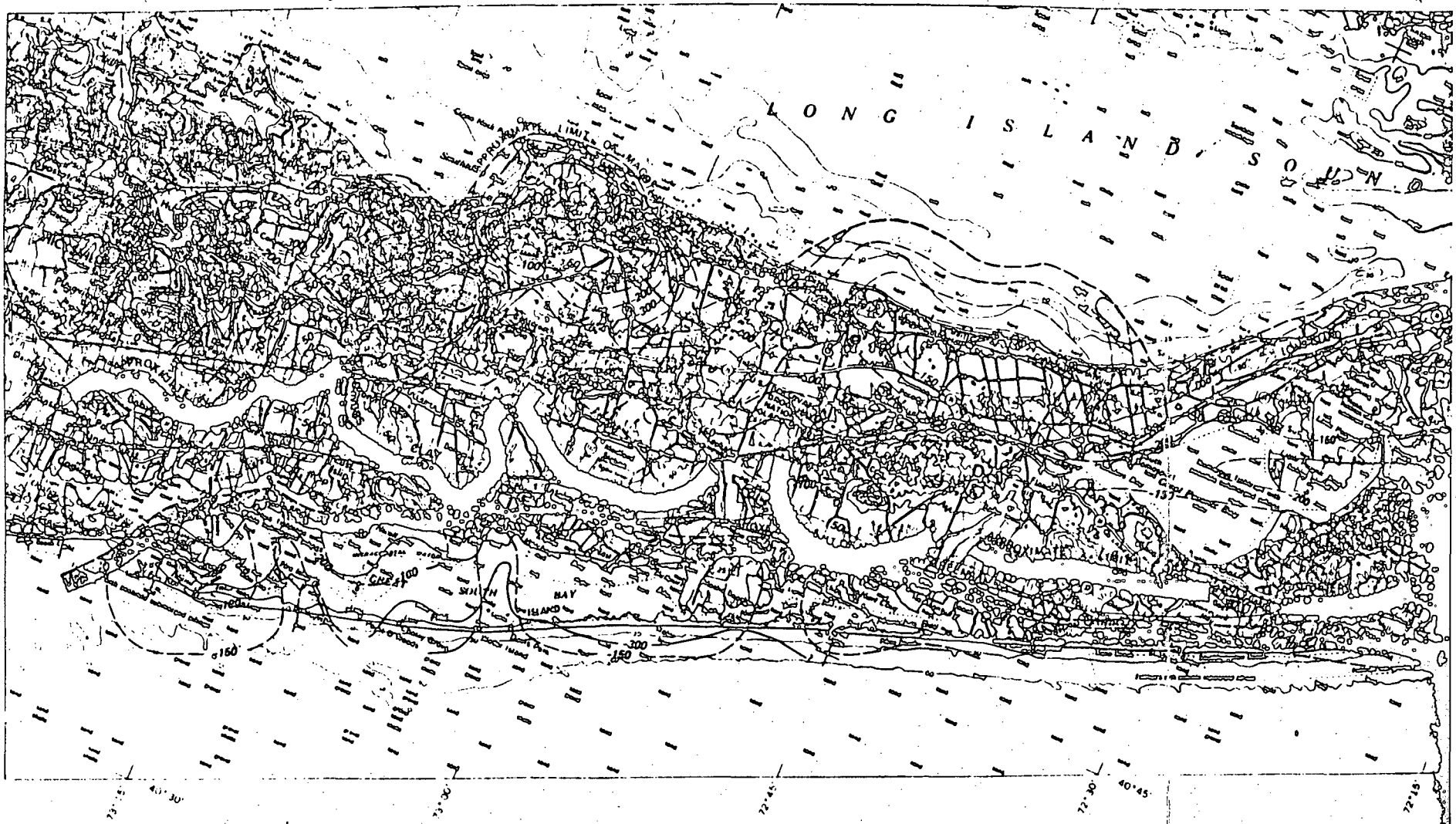
MAP SHOWING CONFIGURATION OF THE BEDROCK SURFACE

JENSEN + Curtin



MAP SHOWING ALTITUDE OF TOP OF MAGOTHY AQUIFER AND MONMOUTH GREENSAND AND APPROXIMATE LIMIT OF THE GA

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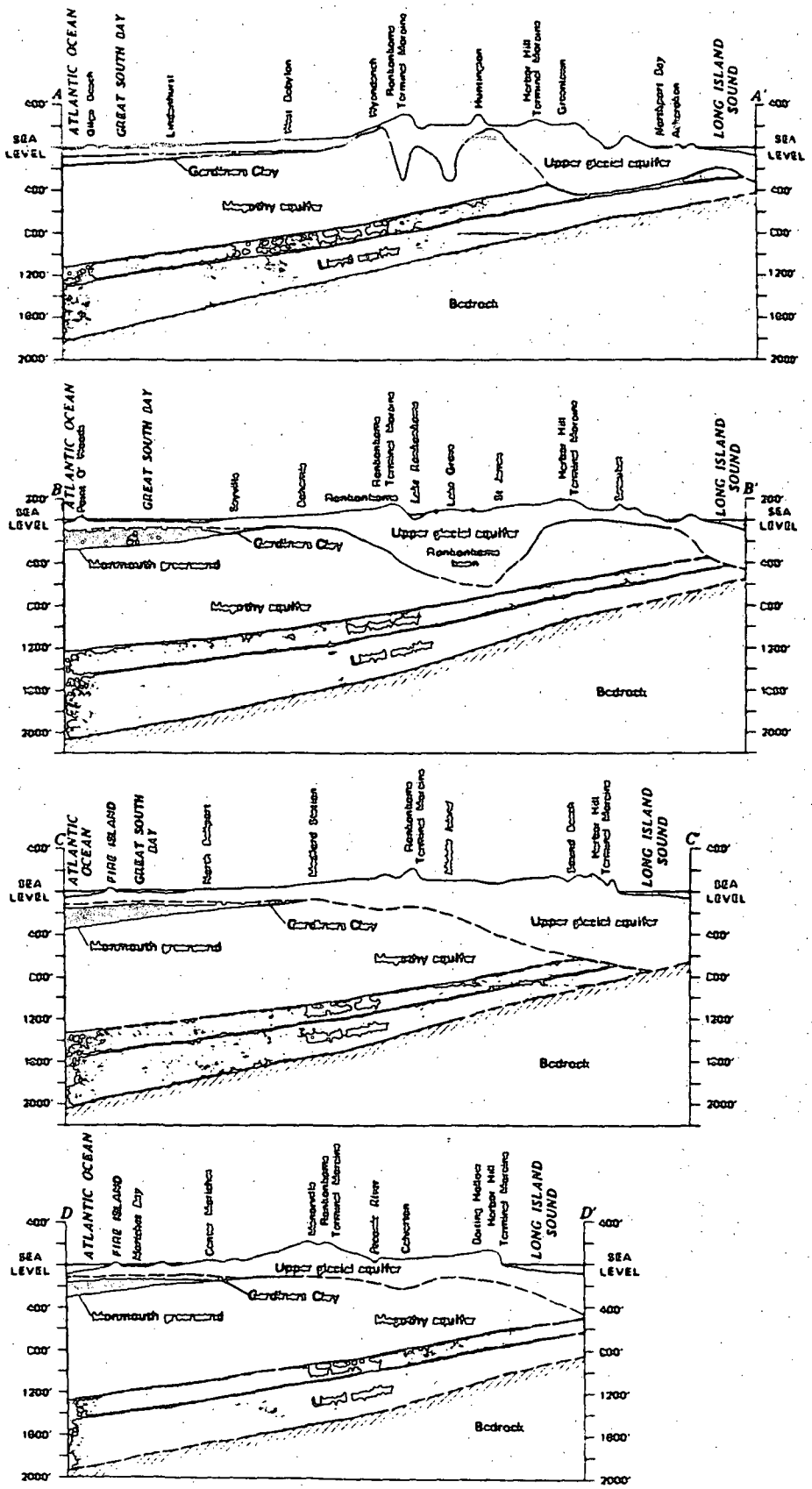
GARDINERS, CLAY

JENSEN + SOREN.

HYDROGEOLOGY O



JLNSLN + SOFCN

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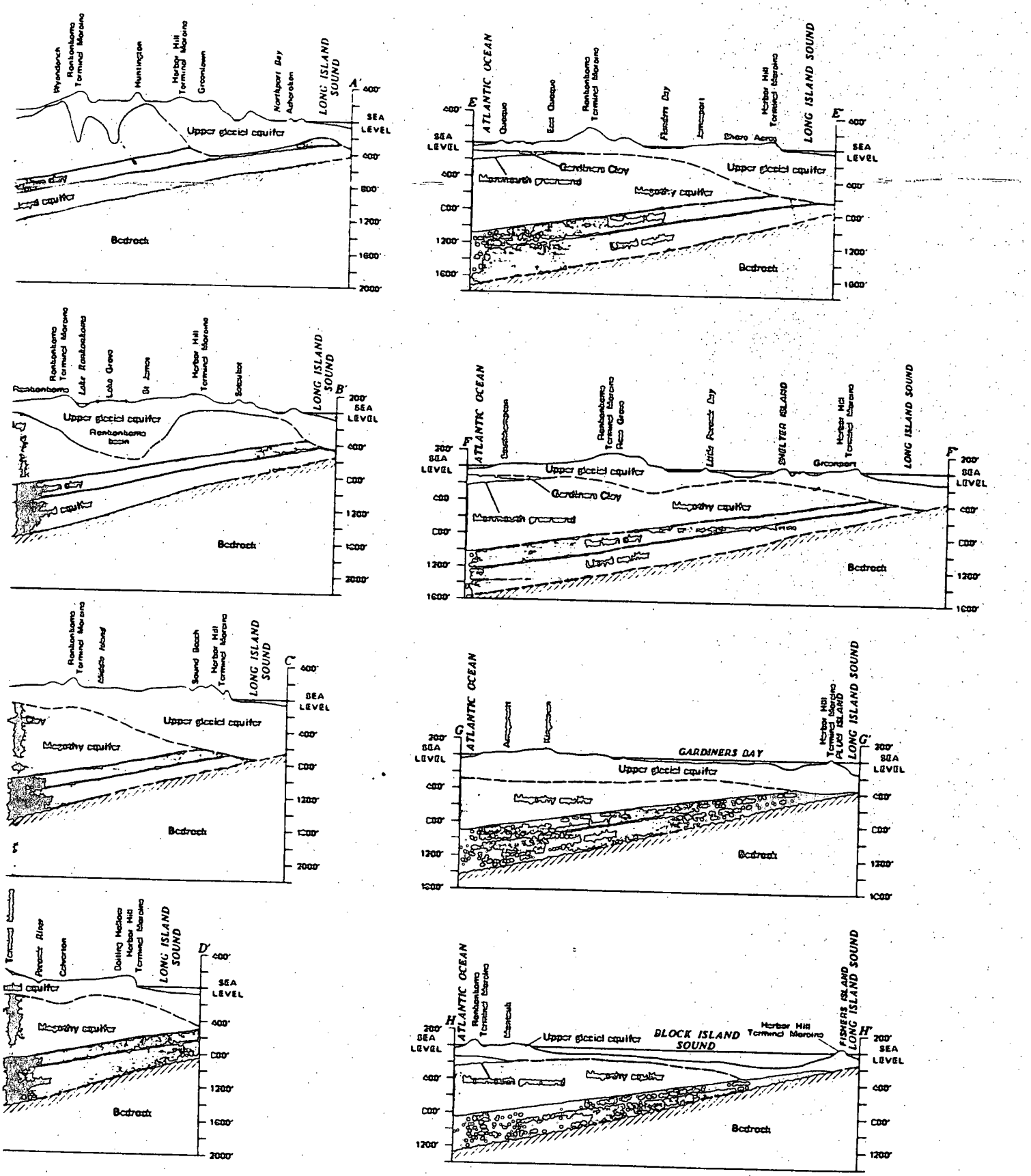
EXPLANATION

—— GEOLOGIC CONTACT - Solid line



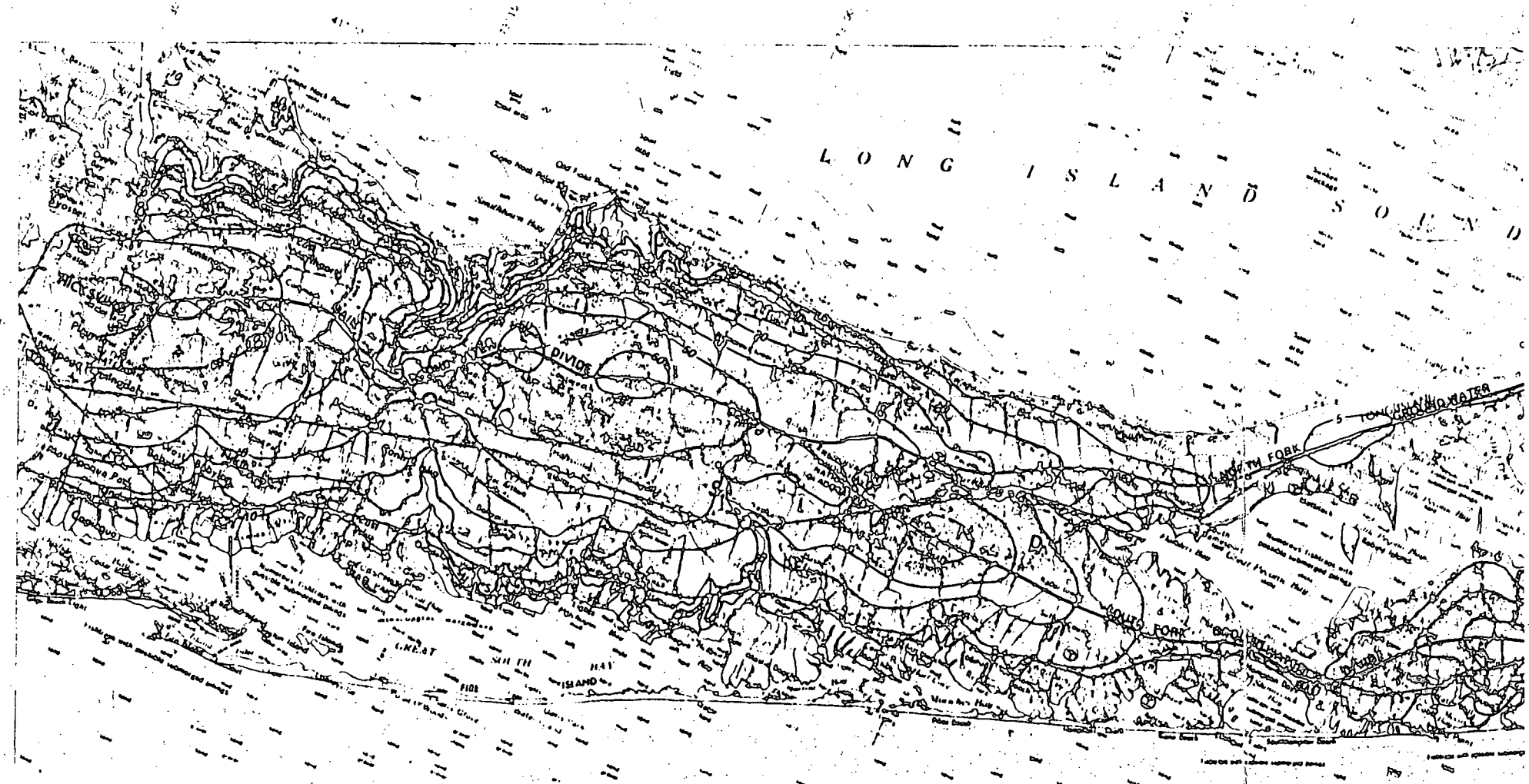
EXPLANATION

GEOLOGIC CONTACT – Solid line where approximately known; dashed line where inferred

VERTICAL EXAGGERATION ABOUT X 20

100104

Prepared in cooperation with the
SUFFOLK COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY
and
SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL



MAP SHOWING ALTITUDE OF WATER TABLE, SPRING 1971

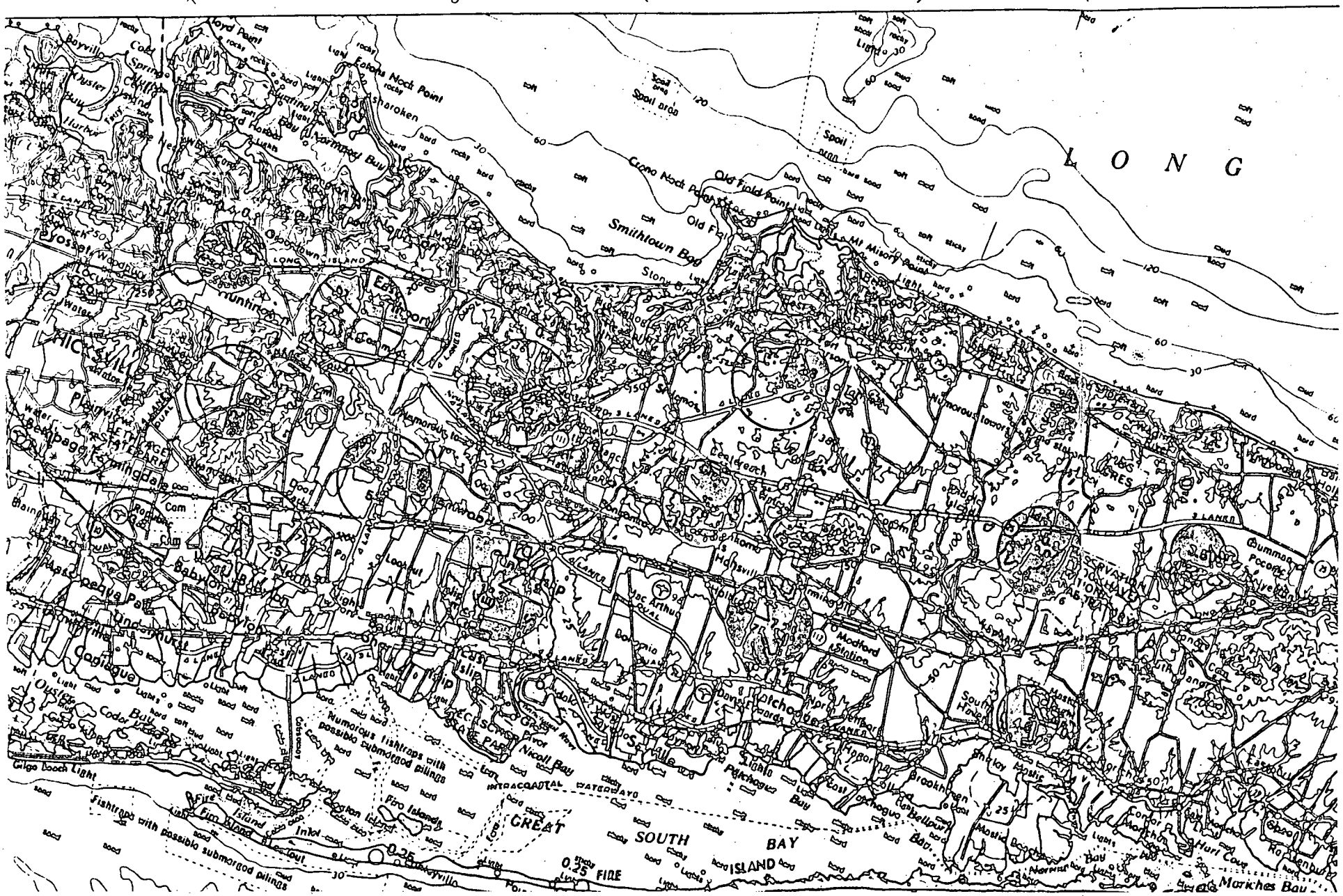
100105

JENSEN + SOMEAU

MAP SHOWING POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE OF

Map Showing Areal Distribution of Major Pumpage by Aquifer, 1970.
Jensen and Soren, 1974.

100106



GROUND-WATER PUMPAGE

Pumpage from Suffolk County's aquifers increased from about 40 mgd in 1950 to about 155 mgd in 1970, to supply a population that has been increasing rapidly since the end of World War II. The greatest increases in population and ground-water pumpage have been in the western part of the county. Before about 1960, wells tapping the upper glacial aquifer supplied nearly all the water used in Suffolk County. Since then, pumpage from the Magothy aquifer has increased, and in 1970, the wells tapping the Magothy aquifer supplied about one-third the water used. (See map showing areal distribution of major pumpage by aquifer 1970.)

CHANGES OF GROUND WATER IN STORAGE

An area of about 140 square miles in west-central Suffolk County is underlain by about 4.5 trillion gallons of fresh water (Soren, 1971a, p. 20). By extrapolation, the total fresh ground water beneath all the county is probably 4 to 5 times this volume.

Withdrawals of ground water have caused the water table in some parts of the county to decline as much as 25 feet from earliest known levels in 1903 (map showing net change in the position of the water table) and have probably caused a small regional but generally undetected landward advance of salty ground water. The decline of the water table reflects a loss of 60 to 80 billion gallons of fresh water from the ground-water reservoir between 1903 and 1971. However, this loss of ground water from storage is less than 1 percent of the total ground water in storage in Suffolk County.

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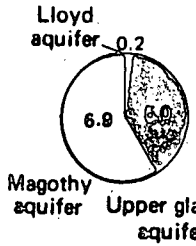
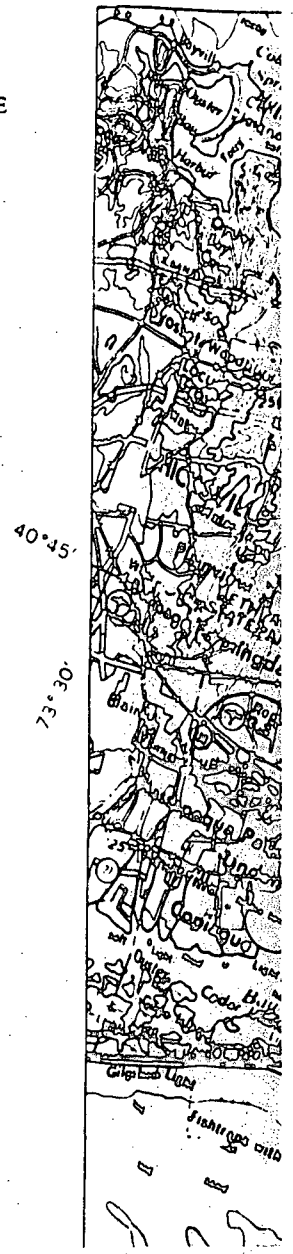


EXPLANATION

APPROXIMATE AREAL CENTER OF MAJOR GROUND-WATER PUMPING AND SOURCE AQUIFERS – Diameter of circle is proportional to pumpage; number is average daily pumpage, in million gallons per day



Jensen and Soren, 1974

water pumped for crop irrigation and lawn sprinkling mostly represents a net loss from the system by evapotranspiration. Artificial filling of marshy shore areas has probably reduced evapotranspiration.

In 1970, gross ground-water pumpage in Suffolk County was 155 mgd (New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, written commun., June 1, 1971). An unknown amount of the pumpage was consumed by evapotranspiration, and virtually all the remainder (probably more than 75 percent) was returned to the ground through local waste-disposal facilities.

MOVEMENT OF GROUND WATER

Ground water moves from three major drainage subareas toward discharge at or near the shore. These subareas are (1) the main-land area of the county from the Nassau County boundary to a point near the Brookhaven National Laboratory, (2) the north fork, from the Brookhaven National Laboratory to Orient Point, and (3) the south fork, from the Brookhaven National Laboratory to Montauk Point. The ground-water divides of these subareas form a "Y"-shaped pattern that approximately coincides with the major surface-water drainage divides. The arms of the Y radiate from the general area of the Brookhaven National Laboratory through the centers of the north and the south forks. Ground water moves northward toward Long Island Sound and southward toward Great South Bay and the ocean; lesser amounts in the Brookhaven National Laboratory and Riverhead areas percolate eastward toward Peconic Bay. Ground-water drainage from the north-fork area moves northward to Long Island Sound and southward into Peconic and Gardiners Bays and Block Island Sound; in the southfork area, ground water moves northward to Peconic and Gardiners Bays and Block Island Sound and southward into Moriches and Shinnecock Bays and the ocean.

Movement of water in the aquifers of Suffolk County is more rapid horizontally than vertically. This partly reflects the low vertical hydraulic conductivity of the near-horizontal interbedded clay and silt lenses and beds. The estimated average rates of horizontal movement in the upper glacial, the Magothy, and the Lloyd aquifers are 0.5, 0.2, and 0.1 foot per day, respectively, in areas remote from pumping wells, and hundreds of feet per day near the screens of pumping wells (Soren, 1971a, p. 16). Vertical rates of movement are described in the following section.

HYDRAULIC INTERCONNECTION OF AQUIFERS

The aquifers of Long Island are hydraulically interconnected. Layers of clay and silt within an aquifer, or clayey and silty units between aquifers, confine the ground water; but these units do not completely prevent the vertical movement of water through them.

On the average, the vertical hydraulic conductivity of and rates of vertical flow through the upper glacial aquifer are greater than those of all other hydrogeologic units in Suffolk County. The vertical movement of water through the Magothy aquifer is impeded by interculated lences and beds of clay and silt; but, locally, vertical movement through the aquifer is facilitated by the lateral discontinuity of clay and silt beds. Vertical movement of water through clay and silt beds of the Magothy aquifer is very slow. The Raritan clay effectively confines water in the underlying Lloyd aquifer because the Raritan clay is thick, is areally persistent, and is of very low hydraulic conductivity. Movement through the bedrock is negligible.

The contact between the upper glacial and the Magothy aquifers is not a smooth plane. Glacial deposits fill buried valleys that were cut in the Magothy aquifer, and these deposits are in lateral contact with truncated beds in the Magothy aquifer. In the buried valleys, water enters the Magothy aquifer at depths of hundreds of feet directly from the upper glacial aquifer. Near Huntington, a buried valley cuts completely through the Magothy aquifer and extends into the Raritan clay; in the Ronkonkoma basin, the Magothy aquifer seems to be nearly completely cut through; and along the north shore, where locally all the pre-Pleistocene deposits were completely eroded, the upper glacial aquifer is in contact with the full thickness of the Magothy aquifer. (See map showing altitude of top of Magothy aquifer and hydrogeologic sections, sheet 1.)

100108

Jensen and Soren, 1974.

DETERGENT CONSTITUENTS (MBAS)

More than 95 percent of the ground water used for domestic supply in Suffolk County is returned to the ground through cesspools, septic tanks, and similar structures. As a result, the ground water and the ground-water-fed streams locally contain measurable amounts of certain substances of sewage origin, including foaming agents derived from synthetic detergents, commonly referred to as MBAS or methylene blue active substance. MBAS has been noted mainly in water from the upper glacial aquifer (Perlmutter and Guerrera, 1970, p. B14) and in the streams (Cohen, Vaupel, and McClymonds, 1971). Apparently, little or no MBAS had been found in water in the Magothy and the Lloyd aquifers. Where MBAS has been found in the water, the content is commonly less than 0.5 mg/l, the maximum limit in public-supply water recommended by the U.S. Public Health Service (1962, p. 24). However, locally, as much as 5 mg/l has been found in the ground water; and in some areas the MBAS content of the water seems to be increasing. As a result, the Suffolk County Legislature recently (1971) passed a law banning the sale of certain detergents in the county. In addition, plans have been developed for the construction of widespread sanitary-sewer systems that will discharge treated waste water into the sea.

NITRATE

The amount of nitrate in the ground water of Suffolk County is of concern of water managers and health officials. According to the U.S. Public Health Service (1962, p. 7) more than 45 mg/l nitrate (10 mg/l NO_3-N) in water supplies may be harmful, especially to infants. Perlmutter and Koch (1972, p. B230) estimated that the average natural background level of nitrate in ground water of Nassau and Suffolk Counties was less than 1 mg/l (less than 0.2 mg/l NO_3-N).

Numerous wells in Kings County (G.E. Kimmel, written commun., August 1971), Queens County (Soren, 1971b, p. A30–A31), Nassau County (Perlmutter and Koch, 1972), and Suffolk County (Harr, 1971) yield water containing more than 0.2 mg/l NO_3-N. Moreover, at least 50 wells on Long Island yield water containing more than 10 mg/l NO_3-N.

The amount of water having more than 0.2 mg/l NO_3-N, its rate of increase, and the depth at which it is found seem to increase westward on Long Island as a whole, as well as in Suffolk County. These relations probably largely reflect the westward increase in population density, the westward increase in the age of the communities, and the associated degree of contamination of the ground water related to man's activities.

In Suffolk County, the two major sources of nitrate nitrogen in the ground water are (1) disposal of waste water into the ground and (2) agricultural activities, especially those involving the use of fertilizers. A planned countywide sanitary-sewer system is intended to reduce sewage as a source of nitrate nitrogen in the ground water of Suffolk County.

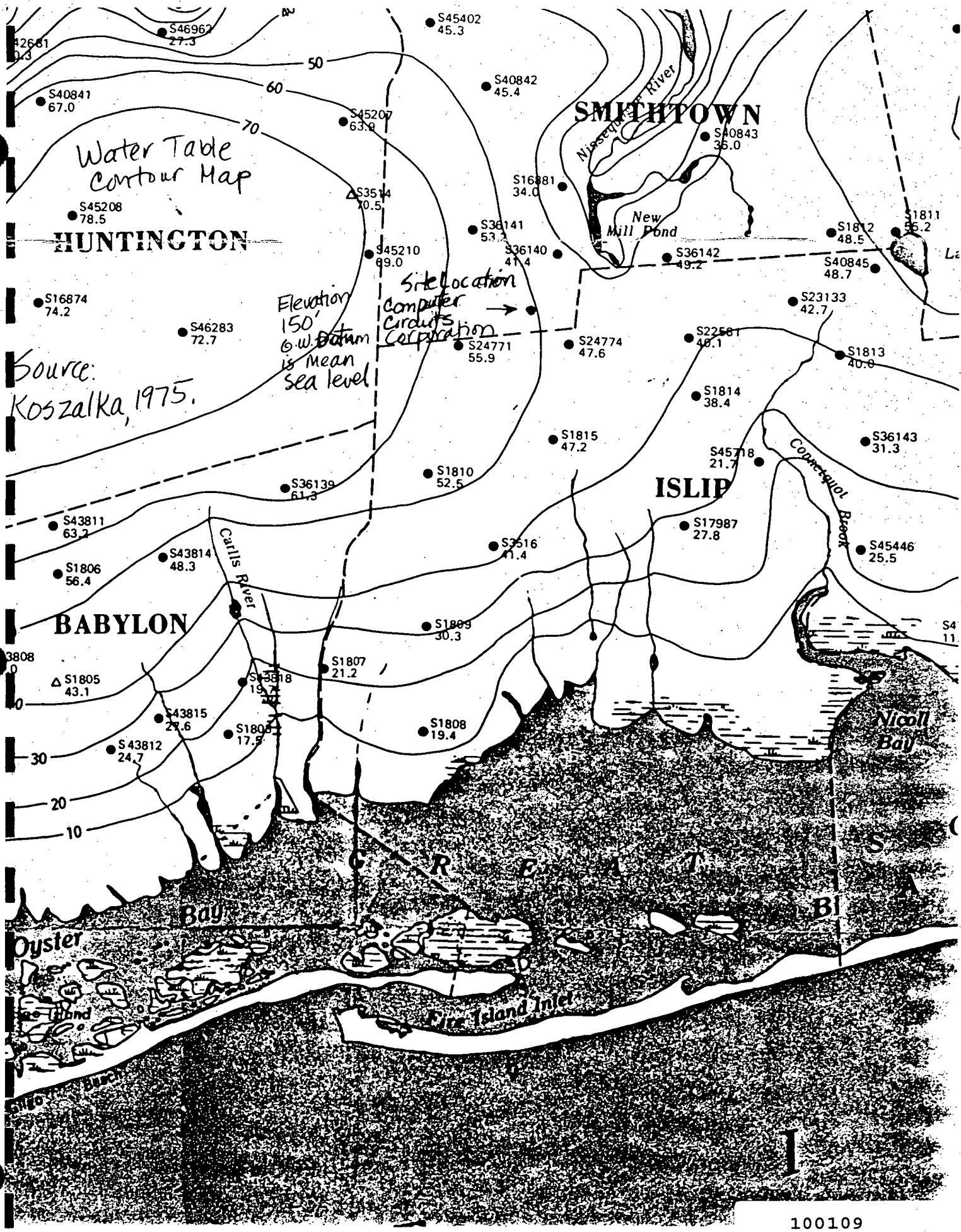
GROUND-WATER PUMPAGE

Pumpage from Suffolk County's aquifers increased from about 40 mgd in 1950 to about 155 mgd in 1970, to supply a population that has been increasing rapidly since the end of World War II. The greatest increases in population and ground-water pumpage have been in the western part of the county. Before about 1960, wells tapping the upper glacial aquifer supplied nearly all the water used in Suffolk County. Since then, pumpage from the Magothy aquifer has increased and in 1970, the wells tapping the Magothy aquifer supplied about one-third the water used. (See map showing areal distribution of major pumpage by aquifer 1970.)

CHANGES OF GROUND WATER IN STORAGE

An area of about 140 square miles in west-central Suffolk County is underlain by about 4.5 trillion gallons of fresh water (Soren, 1971a, p. 20). By extrapolation, the total fresh ground water beneath all the county is probably 4 to 5 times this volume.

Withdrawals of ground water have caused the water table in some parts of the county to decline as much as 25 feet from earliest known levels in 1903 (map showing net change


Water Table Contour Map
Source: Koszalka, 1975.
Elevation 150' G.W. Datum is mean sea level
Site location Computer Circuits Corporation
SMITHTOWN
HUNTINGTON
BABYLON
ISLIP
Nissequogue River
New Mill Pond
Connetquot Brook
Carlls River
Nicoll Bay
Great South Bay
Oyster Bay
Fire Island Inlet
S45402 45.3
S46962 27.3
S40841 67.0
S40842 45.4
S45207 63.9
S40843 36.0
S16881 34.0
S3514 70.5
S45208 78.5
S36141 53.2
S1811 55.2
S1812 48.5
S36140 41.4
S36142 49.2
S40845 48.7
S45210 89.0
S16874 74.2
S23133 42.7
S46283 72.7
S24771 55.9
S24774 47.6
S22581 40.1
S1813 40.0
S1814 38.4
S1815 47.2
S36143 31.3
S45718 21.7
S1810 52.5
S36139 61.3
S43811 63.2
S17987 27.8
S3516 41.4
S45446 25.5
S43814 48.3
S1806 56.4
S1809 30.3
S1807 21.2
S3808 0
S1805 43.1
S43818 19.7
S43815 27.6
S1808 19.4
S1804 17.9
S43812 24.7
50
60
70
30
20
10

100109

Application No. : 07 [illegible]55

cc: SPDES File
Region 1 - Ref. #47-0384
Suffolk Co. Dept. Env. Control
Mr. Crandall - EMS
Mr. Quinn - BIP

Name of Permittee : COMPUTER CIRCUITS CORPORATION

Effective Date : April 14, 1975

Expiration Date : April 14, 1977

STATE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (SPDES) DISCHARGE PERMIT

Special Conditions
(Part I)

This SPDES permit is issued in compliance with Title 8 of Article 17 of the Environmental Conservation Law of New York State and in compliance with the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, P. L. 92-500, October 18, 1972 (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et. seq.) (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Computer Circuits Corporation
(Full Name of Permittee)

is authorized by William L. Garvey, P.E., Director, Bureau of Standards & Compliance
(Designated Representative of Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Conservation)

to discharge from 145 Marcus Blvd.
(Street Address of Discharging Facility)
Hauppauge, N.Y. (Smithtown - T) Suffolk Co.

to Ground water - Class GA
(Name of Receiving Waters)

in accordance with the following special and general conditions:

The specific effluent limitations and other pollution controls applicable to the discharge permitted herein are set forth in the special conditions. Also set forth are self-monitoring and reporting requirements. Unless otherwise specified, the permittee shall submit original copies of all reports to the Central Office and the appropriate Regional Office of the Department of Environmental Conservation and the EPA Region II Regional Administrator. Except for data determined to be confidential under Section 17-0805 of the Environmental Conservation Law or Section 308 of the Act, all such reports shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Regional Administrator of EPA Region II. Knowlingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Section 71-1933 of the Environmental Conservation Law or Section 309 of the Act.

100110

Initial Effluent Limitations

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until 13 mo. from EDP (Give Date), discharges from outfalls 001, 002 (Specify Outfall Numbers) shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

(a) The following shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified:

Outfall Number	Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitation in kg/day (lbs./day) Daily Average	Discharge Limitation in kg/day (lbs./day) Daily Maximum	Other Limitations (Specify Units) Average	Other Limitations (Specify Units) Maximum	Monitoring Requirements Measurement Frequency	Monitoring Requirements Sample Type
001	Flow					daily	

All concentrated liquid wastes to be held and removed by an approved industrial scavenger. Static drag-out tanks to be installed on all plating lines the contaminated contents of which are to be removed with concentrated wastes.

For the purposes of this subsection, the daily average discharge is the total discharge by weight during a calendar month divided by the number of days in the month that the production or commercial facility was operating.

For the purposes of this subsection, the daily maximum discharge means the total discharge by weight during any calendar day.

(b) The pH shall not be less than 6.5 nor greater than 8.5. The pH shall be monitored as follows: daily, using a properly calibrated pH meter, sample to be collected from the first cesspool.

Final Effluent Limitations

During the period beginning 12 mos. from EDP (Give Date) and lasting until the date of expiration of this permit, discharges from outfalls 001, 002 (Specify Outfall Numbers) shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

(a) The following shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified:

Outfall Number	Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitation in kg/day (lbs./day) Daily Average	Daily Maximum	Other Limitations (Specify Units) Average	Maximum	Monitoring Requirements Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
001	Flow				*	Daily	
	Cu				~~0.4~~ mg/l	Weekly	Composite
	TDS				1000 mg/l	"	"
	Fe				0.6 mg/l	"	"
	Ni				1.0 mg/l	"	"
	Pb				0.1 mg/l	"	"
	Ag				0.1 mg/l	"	"
	N - Total				10.0 mg/l	"	"
	TOC or COD				150 mg/l	"	"
	MBAS				1.5 mg/l	"	"
	Fluoride				3.0 mg/l	"	"
	SO_4				500 mg/l	"	"
	Phenol				.002 mg/l	"	"
002	Sanitary wastes only - No monitoring req'd. - Flow 2000 gpd.						

Also subject to attached schedule "A" & (1)Schedule "B"

* Flow and/or other parameters to be determined by approved engineering report.

For the purposes of this subsection, the daily average discharge is the total discharge by weight during a calendar month divided by the number of days in the month that the production or commercial facility was operating.

For the purposes of this subsection, the daily maximum discharge means the total discharge by weight during any calendar day.

(b) The pH shall not be less than 6.5 nor greater than 8.5. The pH shall be monitored as follows: daily, using a properly calibrated pH meter

Schedule of Compliance for Effluent Limitations

(a) Permittee shall achieve compliance with the effluent limitations specified above for discharges from outfalls 001
(Specify Outfall Numbers)
in accordance with the following schedule:

1.	Submit Approvable Engineering Report by to SCDEC	: 2 mo. after EDP
2.	Submit Approvable Final Plans by to SCDEC	: 5 mo. from EDP
3.	Award of Contract or other Commitment of Financing by	:
4.	Commencement of Construction by	: 7 mo. from EDP.
5.	Report of Construction Progress	: each 30 days until const. is complete
6.	Report of Construction Progress	:
7.	Report of Construction Progress	:
8.	Completion of Construction by	: 12 mo. from EDP.
9.	Attainment of Operational Level by	: 13 mo. from EDP.

(b) The permittee shall submit to the Department of Environmental Conservation the required document (s) where a specific action is required in (a) above to be taken by a certain date, and a written notice of compliance or noncompliance with each of the above schedule dates, postmarked no later than 14 days following each elapsed date. Each notice of noncompliance shall include the following information:

1. A short description of the noncompliance;

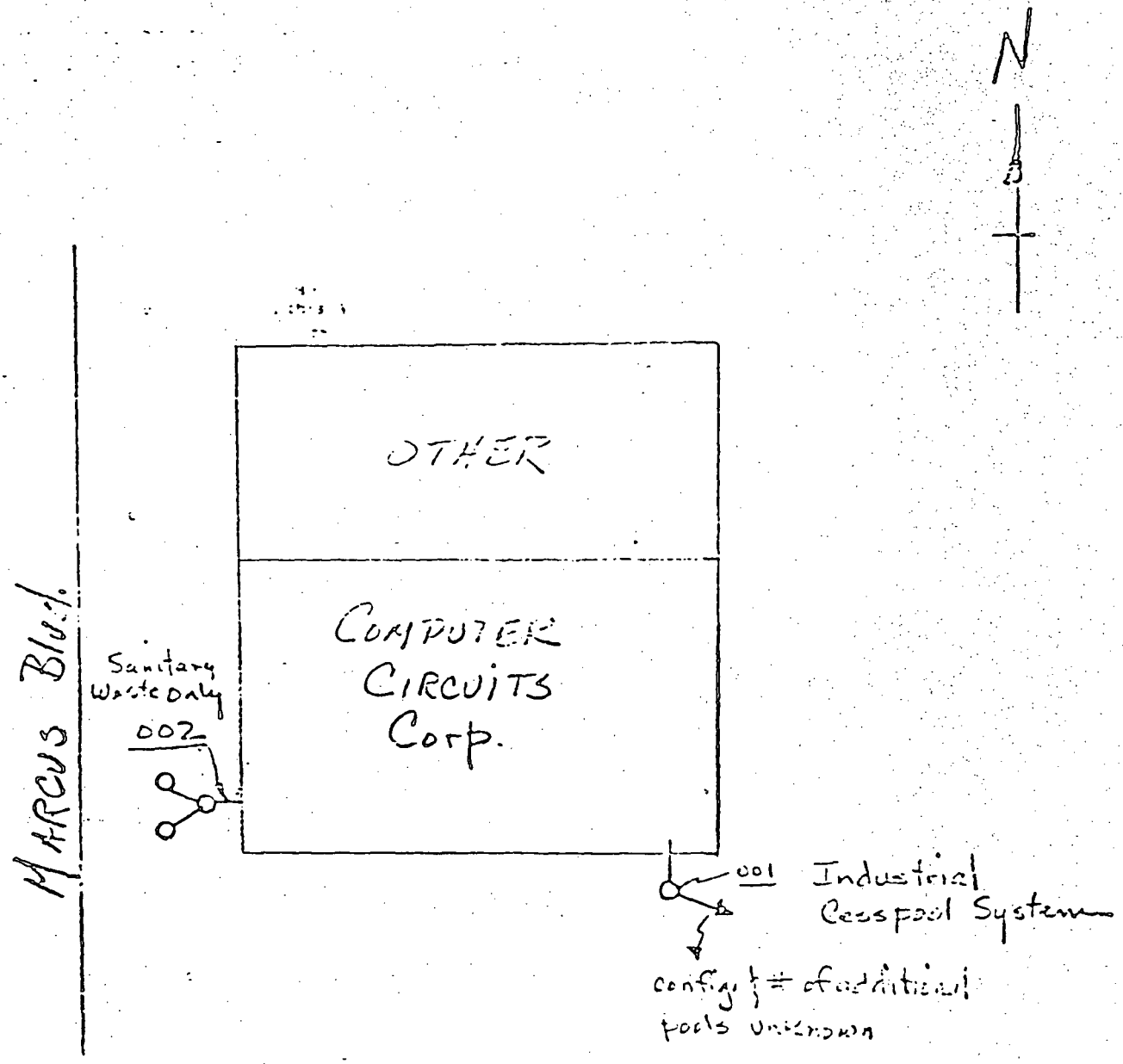
2. A description of any actions taken or proposed by the permittee to comply with the elapsed schedule requirement without further delay;

3. A description of any factors which tend to explain or mitigate the noncompliance; and

4. An estimate of the date permittee will comply with the elapsed schedule requirement and an assessment of the probability that permittee will meet the next scheduled requirement on time.

Monitoring Locations

Permittee shall take samples and measurements to meet the monitoring requirements at the location indicated below: (Show locations of outfalls with U.T.M. Coordinates and sketch or flow diagram as appropriate).



This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire on midnight 2 years from EDP. Permittee shall not discharge after the above date of expiration. In order to receive authorization to discharge beyond the above date of expiration, the permittee shall submit such information, forms, and fees as are required by the Department of Environmental Conservation no later than 180 days prior to the above date of expiration.

(Give Date)

By Authority of William L. Garvey, P.E., Director, Bureau of Standards & Compliance
Designated Represenative of Commissioner of the
Department of Environmental Conservation

April 14, 1975
Date

Signature

Attachments:

General Conditions
Schedule A
Schedule B

100115

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

TO: FOR THE RECORD DATE: Aug. 17, 1976

FROM: James Pim

SUBJECT: Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd., Hauppauge

Yesterday John Licata, Richard Strzepek and I visited Computer Circuits Corp. at 3:00 p.m. after having made an appointment with Mr. Altebrando.

We found the area surrounding the plant to be dry except for a few minor rain water puddles. This has been the case since mid-July. All inspections by this office revealed no overflowing cesspool conditions since that time. We found the yard to be still littered with trash, broken barrels and some spilled piles of chemicals, the same as documented in previous inspections. There was a larger number of chemical barrels stored outside the back door than on any previous inspections. I did not count them but would say that there were between 15 - 20 barrels.

Mr. Altebrando was very congenial and pleasant and took us on a tour of the plant and answered all the questions. He claimed that he had not discharged anything since approximately July 18th. He claimed that he had accomplished this by simply not using any running rinses. He said the boards, as they came out of the etching machine, were rinsed by hand in 2 small trays of water only and no running rinses were being used. These 2 trays were then dumped when dirty into one of the etchant barrels for return to the supplier. This etchant was not in use when we were there but I saw the used etchant barrel, to which he referred, and a funnel and one of the trays. The boards, after etching, normally go to the scrubber, which takes off any remaining etchant residue. At the present time the water from the scrubber is still going out to the cesspool but the quantity is quite small. We discussed this and I told Mr. Altebrando that this water would certainly not meet standards and could not be allowed to go out without further treatment. I explained that other plants had succeeded in recirculating this water and suggested that he try the same.

Mr. Altebrando also claimed not to be using any of the running rinses in the plating line and said he is only using static rinses, which he then uses to make up the plating tanks where possible. Excess rinse water he plans to put into 2 of his large tanks in which he will put emersion heaters, which he will use as evaporators to reduce the volume to where it can be hauled away.

Other water still going out through the drain system is cooling water from the etching machine and rinse water from the developing machine. I explained that cooling water could be piped directly to a cesspool but only without the possibility of contamination. Therefore, if he wished to establish a truly closed system, all sources of contamination must be eliminated from the pool and only cooling water allowed to be discharged.

We observed that the inside of the plant was generally dry except for some minor drippage in the area of the plating tanks where parts were being processed. All troughs in the plant were dry. It was observed that the concrete in the bottom of the troughs all around the edge of the building including the building wall was badly eroded and eaten away. I told Mr. Altebrando that the entire plant would have to be cleaned and all troughs sealed to prevent seepage directly into the ground. I suggested, since his intention was apparently a dry plant, that after cleaning the floors he simply filled the troughs completely with concrete and eliminate all possibility of discharge of floor spills.

I stated that if he were intending to operate a completely closed plant and with no discharge of contaminants that the State might not require that the engineering report describing the situation be submitted by a professional engineer and he might be able to submit it himself, if done in proper detail.

I asked him if he had any plans for cleaning out the cesspools and he said he had contacted DeVito Cesspool Co. in Long Island City and spoke to Mr. DeVito. Mr. Altebrando said he knew that they are not on our list but that Mr. DeVito said he would supply us with a letter describing how he would be disposing of the residues. Mr. Altebrando was hoping that he would only have to clean out the first cesspool outside the back door and the pH adjustment sump inside the building but I explained he would have to have all 5 cesspools cleaned out of all sludge and the cesspools dug out from the bottom until clean sand is reached, that the walls of the cesspools should be hosed down with a high pressure hose to remove as much residue as possible and

this should also be pumped out. All the pools should then be filled in with sand and abandoned and this would be the minimum required to meet the specifics of the court agreement concerning cesspools. I explained that if anything less than this was done and he tried to use any of the cesspools in the future even if his effluent was acceptable, if metal residue appeared in the cesspool above the discharge limits he would still be considered in violation and would have to try and eliminate it. If the problem was indeed coming from residue in the cesspool it would be very difficult to eliminate. He would, therefore, be better off following the above procedure and abandoning the pools now and building a new set of pools for his cooling water discharge.

I suggested that he had better submit a report on what he was doing and intended to do with the pools immediately for our approval before any work was done so that there would be no argument about whether he was adequately meeting the requirements of this Department and the court order. He said he would have the report in by the end of the week. I said that he could then submit a separate report describing what he was doing and intended to do inside the plant.

I specifically told him not to do any work without approval and we wanted to be on the scene at the time of work on the cesspools and not to procede without notifying us as to when the work would take place. He said he expected it would be next week but did not have a specific date.

We looked in the cesspools and found all 3 had approximately the same level about 6' down from the ground surface. A small trickle of water was flowing into the first cesspool from the influent pipe. There was a bright green residue on the surface of the concrete of both of the cesspools to the rear of the parking lot right up to the ground surface. There are 5 cesspools in the industrial system and the last 2 were buried and could, therefore, not be observed.

We also went to the front of the building and opened the 2 iron covers on the septic tank on the sanitary system. There was no industrial odor that emanated and there was no indication by visual observation that plating wastes had been disposed of to the sanitary system; however, a sample should be taken from

the septic tank to confirm this.

James Pim
JP/rt
cc: James E. Carroll, Jr., Esq.
Ass't. Attorney General
State of New York Dept. of Law
Albany, N.Y. 12224
cc: A. Orensky, Esq.
Regional Attorney - N.Y.S.D.E.C.

Sept. 29, 1976

Hon. Harry E. Seidell
Judge of Suffolk County
District Court
First District
H. Lee Dennison Bldg.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Re: Computer Circuits Corp.

Dear Justice Seidell:

Attached is a copy of my report "For the Record" on an inspection I made at Computer Circuits Corp. yesterday.

It is my opinion from the results of the inspection, that no attempt has been made by Mr. Altebrando to meet any of the three requirements of the first stage of the revised conditions of his sentence, which was to be completed by Sept. 23rd. In addition, he has apparently reverted to the practice of discharging extraordinarily high concentrations of copper bearing wastes into his new cesspool system in complete disregard of his statements made before Your Honor that no plating or etching wastes would be discharged to the new cesspool system.

The only positive action that has been taken by Mr. Altebrando has been to excavate 4 of the 5 old cesspools down to the top of the first leaching ring so that the tops can be removed to facilitate the cleaning of sludge out of the old pools. One of the excavated pools is shown in picture #2. The concrete cylinder in the center of the hole is the neck of the cesspool with the access cover on top.

We are highly disturbed by this lack of cooperation on the part of Mr. Altebrando and especially disturbed by the high levels of

toxic materials he is again injecting into the soil.

Very truly yours,

James H. Pim, P.E.
Chief, Water Pollution Control Section
JHP/rt
Att.
cc: James E. Carroll, Jr., Ass't. Attorney General
State of New York Department of Law
Albany, N.Y. 12224

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

TO: FOR THE RECORD DATE: Nov. 15, 1976

FROM: James Pim

SUBJECT: Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge

****

On Oct. 14, Oct. 18, Oct. 20, twice on Oct. 25, and Oct. 28, 1976 I inspected Computer Circuits Corp. During this time the cesspools were being cleaned out by Mr. Stone of Thomas Paterson, Inc. Permission was given on Oct. 25 to fill in the 4 Eastern pools. The first pool (most Westerly) was not acceptable.

On Oct. 27th I met with Mr. Guilbert, Mr. Altebrando's attorney, at the site and gave approval for filling in the fifth pool after the clean-up of some residual sludge on the surface. On Oct. 28th Mr. Stone cleaned out the residual sludge and I gave permission to fill in the fifth pool. I gave this verbally to Mr. Stone on the telephone and also in person to Mr. Altebrando's secretary at the plant.

On Nov. 12th I visited the Computer Circuits plant once more and found that the holes have still not been filled in and are still presenting a very serious hazard to the public in that they are very deep and straight-sided with no warnings of any kind posted and no fences or barricades installed. This work was supposed to have been completed by Oct. 16th.

I also counted 32 chemical barrels sitting around the Computer Circuits plant outside, some of them open to the weather. These, according to the court agreement, were supposed to have been moved inside the building by Sept. 23rd.

I also observed a fresh pile of bright blue-green copper sludge, which had obviously been dumped down the edge of the most Westerly cesspool excavation. The material was freshly dumped and had not yet been rained on. It can clearly be seen in pictures numbers 3 and 4 attached. There was also a fresh pile of copper sludge on the ground beside the chemical barrels, which had not been present at the last inspection. Some of the chemical barrels are illustrated in pictures numbers 1 & 2 attached.

I looked in the plating shop and saw that no attempt has yet been made to seal off the floor trenches from the exit drain by concreting the trenches. This work was to have been completed, according to the court agreement, by Oct. 16th.

I found Mr. Altebrando in his office and asked him about the above items. He said that the holes would be filled in "soon" and that he would move the barrels indoors after the holes were filled in because that was the way the items were arranged on his list of things to do. I took him outside and showed him the freshly dumped sludge on the ground and he said he hadn't known about it and that it was difficult to control the actions of the men in his plating shop and that it was a foolish thing for the company to do under the circumstances having just gone to a great effort to try and clean up the previous accumulated sludge. He said he would get it shoveled up right away.

James Pim
JP/rt
Att.
cc: James Carroll, Ass't. Attorney General
Judge Harry Seidell
N.Y.S.D.E.C. Regional Attorney - Region I

Nov. 16, 1976

Mr. Philip Altebrando
Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Dear Mr. Altebrando:

My inspection of the Computer Circuits Corp. site and conversation with you on Nov. 12, 1976 revealed that the cesspool holes are still open and that there are 32 chemical barrels still standing unprotected outside your building. I gave approval for filling in 4 of the holes on Oct. 20th and the fifth pool on Oct. 28th.

Mr. Guilbert, your attorney, expressed concern for the safety of children in the neighborhood with these treacherous holes standing open and filled with water and I agreed with him, yet the holes still remain unfilled. You must arrange to fill these holes immediately to avoid an accident and barriers of some kind should be erected around the holes to keep people out.

You are in direct violation of the court agreement by leaving the chemical barrels outside as they presently are. They were to be moved inside the building by Sept. 23, 1976 and they still remain outside 7 weeks later.

In addition, as I pointed out to you, fresh deposits of chemical sludge have been dumped outside the building and into the cesspool excavation. This too, is a direct violation of the court agreement. These deposits must be cleaned up and put into storage drums immediately for disposal with the other drums. This material may not be thrown in the holes or into the

Dempsy dumpsters.

Very truly yours,

James H. Pim, P.E.
Chief, Water Pollution Control Section
JHP/rt
cc: Richard J. Guilbert, Esq.
22 Tottenham Place
New Hyde Park, N.Y. 11040
James Carroll, Ass't. Attorney General
Judge Harry Seidell

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

TO: FOR THE RECORD DATE: Jan. 26, 1977

FROM: James Pim

SUBJECT: Computer Circuits Corp.
Court Inspection of Dec. 29, 1976

****

On Dec. 29, 1976 at 3:00 p.m. as scheduled, Judge Seidell's court met at Computer Circuits Corp., 145 Marcus Blvd., Hauppauge, to inspect progress on meeting the requirements of the conditional dismissal against Mr. Altebrando. In addition to Judge Seidell, the court reporter and his attendants, also present were Joan Scherb of N.Y.S.D.E.C. Region I Office and Mr. Altebrando.

Mr. Altebrando claimed that all items were completed as required and the entire group inspected the plating shop. It was found that the trench of the floor all along the East wall of the building had been filled in with concrete to approximately 1" from the floor level. Concrete plugs approximately 18" long had been poured at the point of junction of the 3 floor trenches with the pH adjustment sump up to approximately 1" from the floor level. All drain piping had been disconnected from the pH adjustment sump. The drain piping serving the Western portion of the plating line had been newly connected directly into the drain pipe leaving the building. It was Mr. Altebrando's intention that this should be the closed cooling water discharge line. However, it was discovered that several other discharge points were still connected into this system including:

1. A direct drain line from the etching machine
2. A running rinse tank adjacent to the etching machine
3. A sink in the Southwest corner of the plating room
4. The Sumaca scrubber
5. The cooling line from the etcher
6. The drain from the photo resist machine
7. From the East side of the plating room, another scrubbing sink.

When it was pointed out to Mr. Altebrando that many of these discharges were not allowed into the cooling water system at the present point in the schedule and that none of them would be allowed without adequate treatment after Jan. 30th, Mr.

Altebrando had one of his men get a hack saw and while we were there watching, he cut through the pipes for items number 1 & 2. He was instructed that the remaining discharge lines to the cooling water system would have to be disconnected by Jan. 30th or else the entire discharge would have to meet the groundwater discharge standards and be monitored on a regular basis as required by the SPDES permit.

The pH adjustment sump was not cleaned out as required.

Mr. Altebrando said that he would have an engineering report in by Jan. 30th.

Judge Seidell said that it would not be necessary for him to inspect the plant again and that we would meet in court on Jan. 31st for a final hearing.

Samples taken from the industrial cesspool since Dec. 28th show the following:

12/28/76 - Copper 490 mg/l, Lead 15 mg/l.

1/3/77 - Copper 17 mg/l, Lead 0.7 mg/l and nickel 5.7 mg/l.

Samples were also taken on Jan. 17, 1977 and Jan. 24, 1977 but the results have not yet been returned by the laboratory.

James Pim
JP/rt
cc: James E. Carroll, Jr., Esq., Ass't. Attorney General
State of New York Department of Law
Albany, N.Y. 12224
cc: Joan Scherb, Esq., Regional Attorney
N.Y.S.D.E.C. - Region I

Jan. 27, 1977

U. S. Department of Labor
O. S. H. A.
370 Old Country Rd.
Garden City, N.Y. 11530

Att'n: James Epps, Area Director

Re: Computer Circuits Corp.

Gentlemen:

It is our duty to inspect and monitor industrial treatment facilities in Suffolk County for the purpose of enforcing the state conservation laws concerning water pollution control. We, therefore, have an opportunity to frequently visit most of the industries in the county and observe the working conditions inside the plants.

Computer Circuits Corp. at 145 Marcus Blvd., Hauppauge, is a circuit board production facility, which has had chronic water pollution problems over the past several years. In making inspections investigating these problems I have noticed that the conditions inside the plant probably are the worst ever observed anywhere in the county. The plating room is a mess with chemicals spilled haphazardly throughout the room. There is no positive ventilation system apparent and the atmosphere inside the room whenever I have been there has been corrosive enough for me to notice throat and lung irritation just in the short period of my visits.

The company has a copper etch machine, which emits high levels of ammonia fumes. Other production facilities used include open plating baths of copper, nickel, lead fluorborate, gold cyanide, several acids and a large trichlorethylene vapor degreaser and still.

The firm claims to employ at times up to 30 people but at the present time I would guess from my observations that there are about 15. I have not received complaints from the employees but I seldom have opportunity to speak to them, my normal contacts being with the owner, Mr. Philip Altebrando.

I suspect that there are many O.S.H.A. regulations that are being violated in this plant and we would be very pleased if you could find the time in the near future to give this facility a very thorough inspection, imposing whatever penalties the law will provide. I checked with your office by phone yesterday and was told that your records did not indicate that an O.S.H.A. inspection had ever been made.

I would prefer that this complaint be kept anonymous. Please, if your procedures allow, inform me of the results of your inspection. If you have any further questions I would be more than happy to hear from you.

Very truly yours,

James H. Pim, P.E., Chief
Water Pollution Control Section
JHP/rt

Commissioner

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1324 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

February 23, 1977

James E. Carrol, Jr., Esq.
Assistant Attorney General
State of New York Department of Law
Justice Building, Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12224

Dear Mr. Carrol:

Re: Computer Circuits

Computer Circuits Corp. was discovered operating without an industrial waste permit by personnel of the Suffolk County Health Department in November 1969, shortly after they went into business. A continual effort has existed from then until now to bring the plant discharges into conformance with New York State Environmental Conservation groundwater discharge laws and Suffolk County Health Department law. This effort resulted in 53 violation notices, 5 scheduled compliance conferences, 64 inspections, 82 samples and laboratory analyses, a formal hearing by the Suffolk County Health Department, and criminal charges against the corporation and the owner, Mr. Altebrando.

The State formal hearing resulted in the levying of a $50,000 fine and $50,000 bond against the corporation by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, both of which have been appealed and therefore not paid.

The Suffolk County Health Department formal hearing resulted in a $500 fine and an order to cease discharge of untreated industrial wastes. This order has been ignored to the present and the fine not paid. The criminal charges resulted in a guilty plea to one charge of attempting to violate the Conservation Laws and a conditional discharge which required complete cleanup and compliance. Only partial cleanup and compliance resulted and the discharge from the plant continues in excess of the groundwater discharge standards.

In January 1973, it was discovered that an illegal connection had been made from the Computer Circuits industrial cesspools to a storm drain. When Department efforts finally forced the removal of the pipe in July 1974, the entire waste flow from the plant was allowed by the company to flow over the surface of the ground and the public streets into the storm drain system until the flow was finally reduced and new cesspools installed by the efforts of the court in July 1976.

During all these years from 1969 to July 1976, and since then in a reduced volume and concentration, all the industrial flow from this active circuit board manufacturing firm was allowed by the owners to discharge into the ground and ultimately into the drinking water supply of the people of Suffolk County despite the efforts of the County and the State to prevent it. The discharge contained copper, lead, nickel, fluoride, borate, ammonia, various acids, photographic chemicals and trace organic materials. Concentrations of copper were found as high as 3,560 mg/l which is almost nine thousand times higher than the allowable limit of 0.4 mg/l.

Attempting to trace the plume of contamination and remove the worst of it from the groundwater at this time would cost hundreds of thousands of dollars and the degree of success would inevitably be very low, yet the material that has been placed in the groundwater by this firm has the potential of ruining public and private water supplies and causing severe illness to people who might inadvertently ingest it with their drinking water.

Throughout all this time, no effort was ever made by Mr. Altebrando to control the waste from his plant until finally forced to by the court. He was even allowed the unusual courtesy of actual visits to the plant by Judge Seidell. Never was any engineering work completed and submitted. Never was there any correspondence from Mr. Altebrando. In fact, as enforcement efforts increased, the effluent quality became worse. Piles of waste chemical sludge were allowed to be dumped on the ground outside the plant, and over 30 barrels of chemical wastes were allowed to be stored haphazardly outside the plant, subject to vandalism.

In consideration of the above summary and the irreparable damage that has been done to the water resources of the people of Suffolk County, and the beligerant, uncooperative attitude of Mr. Altebrando in not correcting this problem despite the direct orders of the court, this Department strongly urges that the maximum sentence available under the law be imposed on Mr. Altebrando.

Very truly yours,

James Pim by W.C. Roberts

JHP:ft

James H. Pim, P. E., Chief
Water Pollution Control Section

CC: Joan Scherb, Esq.,
NYSDEC, Stony Brook

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

TO: FOR THE RECORD DATE: June 6, 1977 x2

FROM: James Pim

SUBJECT: Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y.

Today Mr. Eisner and I inspected Computer Circuits Corp. accompanied by Mr. Altebrando.

We found that there had been no changes of any significance since the last inspection. The circuit board etching machine is dirtier than I have ever observed before being nearly completely encrusted with bright blue copper etchant residue.

We found the two scrubber sinks, one running rinse, the Sumaca scrubber and cooling water are directly connected to the industrial leaching pools. In addition, we found an open Y fitting in the drain pipe in the floor pit, which would allow any floor drainage that reached the pit to flow directly into the drain leaving the building to the industrial pools. It was clear from the encrustation of blue salts around the end of the floor drain pipe that empties into the pit, that some drainage has occurred through the floor drain pipe and has probably entered the cesspools through the open Y.

One plating or rinse tank was lying on its side along the East wall probably indicating that it had been dumped to the floor for disposal.

Mr. Altebrando indicated that he now has plans to junk his present etching machine and start using his other etching machine that has been idle but that he hopes to install a collection pan under the new etcher before starting to use it.

We then spent some time tracing the plumbing in the building, which leads to the other industrial cesspool on the North side of the building, which has been overflowing regularly into the street. A formal complaint has been received from the owner of the adjacent business asking for correction of the over-flowing cesspool problem, which is causing water to accumulate in the street in front of his building. It was determined that there is on the North side of the building a sanitary cesspool system and an industrial cesspool system side by

side but apparently not interconnected. The sanitary system serves one unused bathroom at the North side of the building. The industrial system collects water from the screen making room and from the photographic dark room. The screen making room has a sink where circuit boards are washed off after having passed through solder reflow machine located nearby. The solder flux, which is washed off the boards accounts for a significant portion of the organic material found in the industrial pool and also accounts for the pink color of the water. The flux appears to be an alcohol base material, which is water soluble and is called High Density Fusing Fluid #202 manufactured by Argus Engineering, P.O. Box 38, Hopewell, N.J. 08525, telephone 609/466-1677. Stencils for silk screening are also made in this room by exposing the photo sensitive stencil material to light, developing the stencil and then washing off the soluble portion of the stencil material in the same sink. Therefore, some of the gelatin-like stencil material goes to the industrial pool.

In addition, used silk screens are stripped of their images and cleaned in this sink. Trichlorethylene solvent is used to dissolve the ink on the screens and water is then used to scrub off the stencil material and wash the residue to the cesspool. Trichlorethylene is, therefore, being discharged to the cesspool. This is new information as of this inspection.

An attempt will be made to determine from the manufacturer the contents of the High Density Fusing Fluid #202.

Ammonia fumes were heavy in the plating room and trichlorethylene fumes were heavy in the stencil making room.

James H. Pim

cc: Martin Schulman, Esq., Ass't. Attorney General
State of New York Department of Law
Albany, N.Y. 12224
cc: Joan Scherb, Esq., N.Y.S.D.E.C. - Region I

Jan. 4, 1978

Mr. Harold Cagan
Suite 108
425 Broad Hollow Rd.
Melville, N.Y. 11746

Dear Mr. Cagan:

An inspection of the former premises of Computer Circuits Corp. at 145 Marcus Blvd., Hauppauge has been made.

Your clean up of the residue at Computer Circuits is satisfactory and the matter is closed as far as we are concerned.

The two industrial pools installed in the area Southeast of the building are connected to the pit in the Southeast corner of the plating room and are in good condition having been used for only a few months. They can be used for a sanitary system if a new tenant so desires.

There are two pools on the North side of the building, one is connected to a small washroom and is therefore, a sanitary system. It has had little use and is therefore, probably in good condition. It does not have a cover to grade. The other pool, which does have a cast iron cover, was an industrial pool connected to the photo room and sink. The piping to this pool has been capped inside the building. The pool is completely plugged and should not be considered as available for use. Any sludge in the bottom should be pumped out and the pool filled in for safety reasons, since it is located in the driveway.

Very truly yours,

James H. Pim, P.E., Chief
Water Pollution Control Section
JHP/rt
cc: James Carroll, Ass't. Attorney General
cc: Joan Scherb, Regional Attorney, NYSDEC

made copies of these analyses

well 43424 0.19 Cu #195

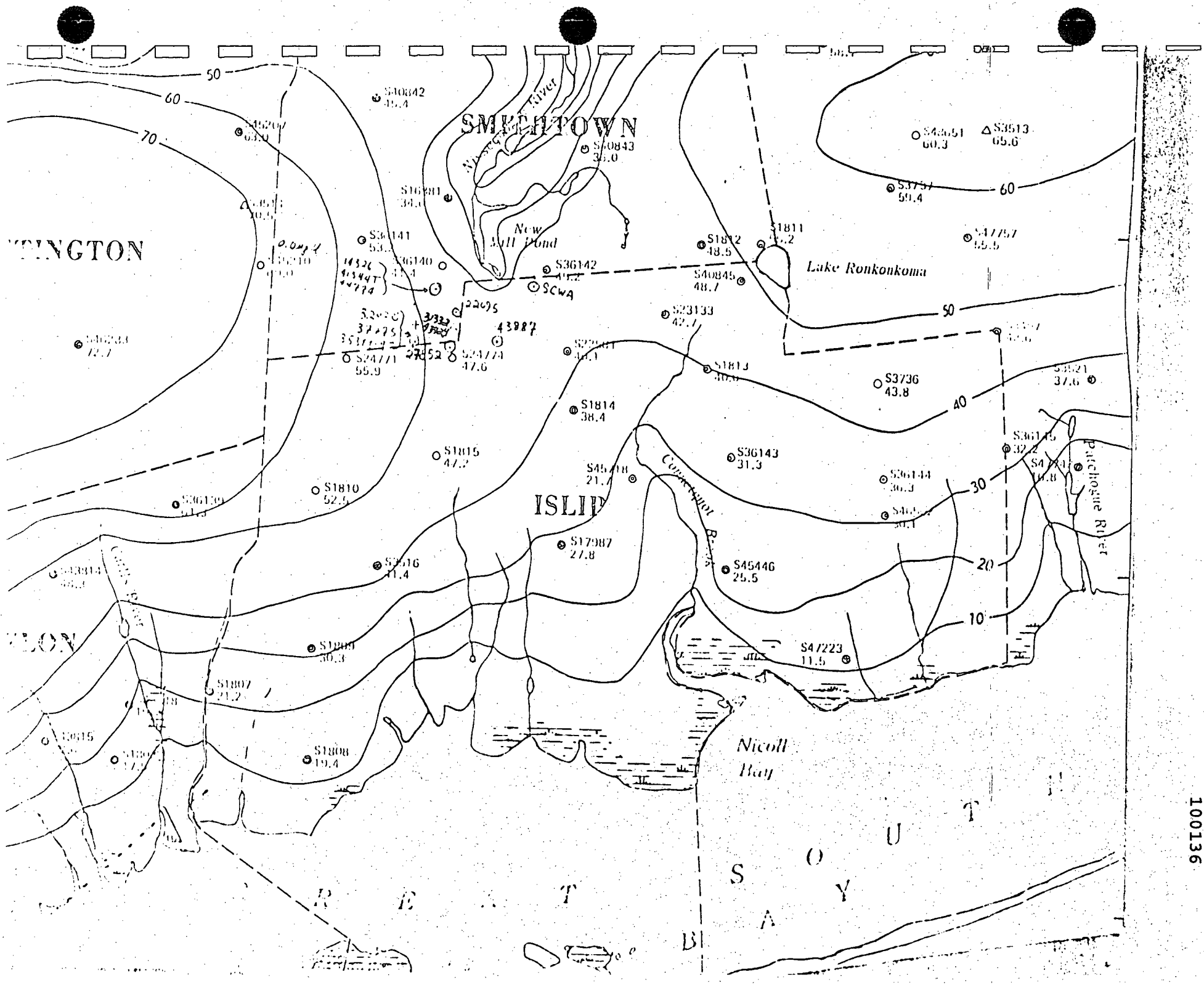
31332 0.15 Cu #194

43887 0.47 Cu #196

27852 0.42 Cu #193

adjacent well water

should constitute observed release


50
60
70
SMITHTOWN
New Mill Pond
Lake Ronkonkoma
ISLIP
Connetquot River
Patchogue River
Nicoll Bay
S O U T H
B A Y
S36141
S36140
S36142
SCWA
S1811
S1812
S40845
S23133
S1813
S3736
43.8
S1814
38.4
S1815
S1810
52.5
S36139
S36143
31.3
S36144
S45446
25.5
S17987
27.8
S1809
30.3
S1807
S1808
19.4
S4723
11.5
S3513
65.6
S3757
59.4
40
30
20
10

100136

Review of the Record

From the testimony of James H. Pim, ...f of the Water Pollution Control Section of the Su...lk County Department of Environmental Control (75-0...1-T-9) which was substantially uncontradicted, and bas... upon records maintained in the course of his regular p...essional activities as a member of the Suffolk Cou... Department of Environmental Control (75-08-11-T-10) ...luding a letter (Exhibit 4) dated December 9, 1969 ...nt to respondent, COMPUTER CIRCUITS, Corporatio... it was established that an inspection by represe...tive of the Suffolk County Department of Environmenta... Control disclosed that said respondent was produc... a "liquid industrial waste discharge that is in vio...ion of the New York State standards of ground water ...lity." (75-08-11-T-11)

On February 17, 1972 one Arthur Korb... , a professional engineer employed by the New York State D...rtment of Environmental Conservation inspected the ...emises of Computer Circuits Corp. in Hauppauge (75-...-11-T-25, 26) and by letter Dated April 5, 1972 (Exhibi...15) advised the Respondent that the waste water from ...spondent's industrial process violated the standards ...omulgated by the New York State Department of Environm...tal Conservation

a professional engineer to develop reports, plans and specifications in order to correct the violation. (75-08-11-T-25, 26 Exhibit 15.)

In a report dated January 26, 1973 (Exhibit 17) from Charles Saturino, an employee of the Suffolk County Department of Environmental Control under the supervision of James Pim, a sketch was included indicating the route of flow of waste water from the cesspools maintained by the respondent Computer Circuits Corporation on its premises into storm drains along Marcus Boulevard, and thence northward down Marcus Boulevard through the storm drain system and ultimately into a sump or groundwater recharge basin. A dye test performed by Mr. Saturnino, established that the discharge from the respondents cesspools did indeed reach the sump. (75-08-11-T-27)

On July 8, 1974 a compliance order and schedule (Exhibit 16-B) was presented to the respondent but never executed by the respondent (75-08-11-T-28)

inspected the premises of respondent Computer Circuits Corp. and on Marcus Boulevard, Hauppauge, and determined that the overflow pipe from the cesspools to the storm drain was still in existence. Following a dye-test they determined that the waste water from the respondents operations did indeed reach the storm drain system maintained by the County of Suffolk. (75-08-11-T-29)

Anthony Taormina, Director of the Divison of Marine and Coastal Resources, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation testified, at the request of the Hearing Officer, without contradiction, that in the course of his regular professional activities he has had occasion to investigate the relationship between precipitation, and waste water discharges and the ground water and surface water of Suffolk County and has examined the reports and studies prepared by and on behalf of the State of New York and the County of Suffolk dealing with that relationship. Director Taormina himself had written reports in the regular course of his professional activities on the subject; discussed the matter with ground water hydrologists from the United States Geological Survey and the Geological Survey of the State of New York in the course of his regular professional activities

and investigated the relationship between contaminants entering ground water and their sources in Suffolk County as well as other areas. (75-08-11-T-31,32).

Following a review of the diagram (Exhibit 17-A) indicating the relationship between the cesspools at the premises of Computer Circuits Corp. and the storm drain and sump in the vicinity Of Marcus Boulevard in Hauppauge (75-08-11-T-32), Mr. Taormina testified without contradiction that the waste water would eventually reach the "zone of saturation in the ground water table,"(75-08-11-T-32) and that in the vicinity there are drinking water wells which pump from this zone (75-08-11-T-32). Mr. Taormina further testified, without contradiction, that most of the surface waters in Suffolk County are a reflection of the ground water table and that water from the zone of saturation, eventually flows into the marine or estuarine waters of the State of New York by either subsurface or surface flow systems (75-08-11-T-32, 33).

L.S. Koch, Hydrogeologist of the Suffolk County Department of Environmental Control subsequently was produced at the insistence of the Hearing Officer during the hearing of August 25, 1975, and testified, substantially without contradiction, that he had, in the course of his regular professional activities investigated the quality and quantity of the ground water in Long Island, and prepared in the course of such professional activities, a study entitled, The Flow of Contaminants in the

Saturated Zone (Exhibit 23). The zone of saturation, the hydrogeologist testified, is defined as that level in the ground where all of the spaces between the sediments are full of water, a condition which permits any thing that enters the zone in the dissolved state to stay as a coherent unit and flow with the regional ground water flow system; fluctuating, in accordance with, among other influences, seasonal changes due to different rates of recharge and precipitation and in response to outside external stimuli such as pumping. (75-08-T-43, 44, 45)

The Hydrogeologist testified further, essentially without contradiction, that the contamination of a portion of the zone of saturation with copper and lead as a result of respondents activities is a situation which could be remedied (75-08-25-T-50) by a number of methods, the most economical of which would be the drilling of interceptor wells, although precipitation of the soluable metallic ions as insoluable compounds in place in the ground might be an alternative, albeit an expensive one. (75-08-25-T-50,48,49)

On cross examination by Mr. Jennings, counsel for respondent Computer Circuits and Mr. Altebrando, president of Computer Circuits, the hydrogeologist Koch admitted that unless a well was drilled into an existing contamination plume, it might be impossible to determine whether a plume of contamination from a particular source did exist as a coherent unit in the ground water system;

however, on further inquiry by the Hearing Officer it was established that (75-08-25-T-58, 59,60,61,) once water is pumped from a well, a gradient is created so that water from the zone of saturation tends to flow into the wells rather than flowing into the general regional ground water system, and any contaminants which are present locally in the zone of saturation could be drawn to the wells and then enter the drinking water supply. (75-08-25-T-55,56,57,)

Upon further examination by the Hearing Officer, the hydrogeologist Koch testified that there is more vertical mixing and interunit mixing possible within the groundwater system the closer you get to the center of Long Island (75-08-15-T-58, 59,60) which is the site of respondent's operations.

Susan Quinn, Laboratory Director of the Suffolk County Department of Environmental Control introduced reports (Exhibits 18-A, through 18-E) of five analyses of the wastewater at respondent's site of operations performed over the period from 1973 through July, 1975.

In essentially uncontradicted testimony, Laboratory Director Quinn described the analysis of samples of the waste water from respondent Computer Circuits operations in accordance with procedures set forth in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water, Thirteenth Edition, and the determination

of the character and quantities of metals present by the method of atomic absorption spectrophotometry on a properly calibrated instrument. The errors inherent in such procedures, according to the uncontradicted testimony of Laboratory Director Quinn were not more than plus or minus one percent. (75-08-11-T-37,38,39,40)

Additional reports (Exhibits 19, 9-b, 19-B, 19-c, 18-E-1) 19-E-2, 20) of similar laboratory analyses run by the Suffolk County Department of Health yielded results consistent with those of the Suffolk County Department of Environmental Control.

Upon examination by the Hearing Officer, Laboratory Director Quinn testified, without contradiction, that the method of atomic absorption spectrophotometry was one of the most interference-free methods for determining the concentration of metals in waste water, and that if there were any interference, it would tend to lower the indicated concentration of the metal in question rather then raising it, so that any such interference other than gross sample contamination, would indicate a lower concentration of heavy metals in the waste water from respondents operations rather than higher. (75-08-11-T-44,45,46)

The uncontradicted testimony of Laboratory Director Quinn established that at the time of the most recent analysis, July 9, 1975 the waste water from the operations of respondent Computer Circuits Corp. contained concentrations

of 2,200 parts per million (ppm) of copper; 16 ppm of iron, 20 ppm of nickel; 22 ppm of lead; and 0.1 ppm of silver; as well as 4.8 ppm of fluoride. (75-08-11-T-46,47)

Laboratory Director Quinn testified, essentially without contradiction at the continuation of the hearing on August 25, 1975, that subsequent to the hearing of August 11, 1975 pursuant to the direction of the Hearing Officer she personally took three samples of the waste water from the cesspools at the site of respondents operations; analyzed them in accordance with standard analytical procedures; and prepared reports (Exhibits 22-A, 22-B, 22-C) Analysis indicated that present of copper in concentrations of 5.7 parts per million, (ppm), 5,000 ppm and 1,900 ppm lead in concentrations of 0.5 parts per million) 25 ppm and 18 ppm and the presence of fluorides essentially as inorganic fluoride, at concentrations of 4.3 parts per million; 2.6 ppm and 3.5 ppm (75-08-25-T-35, 36, 37,38.)

James Pim testified, further, substantially without contradiction, that in the course of his regular professional activities as an engineer employed by the Suffolk County Department of Environmental Control he had become familiar with the means of pollution control available to the printed circiut industry on Long Island and that other printed circuit manufacturers, with operations

similar to that of respondent Computer Circuit Corp. had successfully modified their production processes to minimize the amount of toxic liquid waste produced. The substantially uncontradicted testimony of Mr. Pim established that merely reducing the amount of water used in the process can result in a substantial reduction in the amount of contaminants discharged from the operation. Mr. Pim testified further that in the course of its regular activites the United States Environmental Protection Agency published documents pursuant to the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPEDS) program which details methods for the reduction of contamination in waters released from plating processes in general, and that such publications are regularly made available, free of charge on request.

Mr. Pim further testified, essentially without contradiction that the amount of metal carried from the plating tanks or etch tanks into the rinse process can be reduced by the use of drag-out tanks and counter-current rinses. The use of a drag-out tank permits recycling contaminated water back into the plating process and encourages conservation of the basic plating metal; while the counter-current rinsing procedure (in which fresh water is added to the final tank and each tank cascades into the previous tank so that as a part passes through the rinse cycle it goes from more contaminated rinses to less contaminated rinses) reduces the total volume of water necessary for rinsing and conserves

water. (75-08-11-T-58,59,60,61,62)

Philip T. Altebrando, the president of respondent Computer Circiuts Corp. testified with respect to the operations of his corporation and its financial affairs. The Hearing Officer directed that Pages 10C through 14C of the Record dealing with the financial status of the respondent and its competitive position be bound separate and apart from the transcript and such pages are not to be considered a part of public record. (75-08-25-T-9,15)

Computer Circuits Corporation manufacturers printed circuit boards; single-sided, double-sided and plated-through, for both military and commercial applications as an O.E.M. (original equipment manufacturer). At the present time the corporation is doing work for the United States Government and certain foreign governments among them Canada, The United Kingdom, and other countries, (75-08-25-T-16,17)

STIPULATED FINDINGS OF FACT

I. That the respondent Computer Circuits Corporation has, on occasion, discharged copper and lead to the ground water at the site site its operations at or about 145 Marcus Boulevard, Hauppauge, in the County of Suffolk, State of New York (75-08-25-T-64, 65,66)

II. That the copper and lead so discharged to the ground water has entered the zone of saturation of the Suffolk County Regional Hydrological System at the point where it was introduced by the respondent, Computer Circuits Corp. (75-08-25-T-64, 65, 66)

III. That in the absence of any evidence to the contrary on certain occasions indicated in specification 2 of the complaint in file number 1893, to wit:

17 February 1972

18 December 1972

20 December 1973

28 January 1974

19 March 1975

25 March 1975

13 March 1975

and on or about August 12, 1975, respondent discharged quantities of copper and lead in excess of the standards

established for those metals by the regulations of the Department of Environmental Conservation of the State of New York. (75-08-25-T-64, 65, 66)

IV. That the levels of copper and lead present in the effluent on the site of the respondents operations in Hauppauge -- which said effluent was discharged and contained in a manner permitting contamination of the Regional Hydrologic System of Suffolk County at that point: to wit, cesspools, leaching fields and pipe eventually connected to a sump or ground water recharge basin -- exceeded the levels permitted for those metals according to SPDES (State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) permit number 0075485, issued on April 14, 1975. (75-08-25-T-64, 65, 66)

V. That the essentially uncontradicted testimony of respondent, Computer Circuits Corporation, by its president Phil Altebrando, indicates that a malfunction in a particular device in the general process of the respondents operations may have contributed to excessive releases containing copper and lead on particular occasions, but that such releases were sudden and accidental and not consistant with the ongoing continuous operations of respondent corporation. (75-08-25-T-65, 66)

Each of the forgoing findings of fact was stipulated to by all the parties present and counsel. (75-08-25-T-65,66)

That continued discharge of copper and lead by respondent Computer Circuits Corp. in excess of the amounts permitted by SPDES Permit Number 0075485, issued on April 14, 1975 is a violation of Article 17 of the Environmental Conservation Law and Part 703 of Title VI of the Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York, unless such discharges are within the limits set by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation pursuant to any timetable for pollution abatement and control promulgated as a portion of the proceeding and incorporated in this decision by reference.

B. That continued discharge of copper and lead by respondent Computer Circuits Corporation, in violation of SPDES Permit Number 0075485, issued on April 14, 1975 represents an imminent danger of serious, permanent, and irreparable damage to the unique, regional natural resource treasure represented by the Regional Hydrologic Systems of Suffolk County and the Marine Regional Systems associated therewith and dependant thereon.

C. That the danger of serious, permanent and irreparable damage to the resources of Suffolk County is of such magnitude that it justifies immediate remedial action by means of the best technology available to this industry in accordance with the

schedule agreed upon by all the parties and pursuant to such agreement (75-08-25-T-68, 69) made a part of this determination:

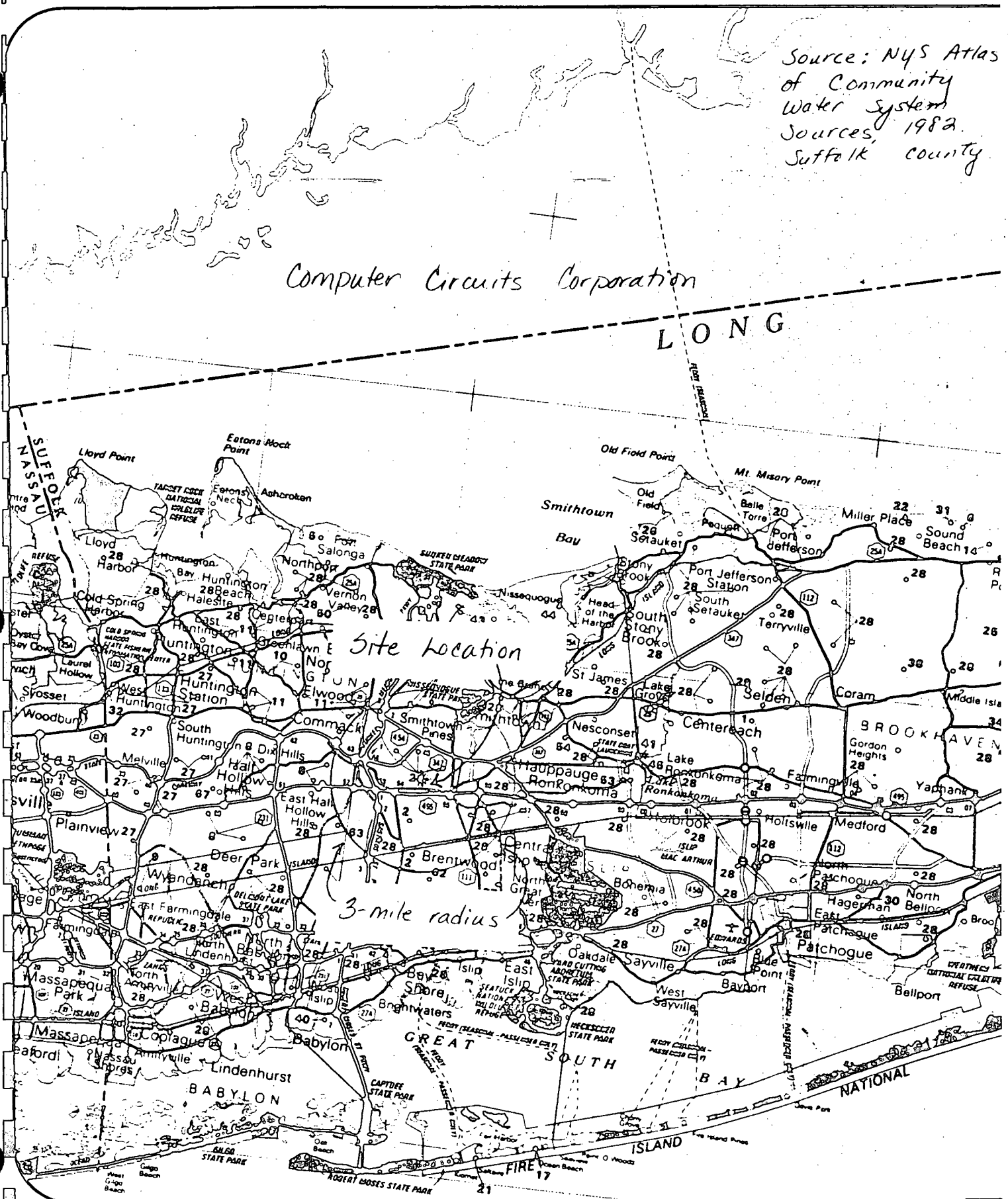
Furthermore, no effort has been made by the Suffolk County Department of Environmental Control or the Suffolk County Department of Health to establish the danger, if any to the drinking water supply, surface waters, esturaries or marine region of Suffolk County as a result of contamination with the copper, iron, lead, flouride and other toxic substances which may emanate from the operations to establish the well-known delterious effects of copper on marine organisms.

A review of the record in this case amply demonstrates the lack of preparation of the technical staff of the Suffolk Department of Environmental Control. The most flagrant disregard of the need to establish the violation alleged by a fair preponderance of the substantial, credible scientific evidence.

THEREFORE, in the interst of justice and in an effort to resolve the controversy surrounding this proceeding, the Hearing Officer has directed that this hearing be reconvened in accordance with the notice annexed hereto and made a part of this decision.

Victor John Yannacone, jr.,
Hearing Officer

LOCATION OF COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM SOURCES-1982



100152

Source: NYS Atlas of Community Water System Sources, 1982. Suffolk County.

SUFFOLK COUNTY

ID NO	COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM	POPULATION	SOURCE
Municipal Community			
1	Bevon Water Corporation.	1150.	.Wells
2	Brentwood Water District.	25812.	.Wells
3	Bridgehampton Water Company.	1916.	.Wells
4	Captain Kidd Water Company.	580.	.Wells
5	Crab Meadow Beach.	50.	.Wells
6	Cutross Corporation (Cutross Beach).	104.	.Wells
7	Dering Harbor Village.	130.	.Wells
8	Dix Hills Water District.	30000.	.Wells
9	East Farmingdale Water District.	7850.	.Wells
10	Fishers Island Water Works Corporation.	250.	.Barlow, Middle Farms and Treasure Ponds, Wells
11	Greenlawn Water District.	40000.	.Wells
12	Greenport Village.	6851.	.Wells
13	Hampton Bays Water District.	9500.	.Wells
14	Hawthorne - Maple Civic Association.	50.	.Wells
15	Herod Point Association.	80.	.Wells
16	North Shores Water Company.	5000.	.Wells
17	Ocean Beach Village.	155.	.Wells
18	Reeves Beach Water Company.	650.	.Wells
19	Riverhead Water District.	9300.	.Wells
20	Roanoke Water Corporation.	201.	.Wells
21	Saltaire Village.	35.	.Wells
22	Scott's Beach Water Company.	342.	.Wells
23	Shelter Island Heights Association.	498.	.Wells
24	Shirley Water Works.	3400.	.Wells
25	Shorewood Water Corporation.	10000.	.Wells
26	Soundview Association.	236.	.Wells
27	South Huntington Water District.	51260.	.Wells
28	Suffolk County Water Authority.	900000.	.Wells
29	Sunhill Water Corporation.	3959.	.Wells
30	Swan Lake Water Corporation.	1485.	.Wells
31	Terrace-on-the-Sound.	400.	.Wells
32	Woodbury Triangle Corporation.	800.	.Wells
Non-Municipal Community			
33	Aquebogue Mobile Home Court.	120.	.Wells
34	Brookhaven National Labs.	3373.	.Wells
35	Calverton Hills Owners Association.	897.	.Wells
36	Cedar Lodge Nursing Home.	100.	.Wells
37	Central Islip Psychiatric Center.	4525.	.Wells
38	Crest Hall Health Related Facility.	120.	.Wells
39	East Quogue Mobile Estates.	160.	.Wells
40	Good Samaritan Hospital.	NA.	.Wells
41	Greis Mobile Park.	70.	.Wells
42	Hampton Gateway Apartments.	304.	.Wells
43	Kings Park Psychiatric Center.	3100.	.Wells
44	Knox School.	NA.	.Wells
45	Lake Hurst Lodge Adult Home.	57.	.Wells
46	Leier's Mobile Park.	350.	.Wells
47	Little Flower Children's Services.	150.	.Wells
48	Montauk Air Force Station.	10.	.Wells
49	Napeague Trailer Park.	78.	.Wells
50	Northport VA Hospital.	3000.	.Wells
51	Oak Park Trailer Park.	50.	.Wells
52	Oakland Ridge Mobile Park.	74.	.Wells
53	Park Lake Rest Home.	46.	.Wells
54	Peacock Alley.	35.	.Wells
55	Peconic River Trailer Park.	90.	.Wells
56	Peconic View Adult Mobile Home Park.	70.	.Wells
57	Pinecrest Garden Apartments.	392.	.Wells
58	Ramblewood Mobile Homes.	210.	.Wells
59	Ridge Rest Home.	58.	.Wells
60	Rocky Point Family Housing.	55.	.Wells
61	Rollin Mobile Homes.	220.	.Wells
62	St Joseph Convent - Long Island University.	1177.	.Wells
63	Sam A Lewison Start Center.	40.	.Wells
64	South Bay Adult Home.	40.	.Wells
65	Southampton College.	1000.	.Wells
66	Speonk Mobile Home Park.	50.	.Wells
67	Suffolk Developmental Center.	3500.	.Wells
68	Three Mile Harbor Trailer Park.	40.	.Wells
69	Thurm's Mobile Estates.	450.	.Wells
70	USCG Station - Moriches.	23.	.Wells
71	Wes Dubicki Apartments.	NA.	.Wells

100153


New Millpond
GRANDVIEW
VETERANS
Fire Sta
The Pines Sch
County Cent
CARDINAL
NORTHFIELD
KENNEDY DR
46961
Central Islip
Radio Towers
INTERCHANGE
INTERCHANGE 53 & 51
INTERCHANGE 52
STATE
PARKWAY
MYRTLE
COMMERCIAL
LEXINGTON
OCEAN
Brentwood Country Club
Ross Sanatorium
SUFFOLK

47996 – Sands Textile Finishers, Inc
Asic Ave
Depth 110 ft
groundwater – 67 ft
sand + gravel to 110 ft
7/73
use – cooling

68689
68505 – SMC Properties
193 ft deep
water at 116 ft
4/80
cooling water

Source:
NYDEC Region 1 well permits

46961 – Knitcrest Fabrics, Inc
50 Marcus Rd
140 ft deep
water 96 ft
cooling water

3 mile radius
owned by
Suffolk Co Water Authority ✓ 1
Smithtown-Kings Park Plant
Smithtown Water District ✓ 2
Bay Shore Plant
Brentwood Water District ✓ 3
Dix Hills Water District ✓ 11

Computer Circuits Corporation

100155

Public Supply Wells
Computer Circuits Corporation

100156

100157

(#8)

WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS
WASTE SITE INSPECTION REPORT

rewrite of 12/19/84 based on i and i

Name of Site: Computer Circuits Corp County: Suffolk
Address: 145 Marcus Blvd Hauppauge NY 11788

Inspector: CJ Motta Time and Date of Inspection: 10:00 12/19/84
Weather Conditions: cool cloudy

I. SITE DESCRIPTION

1. Type of Site: at present office space

2. Buildings on Site? (yes)/no
If yes, describe:
single floor office space
no manufacturing

___ A Surface Impoundment
___ B Piles
___ C Drums Above Ground
___ D Tank Above Ground NAAP - not applicable at present
___ E Tank Below Ground
___ F Landfill
___ G Landfarm
___ H Open Dump
___ I Other

3. Area of Site: roughly based on pace : bldg ~ 16,000
land - 75,000

General Description: Mr Finkelstein is not aware of the existing subsurface discharge system(s).
oil burner in NE corner of building

Nav Tec occupied 145 Marcus Blvd prior to present occupant Unitax dates of occupancy not known by Mr Finkelstein

- indoor environment does not warrant use of hts equipment
- raining outside no hts survey conditions outside do not really warrent hts survey

prior to Nav Tec a school occupied 145 Marcus Blvd dates of occupancy not known by Mr Finkelstein

II. INTERVIEW RECORD

1. Name(s): Ronald Finkelstein

2. Position(s): Broker Manager

3. Telephone Number: 516-742-5544

4. Name of Current Owner of Site: MLS Realty Co. 445 Broad Hollow Rd, Melville NY 11746 Finkelstein Realty Inc (Manages the site)

5. Address of Current Owner of Site: 844 Willis Ave

6. Time Period Site Was Used for (Hazardous) Waste Disposal: Computer Circuits operated from Nov, 1969 To , 1977

Is site (Active) Inactive at present? in the form of Unitax division of McDonald Douglas

Past Sampling Activities: Air Ground Water None
Surface Water Soil

Remedial Action: Proposed Under Design
In Progress Completed interaal clean up of plant after CCC vacated (see letter 1/4/78)

Status of Legal Action: State Federal

Permits Issued: Federal Local Government (SPDES) NAAP
Solid Waste Mined Land Wetlands Other

100158

II. INTERVIEW RECORD (continued)

Waste Characteristics: NAAP

Other Information: (site history, operator information, generator/transporter information, past response activities, legal actions, hazardous incidents, other information).

III. SURFACE WATER

1. Is there identifiable leachate? ___yes/no N/A/P
If yes, describe:

2. Is site competely surrounded by higher ground:
yes/(no)/uncertain from field observations

3. Appropriate distance to nearest observed downgradient body of (based on topo)
Surface water: New Millpond & tributaries & associated marsh/swamp
Description: in Blydenburgh County Park row boating some fishing
Use: NO SWIMMING 6300' to NE of site

4. Average slope of site: (< 3%) 5-8%
paved 3-5% >8%

5. On site ponding? (yes)/no area that ponds after rain
If yes, describe: see map page 13
~ 8-12" deep

6. Average slope of terraine between site and nearest observed down slope surface water body: (3%) 5-8% based on topo
3-5% 8%

7. In an area of flood plain? yes/no apparently not

III. SURFACE WATER (continued)

8. Damage to floral fauna from surface water? yes/no N/A.A.P.
If yes, describe:

9. Surface Features (general topography, (paving,) structures, etc.):
sand/gravel fill behind bldg see sketch

IV. GROUND WATER

1. On-site wells? yes/(none) observed see well data sheet
   If yes:

   number_____
   location_____
   description_____

2. Observations concerning ground water

3. Observations concerning stratigraphy

4. Damage to flora/fauna from ground water? yes/no
   If yes, describe.

V. AIR

1. Evidence of air contaminants emitted from site:

2. Rationale for attributing the contaminants to the site:

VI. DEMOGRAPHY/LAND USE

1. Distance to nearest observed off-site building 50-100'
2. Distance to nearest observed residence 1/2 mi to S
3. Estimated number of households within a radius of 1/4 mile _____
4. Distance to nearest observed commercial/industrial land use see sketch
   Description:
5. Distance to nearest observed agricultural lands _____
   Description:

6. Observed historic landmark sites? yes/no
   If yes, describe, give approximate distance:

7. Observed park/open space area? (yes)/no based on topo see page 4
   If yes, describe, give approximate distance:

8. Observed wetlands or low-lying area? yes/no
   If yes, describe, give approximate distance and area in acres:

9. Observed critical habitat or wildlife refuge? yes/no
   If yes, describe, give approximate distance:

10. General description of use of adjacent lands. industrial park

VII. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Physical State of Waste

Comments

NAAP

____ solid, stable
____ solid, unstable
____ powder, fines
____ sludge
____ slurry
____ liquid
____ gas
____ other

2. Estimated quantity of waste:

3. Estimated quantity of waste that appears fully contained:

4. Odors? yes/no
If yes, describe:

5. Observations concerning suspected waste materials

VIII. WASTE CONTAINMENT

1. Observed soil/rock material underlying site: see soil survey sheet 65

   natural/artificial/unknown permeability: low/moderate/high

2. Diversion system? yes/no
   Description/condition:

3. Leachate collection system? yes/no
   Description/condition:

4. Is there diking? yes/no; If yes, is it sound/unsound?

5. If diking exists, does it have adequate freeboard? yes/no

6 If site has containers (i.e., 55-gallon drums): are they sealed and in sound condition or leaking?

7. If waste is in piles,
   a. Are piles covered/uncovered?
   b. Is waste stabilized/unstabilized?

8. If waste is in a landfill:
   a. Is there potential for ponding on surface of landfill?
   b. Is there potential for erosion?
   c. Is there refuse visible at surface?
   d. If covered, is the cover seeded/vegetational cover?

VIII. WASTE CONTAINMENT (continued)

9. Damage to flora/fauna from direct contact? yes/no
If yes, describe:

10. Security

- 24-hour surveillance
- security guard
- complete barrier
- incomplete barrier
- no barriers
- controlled entry
- signs posted

11. Comments concerning waste containment:

IX. SITE INVESTIGATION FEASIBILITY

1. Accessible to vehicles? (yes)/no
   If no, why:

2. Accessible to drill rig? (yes)/no
   If no, why:

3. Nearest drilling water source: site

4. Accessible to backhoe: (yes)/no
   If no, why

5. Geophysical Surveys:
   - Accessible: (yes)/no
   - Overhead interference
   - Surface interference
   - Subsurface interference

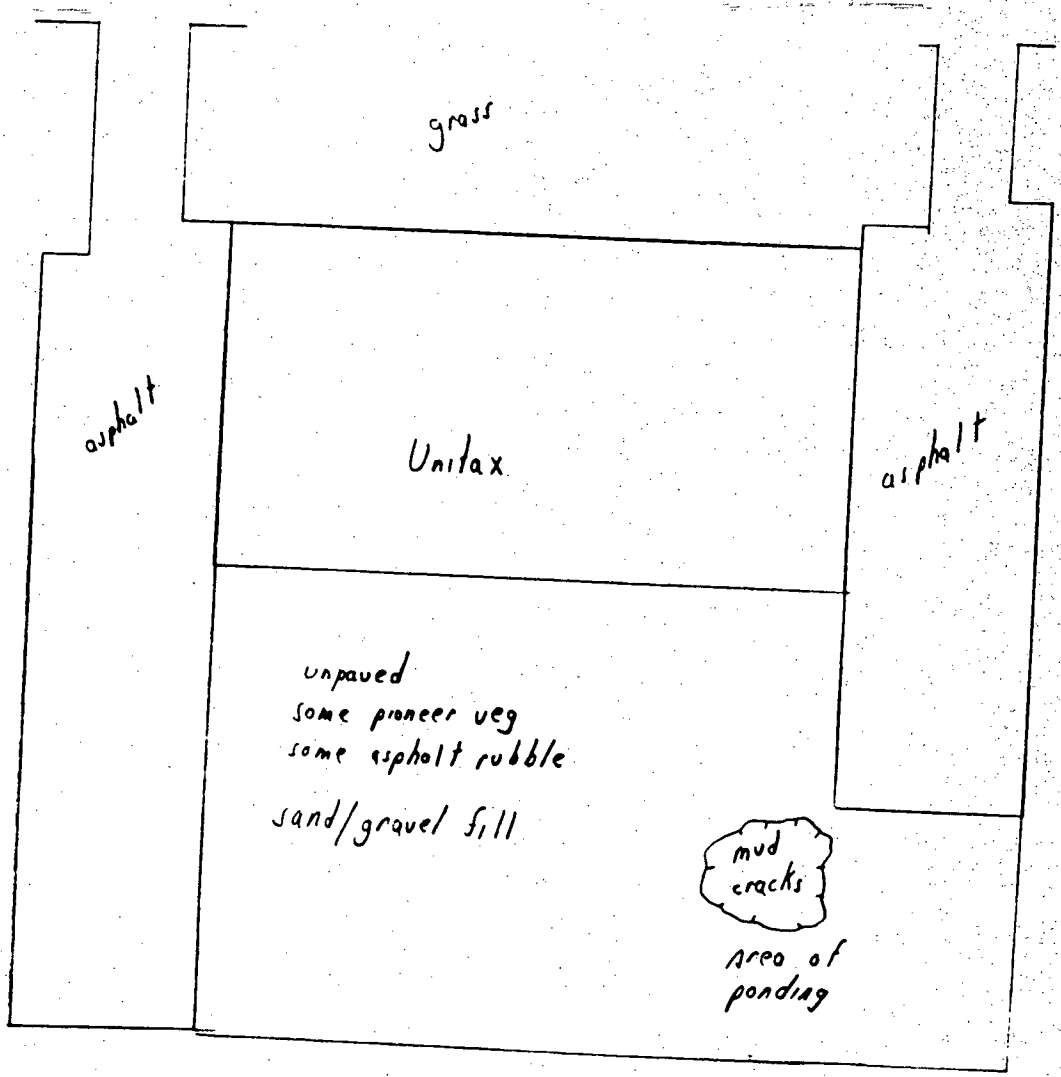
6. Accessibility of adjacent off-site lands: good

7. Comments

X. SKETCHES, PHOTOGRPAHS

based on pace mapping

1" ~ 50'



```
SECTORS-CHORDS(1),DIVISION(2),NEITHER(3)? 3
AREA SUCCESSFULLY DEFINED.  NEXT AREA IS:
AREA  7 ID.
GEOG(1),CIRC(2),POLYG(3),RIF(4),CURR(5),CONT(6),HOME(7)? feedback
000FEEDBACK PHASE000
MINIMUM(1),BASIC(2),DETAILED(3)? >2
LIST AREA ID? >all
LIST AREA ID? >done
000OUTPUT REQUIREMENTS PHASE000

REPORTS AVAILABLE

CODE    NAME
----    ----
  1     TREND
  2     CENSUS CHANGE
  3     POPULATION DETAIL
  4     HOUSEHOLD DETAIL
  5     PROFILE
  6     UPDATE (AUTO STATE IN 35 STATES ONLY)
  7     GEOGRAPHIC
  8     ECONOMIC (ZIPS ONLY)
  9     DEMOGRAPHIC EXTRACT
 10     ECONOMIC EXTRACT
 11     CLUSTERPLUS DEMOGRAPHICS
 12     SUMMARY

REPORT CODE(S)? >done
NORMAL(1),HIGH-PRIORITY(2)? >2
DO YOU WISH TO ENTER COMMENTS OR SUGGESTIONS? YES(1),NO(2)
? >2
HIGH PRIORITY REPORT RUN INITIATED
0000000000000000

                        000AREA FEEDBACK000

 AREA:   1  SITE-8
   NUMBER       DESCRIPTION                    POPULATION  HOUSEHOLDS
     1.1        RING: 0.25 MILE(S)                  0           0
     1.2        RING: 0.50 MILE(S)                433         132
     1.3        RING: 1.00 MILE(S)               3820        1073
     1.4        RING: 2.00 MILE(S)              33251        9024
     1.5        RING: 4.00 MILE(S)             142665       37863

 AREA:   2  SITE-9
   NUMBER       DESCRIPTION                    POPULATION  HOUSEHOLDS
     2.1        RING: 0.25 MILE(S)                618         201
     2.2        RING: 0.50 MILE(S)               6931        2316
     2.3        RING: 1.00 MILE(S)              14884        5196
     2.4        RING: 2.00 MILE(S)              60309       19351
     2.5        RING: 4.00 MILE(S)             167644       [illegible]

 AREA:   3  SITE-10
   NUMBER       DESCRIPTION                    POPULATION  HOUSEHOLDS
     3.1        RING: 0.25 MILE(S)                  0           0
     3.2        RING: 0.50 MILE(S)                  0           0
     3.3        RING: 1.00 MILE(S)               1282         326
     3.4        RING: 2.00 MILE(S)               9794        2595
     3.5        RING: 4.00 MILE(S)             [illegible]   [illegible]
```

Source. Donnelley Marketing, 1984.
(1980 Census data).

* Compute Comits Corp.

Cadwell

Astro

100170

See file for more detailed information regarding Significant Habitats and Reports. A topo map for each site is in the file and critical habitats are indicated.

1/31/2
LEN

Significant Habitats - Phase I Reports

REFERENCE: NYSDEC, 1984, Significant Habitat Reports and Maps in (applicable) County, Division of Fish and Wildlife, Significant Habitats Unit.

Nassau
Suffolk
Kings
Albany
Rensselaer

Site Number		Report
1		None
2		30-20 Island Park
		-23 Cinder Island; No. Cinder Island Gull Island
		-29 East Channel Island - subcolony 1 and 2; Garrett Marsh
		-30 Pearsalls Hassock
3		52-35 - Manorville Hills * (just outside 1 mile radius - check map)
		37 - Rock Hill - Radar Hill Pine Barrens
4		None
5		None
6		52-16 - Port Jefferson Harbor
7		None
* 8	Computer Circuits Corp.	None
9		52-6 Great South Bay

100171

Site Number	Report
10	None
11	None
12	None
13	None
14	None
15	None
16	None
17	None
18	52-58 North Sea Harbor
19	None
20	None
21	None
22	None
23	None
24	42-1 Hoosic River & Associated Lowlands

Proximity of Active Agricultural Land and Prime Farmland to Candidate Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites

Site 8 - Computer Circuits Corporation Source: NYSDAM

Site No.	Sheet No.	Criteria #1*	Criteria #2**	Comments
1	57	No	Yes	Prime farmland within 2 but not 1 mile
3	70	Yes	Yes	Prime farmland within 3/4 mile
5	8 & 17	Yes	Yes	Active prime farmland in Suffolk County Agricultural District #1 adjacent to site
6	40	No	No?	Mount Sinai area to N/E (Sheet 40) and area to east should be investigated - farmland is at the 2 mile range
8	64 & 65	No	No	
12	54	Yes	Yes	Nursery stock 700 ft. south; 40 acre vegetable farm is SW about 1.5 miles; within mile to the north
16	51	Yes	Yes	30 acre vegetable farm to the west; areas to the east
17	17	Yes	Yes	All farmland prime; horse farm adjacent to site to the west; also farmland within 3/4 mile to the North and Northeast
18	47	Yes	Yes	Prime farmland within 1.5 miles; vegetable farm within a mile at North Sea
23		Yes	Yes	Active agricultural land within 1/4 mile, active prime farmland within 1/2 mile - site is adjacent to Rensselaer County Agricultural District #7
24		Yes	Yes	Active prime farmland within 1/4 mile; site is adjacent to Rensselaer County Agricultural District #3.

*Distance to agricultural land in production within past 5 years, if 1 mile or less.

**Distance to prime agricultural land in production within past 5 years, if 2 miles or less.

Soil survey of Suffolk County, USDA-SCS in cooperation with Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station issued 4/75--information obtained during telephone conversations with Suffolk County SWCD, and County USDA, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service staff.

- Not Applicable; soil survey mapping completed-awaiting publication--information obtained during telephone conversation with the USDA-SCS, District Conservationist with the Rensselaer County SWCD.

100173

January 1985

WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS

RECORD OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

Date: 1/19/85 Time: 10.00 Project No. 82C4548

Re: Computer Circuits Corp

Call Placed By: C J Motta Of: Wayne

To: Mr James Pim Of: SCDHS

Notes: Regarding the operations of Computer Circuits, Mr Pim stated the following: (1) a discharge of 5gpm (for rinse/waste water) should be used for estimating total volume discharge during the time Computer Circuits Corp operated (2) there was no hauling or evaporating of waste. All waste was discharged to leaching pools (3) organic chemical were discharge d into a leaching pool(s) located at the north side of the bldg. An estimation of the quantity discharged could not be made. Large quantities of heavy metal sludge were dug out of the leaching pools at the time the company went out of business.

Signed: Christopher J Motta

100174

Analytical Data

FIELD

FIELD NO. 43424

COL. BY Koch
NAME, NOT INITIALS

DATE COL. 3/24/76

TIME COL. 10 AM

LABORATORY

LAB NO. 3-76-195

TYPE SAMPLE IND

DATE REC'VD. 3/24/76

TIME REC'VD. Noon.

DATE COMPLETED 3/26 LQ

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL LABORATORY
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, SEWAGE, INDUSTRIAL WASTE

NAME OR FIRM → BIMASCO

ADDRESS OR LOCATION 242 Kings Hwy Hauppauge

POINT OF COLLECTION tap off pump

REMARKS/INSTRUCTIONS

TEST	RESULT		TEST	RESULT mg./liter		TEST	RESULT mg./liter
00095 CONDUCT	umho		00618 NITRATE-N		✓	01042 COPPER	0.19
00400 pH			00613 NITRITE-N			01045 IRON	
TEST	RESULT m.g./liter		00608 AMMONIA-N			01055 MANGANESE	
00411 ph. ALKALINITY			00625 TKN			01034 CHROMIUM	
00410 T. ALKALINITY			00671 $0\text{-}PO_4\text{-}P$		✓	01067 NICKEL	< 0.1
00940 CHLORIDE						01092 ZINC	
00950 FLUORIDE						00927 MAGNESIUM	
00720 CYANIDE			00500 TOT. SOLIDS			00916 CALCIUM	
			70299 SUS. SOLIDS		✓	01051 LEAD	< 0.1
00945 SULFATE			70300 DISS. SOLIDS			01027 CADMIUM	
38260 MBAS			00310 B.O.D.			01077 SILVER	
00340 C.O.D.						00930 SODIUM	
00681 T.O.C.			00619 FIELD NITRATE			00935 POTASSIUM	
			00941 FIELD cl^-			01007 BARIUM	
			00299 FIELD D.O.				
			00010 FIELD TEMP				
			00401 FIELD pH				
			00096 FIELD COND.	umho			

DEC-8204-1

100176

LD NO. 5133 J

OL. BY Kocla
NAME, NOT INITIALS

ATE COL. 3/24/76

IME COL. 10 AM

LAB NO. S-16-114

TYPE SAMPLE IND

DATE REC'VD. 3/24/76

TIME REC'VD. Noon

DATE COMPLETED 3/26 LQ

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL LABORATORY
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, SEWAGE, INDUSTRIAL WASTE

IME OR FIRM → Suffolk Asphalt Material Company

DDRESS OR LOCATION 242 Kings Road, Hauppauge

INT OF COLLECTION top of well

EMARKS/INSTRUCTIONS

	TEST	RESULT		TEST	RESULT mg./liter		TEST	RESULT mg./liter
	00095 CONDUCT	umho		00618 NITRATE-N		✓	01042 COPPER	0.15
	00400 pH			00613 NITRITE-N			01045 IRON	
	TEST	RESULT m.g./liter		00608 AMMONIA-N			01055 MANGANESE	
	00411 ph. ALKALINITY			00625 TKN			01034 CHROMIUM	
	00410 T. ALKALINITY			00671 0-PO_4-P		✓	01067 NICKEL	< 0.1
	00940 CHLORIDE						01092 ZINC	
	00950 FLUORIDE						00927 MAGNESIUM	
	00720 CYANIDE			00500 TOT. SOLIDS			00916 CALCIUM	
				70299 SUS. SOLIDS		✓	01051 LEAD	< 0.1
	00945 SULFATE			70300 DISS. SOLIDS			01027 CADMIUM	
	38260 MBAS			00310 B.O.D.			01077 SILVER	
	00340 C.O.D.						00930 SODIUM	
	00681 T.O.C.			00619 FIELD NITRATE			00935 POTASSIUM	
				00941 FIELD cl^-			01007 BARIUM	
				00299 FIELD D.O.				
				00010 FIELD TEMP				
				00401 FIELD pH				
				00096 FIELD COND.	umho			

EC-8204-1

100177

FIELD NO. 4338

COL. BY Koch
NAME, NOT INITIALS

DATE COL. 3/24/76

TIME COL. 10 AM

LAB NO. 3-76-196

TYPE SAMPLE IND

DATE REC'VD. 3/24/76

TIME REC'VD. Noon

DATE COMPLETED 3/26 AG

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL LABORATORY
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, SEWAGE, INDUSTRIAL WASTE

NAME OR FIRM Sun Oil Co.

ADDRESS OR LOCATION Rt 111 & 495 N/W corner

POINT OF COLLECTION Sink in garage

REMARKS/INSTRUCTIONS let water run @ 2 gpm for 5 min

TEST	RESULT		TEST	RESULT mg./liter		TEST	RESULT mg./liter
00095 CONDUCT	umho		00618 NITRATE-N		✓	01042 COPPER	0.47
00400 pH			00613 NITRITE-N			01045 IRON	
TEST	RESULT mg./liter		00608 AMMONIA-N			01055 MANGANESE	
00411 ph. ALKALINITY			00625 TKN			01034 CHROMIUM	
00410 T. ALKALINITY			00671 $O\text{-}PO_4\text{-}P$		✓	01067 NICKEL	<0.1
00940 CHLORIDE						01092 ZINC	
00950 FLUORIDE						00927 MAGNESIUM	
00720 CYANIDE			00500 TOT. SOLIDS			00916 CALCIUM	
			70299 SUS. SOLIDS		✓	01051 LEAD	<0.1
00945 SULFATE			70300 DISS. SOLIDS			01027 CADMIUM	
38260 MBAS			00310 B.O.D.			01077 SILVER	
00340 C.O.D.						00930 SODIUM	
00681 T.O.C.			00619 FIELD NITRATE			00935 POTASSIUM	
			00941 FIELD cl^-			01007 BARIUM	
			00299 FIELD D.O.				
			00010 FIELD TEMP				
			00401 FIELD pH				
			00096 FIELD COND.	umho			

C-8204-1

100178

FILE NO. 27852 LAB NO. 3-16-173

COL. BY Koch (NAME, NOT INITIALS) TYPE SAMPLE IND

DATE COL. 3/24/76 DATE REC'VD. 3/24/76

TIME COL. 10 AM TIME REC'VD. Noon

DATE COMPLETED 3/26/76

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL LABORATORY
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, SEWAGE, INDUSTRIAL WASTE

NAME OR FIRM Texaco Gasoline Station

ADDRESS OR LOCATION S/E corner Motor Pkwy & Rt 495 at exit 55

POINT OF COLLECTION sink in bathroom

REMARKS/INSTRUCTIONS let water run @ 3 gpm for 5 min

	TEST	RESULT		TEST	RESULT mg./liter		TEST	RESULT mg./liter
	00095 CONDUCT	umho		00618 NITRATE-N		✓	01042 COPPER	0.42
	00400 pH			00613 NITRITE-N			01045 IRON	
	TEST	RESULT m.g./liter		00608 AMMONIA-N			01055 MANGANESE	
	00411 ph. ALKALINITY			00625 TKN			01034 CHROMIUM	
	00410 T. ALKALINITY			00671 O-PO_4-P		✓	01067 NICKEL	< 0.1
	00940 CHLORIDE						01092 ZINC	
	00950 FLUORIDE						00927 MAGNESIUM	
	00720 CYANIDE			00500 TOT. SOLIDS			00916 CALCIUM	
				70299 SUS. SOLIDS		✓	01051 LEAD	< 0.1
	00945 SULFATE			70300 DISS. SOLIDS			01027 CADMIUM	
	38260 MBAS			00310 B.O.D.			01077 SILVER	
	00340 C.O.D.						00930 SODIUM	
	00681 T.O.C.			00619 FIELD NITRATE			00935 POTASSIUM	
				00941 FIELD cl			01007 BARIUM	
				00299 FIELD D.O.				
				00010 FIELD TEMP				
				00401 FIELD pH				
				00096 FIELD COND.	umho			

EC-8204-1

100179

D NO. CCC-1 — LAB NO. 76 111

L. BY Koch (NAME, NOT INITIALS) — TYPE SAMPLE IND

TE COL. 3/24/76 — DATE REC'VD. 3/24/76 Noon

E COL. 11 AM — TIME REC'VD.

DATE COMPLETED 3/26

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL LABORATORY
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, SEWAGE, INDUSTRIAL WASTE

E OR FIRM → Computer Circuit Corp

DRESS OR LOCATION 145 Marcus Blvd

T OF COLLECTION runoff to parking lot

MARKS/INSTRUCTIONS some suspended material (blue grain) when collected

TEST	RESULT		TEST	RESULT mg./liter		TEST	RESULT mg./liter
00095 CONDUCT	umho		00618 NITRATE-N		✓	01042 COPPER	5.8
00400 pH			00613 NITRITE-N			01045 IRON	
TEST	RESULT m.g./liter		00608 AMMONIA-N			01055 MANGANESE	
00411 ph. ALKALINITY			00625 TKN			01034 CHROMIUM	
00410 T. ALKALINITY			00671 0-PO_4-P		✓	01067 NICKEL	0.3
00940 CHLORIDE						01092 ZINC	
00950 FLUORIDE						00927 MAGNESIUM	
00720 CYANIDE			00500 TOT. SOLIDS			00916 CALCIUM	
			70299 SUS. SOLIDS		✓	01051 LEAD	0.8
00945 SULFATE			70300 DISS. SOLIDS			01027 CADMIUM	
38260 MBAS			00310 B.O.D.			01077 SILVER	
00340 C.O.D.						00930 SODIUM	
00681 T.O.C.			00619 FIELD NITRATE			00935 POTASSIUM	
			00941 FIELD cl^-			01007 BARIUM	
			00299 FIELD D.O.				
			00010 FIELD TEMP				
			00401 FIELD pH				
			00096 FIELD COND.	umho			

C-8204-1

100180

BY Art Eisner
NAME, NOT INITIALS

E COL. 8/3/76

E COL. 2:30PM

TYPE SAMPLE Dnel

DATE REC'VD. 8/4/76

TIME REC'VD.

DATE COMPLETED 8/6 80

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL LABORATORY
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, SEWAGE, INDUSTRIAL WASTE

ME OR FIRM Computer Circuits Corp

RESS OR LOCATION 145 Marcus Blvd Hauppauge NY

NIT OF COLLECTION #001

ARKS/INSTRUCTIONS Large pipe in pit is plugged with a septic pit. Small pipe to street is flowing.

TEST	RESULT		TEST	RESULT mg./liter		TEST	RESULT mg./liter
00095 CONDUCT	umho		00618 NITRATE-N			01042 COPPER	74.
00400 pH			00613 NITRITE-N			01045 IRON	
TEST	RESULT m.g./liter		00608 AMMONIA-N			01055 MANGANESE	
00411 ph. ALKALINITY			00625 TKN			01034 CHROMIUM	
00410 T. ALKALINITY			00671 0-PO_4-P			01067 NICKEL	
00940 CHLORIDE						01092 ZINC	
00950 FLUORIDE						00927 MAGNESIUM	
00720 CYANIDE			00500 TOT. SOLIDS			00916 CALCIUM	
			70299 SUS. SOLIDS			01051 LEAD	6.5
00945 SULFATE			70300 DISS. SOLIDS			01027 CADMIUM	
38260 MBAS			00310 B.O.D.			01077 SILVER	
00340 C.O.D.						00930 SODIUM	
00681 T.O.C.			00619 FIELD NITRATE			00935 POTASSIUM	
			00941 FIELD cl^-			01007 BARIUM	
			00299 FIELD D.O.				
			00010 FIELD TEMP				
			00401 FIELD pH				
			00096 FIELD COND.	umho			

204-1

38-112N

100181

Commissioner

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1324 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date Aug. 31, 1976

Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Gentlemen:

On Aug. 20, 1976 samples of your industrial waste were taken from your industrial pool 001. Upon analysis, the following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

1. pH - 5.7	6.
2. Copper - 29 mg/l	7.
3. Lead - 1.7 mg/l	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

1. pH - 6.5 - 8.5	6.
2. Copper - 1.0 mg/l	7.
3. Lead - 0.1 mg/l	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

You should be aware that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law. Please see that they are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert
Water Pollution Control Section
RG/rt

CC: TED SNYDER, NYSDEC

...missioner

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1324 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date Aug. 31, 1976

Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Gentlemen:

On Aug. 20, 1976 samples of your industrial waste were taken from your sanitary pool at front of building. Upon analysis, the following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

1. Copper - 3.4 mg/l	6.
2. Lead - 0.2 mg/l	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

1. Copper - 1.0 mg/l	6.
2. Lead - 0.1 mg/l	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

You should be aware that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law. Please see that they are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

RGS

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert — AR

Roy Gilbert
Water Pollution Control Section
RG/rt

CC: TED SNYDER, NYSDEC

100183

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LAW
ALBANY, N. Y. 12224
Telephone: 474-8480

LOUIS J. LEFKOWITZ
ATTORNEY GENERAL

STANLEY FISHMAN
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
IN CHARGE OF WATER AND
AIR RESOURCES BUREAU

September 3, 1976

Mr. James H. Pim
Chief, Water Pollution
Control Section
Suffolk County Department of
Environmental Control
1324 Motor Parkway
Hauppauge, New York 11787

RE: People v. Altebrando

Dear Mr. Pim:

Enclosed is a copy of a report of Volumetric Techniques Ltd., which Altebrando has caused to be taken of Computer Circuits Corp.'s effluent.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS J. LEFKOWITZ
Attorney General

By: Jim Carroll
JAMES E. CARROLL, JR.
Assistant Attorney General

Enc.

Volumetric Techniques Ltd.
1598 Lakeland Avenue
Bohemia, New York 11716
516-589-0404

Sander R. Sternig
Lab Director

Laboratory Number: [illegible]

Date:
Collected [illegible]
Received [illegible]
Completed [illegible]
Report [illegible]

To: Phil Mekrance
Computer Circuits
145 Huron Blvd.
Hauppauge, NY

Parameters

Point of Collection	pH	[illegible]
Computer Circuits Rinse water to wastepool 7607121	2.6	1.4
Computer Circuits Wastewater pool 7607122	7.0	6.0
Computer Circuits Wastewater pool 7607151	13.5	7.9

All tests are run under the guidance of "Standard Methods For the Examination of Water and Wastewater." Volumetric Techniques, Ltd. assumes the responsibility only for the accuracy of the tests run, if not taken by lab personnel, upon being received at the lab.

Sander R. Sternig, Director of Laboratories

100185

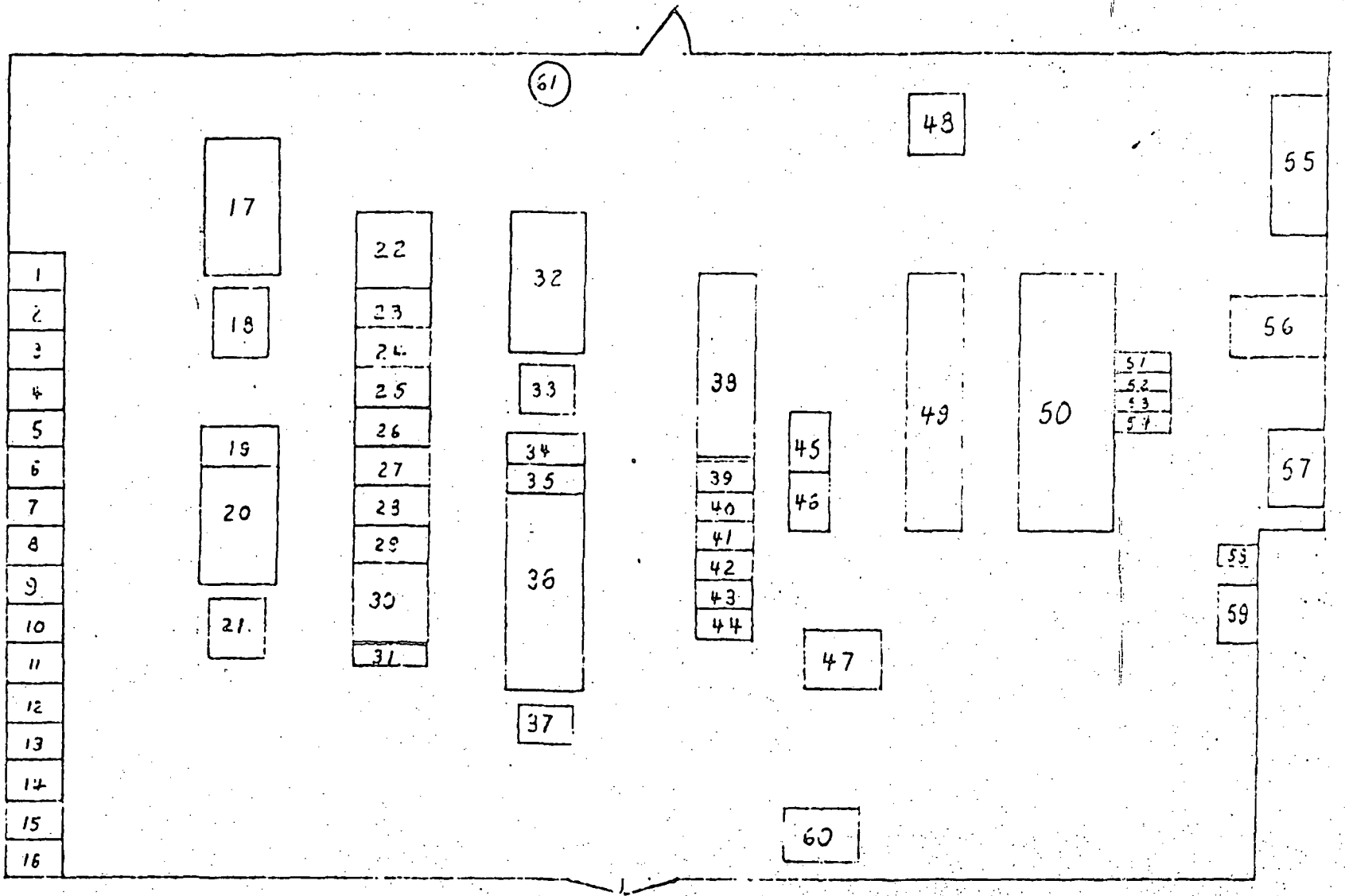
Tank Code and Chemical Composition of Process Tanks.

Tank #	Description	Conc. (ppm)
2	Ammonium Persulfate $((NH_4)_2S_2O_8)$	164,800
4	H_2SO_4 23%(wt.)	230,000
6	HCl 6%(wt.)	60,000
7	Sensitizer (Octagon Chem)	
10	Activator	
13	HCl 6%(wt.)	60,000
15	Electroless Copper (Octagon Chem)	
	Solution "A"	
	Solution "B"	

Tank #	Description	Conc.(ppm)
17	Pyrophosphate Copper Solution	
	$CuK_2P_2O_7$ (Harstan HCP-417)	
20	Copper Sulfate Plating Bath	
	$CuSO_4$	45,200
	H_2SO_4	
	Cu Gleam PC (Lea Ronal)	5,680
22	Nickel Sulfamate Bath	
	$Ni(SO_3\text{-}NH_2)_2$	457,000
	$NiCl_2$	4,060
	H_3BO_3	37,500
	NL-21	
	#9 Wetting Agent	
25	HCl 8%(wt.)	80,000
30	Alkaline Cleaner	107,000
31	LAC-41 (Dynachem)	

Tank #	Description	Conc. (ppm)
32	Lead-Tin Plating Bath	
	$Sn(BF_4)_2$	
	$Pb(BF_4)_2$	
	HBF_4	160,500
	Peptone	1,742
34	Fluoboric Acid (HBF_4)	172,300
35	Ammonium Persulfate ($(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$)	164,800
36	Fluoborate Copper - Will be carted away	70 gal
38	Automatic Etcher ($FeCl_3$)	
49	Automatic Etcher (Aqua Ammonia)	
50	Degreaser (Trichlorethylene)	
52	HCl 4%(wt.)	40,000
54	Ammonium Persulfate ($(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$)	164,800

Tank #	Description	Conc. (ppm)
56	Nickel Sulfamate	
	$Ni(SO_3NH_2)_2$	457,000
	$NiCl_2$	4,060
	H_3BO_3	37,200
	NL-21	
	#9 Wetting Agent	
57	Gold Plating Bath (Green)	
	Orotemp (Technic)	
58	Rhodium Plating Bath	



COMPUTER CIRCUITS CORP.
PLATING ROOM LAYOUT
BY: DONNELLY ENGINEERING CO.

SCA

100190

Commissioner

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1324 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date Nov. 19, 1976

Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Gentlemen:

On Sept. 28,1976 (at 10:30 a.m.) samples of your industrial waste were taken from your new industrial leaching pool. Upon analysis, the following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

1.	Copper - 535 ± 10 mg/l	6.	
2.	Lead - 8.2 mg/l	7.	
3.		8.	
4.		9.	
5.		10.	

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

1.	Copper - 2 mg/l	6.	
2.	Lead - 0.1 mg/l	7.	
3.		8.	
4.		9.	
5.		10.	

You should be aware that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law. Please see that they are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert
Water Pollution Control Section
RG/rt

CC: TED SNYDER - NYSDEC

Tank #	Description	Conc.(ppm)
59	Cold Plating Bath (Purple)	
	Orosene #999 (Technic)	
60	Electroless Tin	
	HCl	21,200
	LT 26 Salts	
61	HNO_3 38%(wt.)	380,000

John M. Flynn, P.E.
Commissioner

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1324 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date Nov. 19, 1976

Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Gentlemen:

On Sept. 28,1976 (at 2:50 p.m.) samples of your industrial waste were taken from your pipe flowing into new pool. Upon analysis, the following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

1. Copper - 480 mg/l	6.
2. Lead - 2.0 mg/l	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

1. Copper - 2 mg/l	6.
2. Lead - 0.1 mg/l	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

You should be aware that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law. Please see that they are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert
Water Pollution Control Section
RG/rt

CC: TED SNYDER - NYSDEC

100193

Commissioner

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1324 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date Nov. 19, 1976

Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Gentlemen:

On 10/7/76 samples of your industrial waste were taken from your new industrial leaching pool. Upon analysis, the following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

1. Copper - 45 mg/l	6.
2. Lead - 4.4 mg/l	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

1. Copper - 2 mg/l	6.
2. Lead - 0.1 mg/l	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

You should be aware that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law. Please see that they are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert
Water Pollution Control Section
RG/rt

CC: TED SNYDER - NYSDEC

100194

Commissioner

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1324 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date Nov. 19, 1976

Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Gentlemen:

On Oct. 25, 1976 samples of your industrial waste were taken from your new industrial leaching pool. Upon analysis, the following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

1. pH - 3.5
2. Copper - 28.5 mg/l
3. Lead - 2.3 mg/l
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

1. pH - 6.5 - 8.5
2. Copper - 2 mg/l
3. Lead - 0.1 mg/l
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

You should be aware that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law. Please see that they are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert
Water Pollution Control Section
RG/rt

CC: TED SNYDER - NYSDEC

100195

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1321 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date Nov. 19, 1976

Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Gentlemen:

On Oct. 13, 1976 samples of your industrial waste were taken from ~~xxxx~~ leaking pipe on truck pumping out old pool. Upon analysis, the following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

1. Copper - 140 mg/l	6.
2. Lead - 0.3 mg/l	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

1. Copper - 2 mg/l	6.
2. Lead - 0.1 mg/l	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

You should be aware that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law. Please see that they are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert
Water Pollution Control Section
RG/rt

CC: TED SNYDER - NYSDEC

100196

O. 591

A. Eisner
NAME, NOT INITIALS

OL. 11/29/76

L. 11:31 AM

LAB NO. 11-76-230

TYPE SAMPLE Ind

DATE REC'VD. 11/29

TIME REC'VD. 12:50 PM

DATE COMPLETED 11/29/76

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL LABORATORY
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, SEWAGE, INDUSTRIAL WASTE

R FIRM Computer Circuits Corp

SS OR LOCATION 145 Hauppauge Blvd Hauppauge

F COLLECTION stream of water flowing into first industrial

KS/INSTRUCTIONS leaching pool from influent pipe

TEST	RESULT		TEST	RESULT mg./liter		TEST	RESULT mg./liter
0095 ONDUCT	umho		00618 NITRATE-N		✓	01042 COPPER	15.4
0400 H	6.7		00613 NITRITE-N			01045 IRON	
TEST	RESULT m.g./liter		00608 AMMONIA-N			01055 MANGANESE	
0411 h. ALKALINITY			00625 TKN			01034 CHROMIUM	
0410 T. ALKALINITY			00671 0-PO_4-P			01067 NICKEL	
0940 HLORIDE						01092 ZINC	
0950 LUORIDE						00927 MAGNESIUM	
0720 YANIDE			00500 TOT. SOLIDS			00916 CALCIUM	
			70299 SUS. SOLIDS		✓	01051 LEAD	0.2
0945 ULFATE			70300 DISS. SOLIDS			01027 CADMIUM	
8260 MBAS			00310 B.O.D.			01077 SILVER	
0340 C.O.D.						00930 SODIUM	
0681 T.O.C.			00619 FIELD NITRATE			00935 POTASSIUM	
			00941 FIELD cl⁻			01007 BARIUM	
			00299 FIELD D.O.				
			00010 FIELD TEMP				
			00401 FIELD pH				
			00096 FIELD COND.	umho			

204-1

38-112N

100197

590

A. Fischer
YOUR INITIALS

COL 11/29/76

COL 11:30 AM

LAB NO. 11-76-229

TYPE SAMPLE Indust

DATE REC'VD. 11/29

TIME REC'VD. 12:50 PM

DATE COMPLETED 11/29 SQ

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL LABORATORY
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, SEWAGE, INDUSTRIAL WASTE

OR FIRM Computer Circuits Corp

ESS OR LOCATION 145 Marcus Blvd. Hauppauge

OF COLLECTION First industrial leaching pool from bottom of pool

RKS/INSTRUCTIONS

TEST	RESULT		TEST	RESULT mg./liter		TEST	RESULT mg./liter
00095 CONDUCT	umho		00618 NITRATE-N		✓	01042 COPPER	76.
00400 pH	8.65		00613 NITRITE-N			01045 IRON	
TEST	RESULT m.g./liter		00608 AMMONIA-N			01055 MANGANESE	
00411 ph. ALKALINITY			00625 TKN			01034 CHROMIUM	
00410 T. ALKALINITY			00671 O-PO_4-P			01067 NICKEL	
00940 CHLORIDE						01092 ZINC	
00950 FLUORIDE						00927 MAGNESIUM	
00720 CYANIDE			00500 TOT. SOLIDS			00916 CALCIUM	
			70299 SUS. SOLIDS		✓	01051 LEAD	0.5
00945 SULFATE			70300 DISS. SOLIDS			01027 CADMIUM	
38260 MBAS			00310 B.O.D.			01077 SILVER	
00340 C.O.D.						00930 SODIUM	
00681 T.O.C.			00619 FIELD NITRATE			00935 POTASSIUM	
			00941 FIELD cl⁻			01007 BARIUM	
			00299 FIELD D.O.				
			00010 FIELD TEMP				
			00401 FIELD pH				
			00096 FIELD COND.	umho			

38-112N

100198

I.D NO. 549

COL. BY ART EISNER
NAME, NOT INITIALS

DATE COL. 11/30/76

TIME COL. 405PM

LAB NO. 12-76-2

TYPE SAMPLE Ind

DATE REC'VD. 12/1

TIME REC'VD.

DATE COMPLETED 12/8 BQ

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL LABORATORY
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, SEWAGE, INDUSTRIAL WASTE

ME OR FIRM Computer Circuits Corp

DDRESS OR LOCATION 145 Marcus Blvd. Hauppauge, NY

INT OF COLLECTION From contents of industrial Cooling pond

EMARKS/INSTRUCTIONS

TEST	RESULT		TEST	RESULT mg. liter		TEST	RESULT mg. liter
00095 CONDUCT	umho		00618 NITRATE-N			01042 COPPER	18.5
00400 pH	frozen		00613 NITRITE-N			01045 IRON	
TEST	RESULT mg. liter		00608 AMMONIA-N			01055 MANGANESE	
00411 ph. ALKALINITY			00625 TKN			01034 CHROMIUM	
00410 T. ALKALINITY			00671 O-PO_4-P			01067 NICKEL	
00940 CHLORIDE						01092 ZINC	
00950 FLUORIDE						00927 MAGNESIUM	
00720 CYANIDE			00500 TOT. SOLIDS			00916 CALCIUM	
			70299 SUS. SOLIDS			01051 LEAD	1.7
00945 SULFATE			70300 DISS. SOLIDS			01027 CADMIUM	
38260 MBAS			00310 B.O.D.			01077 SILVER	
00340 C.O.D.						00930 SODIUM	
00681 T.O.C.			00619 FIELD NITRATE			00935 POTASSIUM	
			00941 FIELD cl^-			01007 BARIUM	
			00299 FIELD D.O.				
			00010 FIELD TEMP				
			00401 FIELD pH				
			00096 FIELD COND.	umho			

C 8.204-1

100199

John M. Flynn, P.E.
Commissioner

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1324 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date Dec. 9, 1976

Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Gentlemen:

On Nov. 8, 1976 samples of your industrial waste were taken from your flow into new industrial leaching pool. Upon analysis, the following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

1. pH - 4.0
2. Copper - 6.5 mg/l
3. Lead - 3.9 mg/l
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

1. pH - 6.5 - 8.5
2. Copper - 1 mg/l
3. Lead - 0.1 mg/l
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

You should be aware that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law. Please see that they are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert
Water Pollution Control Section
RG/rt

CC: TED SNYDER - NYSDEC

100200

Commissioner

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1324 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date Jan. 21, 1977

Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Gentlemen:

On Nov. 30, 1976 samples of your industrial waste were taken from your industrial leaching pool. Upon analysis, the following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

1. Copper - 18.5 mg/l
2. Lead - 1.7 mg/l
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

1. Copper - 1 mg/l
2. Lead - 0.1 mg/l
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

You should be aware that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law. Please see that they are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert
Water Pollution Control Section
RG/rt

CC: TED SNYDER - NYSDEC
CC: RICHARD J. GUILBERT, ESQ.

100201

James M. Ryan, P.E.
Commissioner

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1324 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date Jan. 21, 1977

Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Gentlemen:

On Nov. 30, 1976 samples of your industrial waste were taken from your flow into new industrial leaching pool. Upon analysis, the following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

1. Copper - 3.4 mg/l	6.
2. Lead - 0.2 mg/l	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

1. Copper - 1.0 mg/l	6.
2. Lead - 0.1 mg/l	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

You should be aware that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law. Please see that they are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert
Water Pollution Control Section
RG/rt

CC: TED SNYDER - NYSDEC
CC: RICHARD J. GUILBERT, ESQ.

Commissioner

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1324 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date Jan. 21, 1977

Computer Circuits, Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Gentlemen:

On Dec. 6, 1976 samples of your industrial waste were taken from your contents of leaching pool. Upon analysis, the following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

1. pH - 8.8	6.
2. Copper - 17.4 mg/l	7.
3. Lead - 1.0 mg/l	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

1. pH - 6.5 - 8.5	6.
2. Copper - 1.0 mg/l	7.
3. Lead - 0.1 mg/l	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

You should be aware that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law. Please see that they are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert
Water Pollution Control Section
RG/rt

CC: TED SNYDER - NYSDEC
CC: RICHARD J. GUILBERT, ESQ.

100203

Commissioner

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1324 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date Jan. 21, 1977

Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Gentlemen:

On Dec. 6, 1976 samples of your industrial waste were taken from your flow into new pool. Upon analysis, the following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

1.	Copper - 5.4 mg/l	6.	
2.	Lead - 3.6 mg/l	7.	
3.		8.	
4.		9.	
5.		10.	

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

1.	Copper - 1 mg/l	6.	
2.	Lead - 0.1 mg/l	7.	
3.		8.	
4.		9.	
5.		10.	

You should be aware that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law. Please see that they are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert
Water Pollution Control Section
RG/rt

CC: TED SNYDER - NYSDEC
CC: RICHARD J. GUILBERT, ESQ.

100204

Commissioner

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1324 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date Jan. 21, 1977

Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Gentlemen:

On Dec. 21, 1976 samples of your industrial waste were taken from your new industrial leaching pool. Upon analysis, the following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

1. Copper - 14.6 mg/l	6.
2. Lead - 0.4 mg/l	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

1. Copper - 1 mg/l	6.
2. Lead - 0.1 mg/l	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

You should be aware that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law. Please see that they are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert
Water Pollution Control Section
RG/rt

CC: TED SNYDER - NYSDEC
CC: RICHARD J. GUILBERT, ESQ.

100205

John M. Flynn, P.E.
Commissioner

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1324 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date Feb. 3, 1977

Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Gentlemen:

On Dec. 28, 1976 samples of your industrial waste were taken from your industrial leaching pool. Upon analysis, the following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

1. Copper - 490 mg/l	6.
2. Lead - 15 mg/l	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

1. Copper - 1.0 mg/l	6.
2. Lead - 0.1 mg/l	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

You should be aware that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law. Please see that they are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert
Water Pollution Control Section
RG/rt

CC: TED SNYDER - NYSDEC
CC: RICHARD J. GUILBERT, ESQ.

100206

Commissioner

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1324 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date Feb. 3, 1977

Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Gentlemen:

On Jan. 3, 1977 samples of your industrial waste were taken from your industrial leaching pool. Upon analysis, the following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

1. pH - 8.7
2. Copper - 17 mg/l
3. Nickel - 5.7 mg/l
4. Lead - 0.7 mg/l
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

1. pH - 6.5 - 8.5
2. Copper - 1.0 mg/l
3. Nickel - 2.0 mg/l
4. Lead - 0.1 mg/l
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

You should be aware that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law. Please see that they are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert
Water Pollution Control Section
RG/rt

CC: TED SNYDER - NYSDEC
CC: RICHARD J. GUILBERT, ESQ.

Commissioner

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1324 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622.

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date March 2, 1977

Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Gentlemen:

On Jan. 31, 1977 samples of your industrial waste were taken from your new industrial pool s/s of building . Upon analysis, the following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

1. pH - 3.1
2. Copper - 51 mg/l
3. Lead - 1.4 mg/l
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

1. pH - 6.5 - 8.5
2. Copper - 1.0 mg/l
3. Lead - 0.1 mg/l
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

You should be aware that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law. Please see that they are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert
Water Pollution Control Section
RG/rt

CC: TED SNYDER - NYSDEC
CC: RICHARD GUILBERT, ESQ.
22 Tottenham Pl.
New Hyde Park, N.Y.

100208

) NO. 5?8

BY Elsner

NAME, NOT INITIALS

COL. 3/11/77

COL. 10^45 AM

LA... 3-77-89

TY... AMPLE IND.

DAT... REC'VD. 3/11

TIM... REC'VD. 11:20

DAT... COMPLETED 3/16 SG

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL LABORATORY
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, SEWAGE, INDUSTRIAL WASTE

OR FIRM Computer Circuits ...

RESS OR LOCATION 145 ... Bl... Hauppauge NY

OF COLLECTION One leaching pool on S/side of bldg

ARKS/INSTRUCTIONS Contents consists of flow going into pool.

TEST	RESULT		TEST	RESULT mg./liter		TEST	RESULT mg./liter
00095 CONDUCT	umho		00618 NITRATE-N		✓	01042 COPPER	80.
00400 pH	9.1		00613 NITRITE-N			01045 IRON	
TEST	RESULT mg./liter		00608 AMMONIA-N			01055 MANGANESE	
00411 ph. ALKALINITY			00625 TKN			01034 CHROMIUM	
00410 T. ALKALINITY			00671 $0\text{-}PO_4\text{-}P$			01067 NICKEL	
00940 CHLORIDE						01092 ZINC	
00950 FLUORIDE						00927 MAGNESIUM	
00720 CYANIDE			00500 TOT. SOLIDS			00916 CALCIUM	
			70299 SUS. SOLIDS		✓	01051 LEAD	5.6
00945 SULFATE			70300 DISS. SOLIDS			01027 CADMIUM	
38260 MBAS			00310 B.O.D.			01077 SILVER	
00340 C.O.D.						00930 SODIUM	
00681 T.O.C.			00619 FIELD NITRATE			00935 POTASSIUM	
			00941 FIELD cl⁻			01007 BARIUM	
			00299 FIELD D.O.				
			00010 FIELD TEMP				
			00401 FIELD pH				
			00096 FIELD COND.	umho			

?204-1

100209

FIELD NO. 547 LAB NO. 3-77-90

COL. BY GISNET TYPE SAMPLE IND.
NAME, NOT INITIALS

DATE COL. 3/11/77 DATE REC'VD. 3/11

TIME COL. 10 50 AM TIME REC'VD. 11:20 AM

DATE COMPLETED 3/16 SQ

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL LABORATORY
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, SEWAGE, INDUSTRIAL WASTE

NAME OR FIRM Computer Circuits Corp

ADDRESS OR LOCATION 145 Marcus Blvd. Hauppauge NY

POINT OF COLLECTION Ind leaching pool on S/side of Bldg

REMARKS/INSTRUCTIONS Contents of pool (R)

TEST	RESULT	TEST	RESULT mg./liter	TEST	RESU
00095 CONDUCT	umho	00618 NITRATE-N		01042 COPPER	165
00400 pH	4.2	00613 NITRITE-N		01045 IRON	
TEST	RESULT m.g./liter	00608 AMMONIA-N		01055 MANGANESE	
00411 ph. ALKALINITY		00625 TKN		01034 CHROMIUM	
00410 T. ALKALINITY		00671 0-PO_4-P		01067 NICKEL	
00940 CHLORIDE				01092 ZINC	
00950 FLUORIDE				00927 MAGNESIUM	
00720 CYANIDE		00500 TOT. SOLIDS		00916 CALCIUM	
		70299 SUS. SOLIDS		01051 LEAD	7.4
00945 SULFATE		70300 DISS. SOLIDS		01027 CADMIUM	
38260 MBAS		00310 B.O.D.		01077 SILVER	
00340 C.O.D.				00930 SODIUM	
00681 T.O.C.		00619 FIELD NITRATE		00935 POTASSIUM	
		00941 FIELD cl^-		01007 BARIUM	
		00299 FIELD D.O.			
		00010 FIELD TEMP			
		00401 FIELD pH			
		00096 FIELD COND.	umho		

DEC 8204-1

100210

Commissioner

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1324 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date March 18, 1977

Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Gentlemen:

On March 3, 1977 samples of your industrial waste were taken from your contents of industrial leaching pool. Upon analysis, the following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

1. pH - 3
2. Copper - 63 mg/l
3. Lead - 0.8 mg/l
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

1. pH - 6.5 - 8.5
2. Copper - 1.0 mg/l
3. Lead - 0.1 mg/l
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

You should be aware that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law. Please see that they are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert
Water Pollution Control Section
RG/rt

CC: TED SNYDER - NYSDEC
CC: RICHARD GUILBERT, ESQ.
22 Tottenham Pl
New Hyde Park, N.Y. 11040

100211

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1324 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date April 13, 1977

Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Gentlemen:

On March 28, 1977 samples of your industrial waste were taken from your flow into industrial leaching pool. Upon analysis, the following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

1.	pH - 5.7	6.	
2.	Copper - 100 mg/l	7.	
3.	Lead - 1.3 mg/l	8.	
4.		9.	
5.		10.	

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

1.	pH - 6.5 - 8.5	6.	
2.	Copper - 1 mg/l	7.	
3.	Lead - 0.1 mg/l	8.	
4.		9.	
5.		10.	

You should be aware that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law. Please see that they are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert
Water Pollution Control Section

CC: TED SNYDER - NYSDEC

RG/rt

100212

John M. Flynn, P.E.
Commissioner

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1324 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date April 21, 1977

Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Gentlemen:

On April 11, 1977 samples of your industrial waste were taken from your industrial leaching pool on s/s of bldg. Upon analysis, the following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

1. Copper - 21 mg/l
2. Lead - 2 mg/l
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

1. Copper - 1.0 mg/l
2. Lead - 0.1 mg/l
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

You should be aware that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law. Please see that they are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert
Water Pollution Control Section
RG/rt

CC: TED SNYDER - NYSDEC
CC: RICHARD GUILBERT, ESQ.
22 TOTTENHAM PL.
NEW HYDE PARK, N.Y.1104

100213

John M. Flynn, P.E.
Commissioner

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1324 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date April 28, 1977

Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

On April 11, 1977 samples of your industrial waste were taken from your leaching pool on North side of building. Upon analysis, the following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

1.	C.O.D. - 690 mg/l	6.	
2.	Iron - 1.1 mg/l	7.	
3.	Lead - 0.6 mg/l	8.	
4.	Silver - 0.62 mg/l	9.	
5.		10.	

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

1.	C.O.D. - 150 mg/l	6.	
2.	Iron - 0.6 mg/l	7.	
3.	Lead - 0.1 mg/l	8.	
4.	Silver - 0.1 mg/l	9.	
5.		10.	

You should be aware that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law. Please see that they are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert

Roy Gilbert
Water Pollution Control Section
RG/rt

CC: TED SNYDER - NYSDEC
CC: RICHARD GUILBERT, ESQ.
22 Tottenham Pl.
New Hyde Park, N.Y. 11040

100214

John M. Flynn, P.E.
Commissioner

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1324 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date May 4, 1977

Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Gentlemen:

On April 25, 1977 samples of your industrial waste were taken from your industrial leaching pool on S/S of bldg. Upon analysis, the following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

1. pH - 6.1	6.
2. Copper - 54 mg/l	7.
3. Iron - 3.2 mg/l	8.
4. Lead - 3.2 mg/l	9.
5.	10.

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

1. pH - 6.5 - 8.5	6.
2. Copper - 1 mg/l	7.
3. Iron - 0.6 mg/l	8.
4. Lead - 0.1 mg/l	9.
5.	10.

You should be aware that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law. Please see that they are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert

Roy Gilbert
Water Pollution Control Section
RG/rt

CC: TED SNYDER - NYSDEC
CC: RICHARD GUILBERT, ESQ.

100215

Commissioner

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

1324 Motor Parkway Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date May 4, 1977

Computer Circuits Corp.
145 Marcus Blvd.
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Gentlemen:

On April 25, 1977 samples of your industrial waste were taken from your industrial leaching pool N/S building. Upon analysis, the following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

1.	C.O.D. - 372 mg/l	6.	
2.	Iron - 2.5 mg/l	7.	
3.	Zinc - 0.81 mg/l	8.	
4.	Lead - 1.4 mg/l	9.	
5.		10.	

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

1.	C.O.D. - 150 mg/l	6.	
2.	Iron - 0.6 mg/l	7.	
3.	Zinc - 0.6 mg/l	8.	
4.	Lead - 0.1 mg/l	9.	
5.		10.	

You should be aware that these unsatisfactory conditions constitute violations of the N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law. Please see that they are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert
Water Pollution Control Section
RG/rt

CC: TED SNYDER - NYSDEC
CC: RICHARD GUILBERT, ESQ.
22 Tottenham Pl.
New Hyde Park, N.Y. 11040

100216

Appendix C

47-15-11(2/80)

HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL SITES REPORT
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Code: 2a

Site Code: 152034

Name of Site: Computer Circuits Corporation Region: 1

County: Suffolk Town/City Hauppauge

Street Address 145 Marcus Boulevard

Status of Site Narrative: ComputerCircuits Corporation manufactured circuit boards. This manufacturing process included discharging wastewater to underground leaching pools. On the order of 2 million gallons were discharged. This water often contained concentrations of heavy metals that exceeded the limits established by the SPDES permit. Various remedial actions requested by the Suffolk County Dept. of Health Services (SCDHS) and Consent Orders developed by the NYSDEC were unsuccessful in bringing Computer Circuits Corp. into compliance. Computer Circuits Corp. ceased operations in 1977 apparently in response to an injunction filed by the NYSDEC. After Computer Circuits Corp. vacated 145 Marcus Boulevard, the site was cleaned-up (in cooperation with the owner) to the satisfaction of the Suffolk County Dept. of Environmental Control. Since 1977, a trade school (1977-1980), NAV-TEC (1980-1983) and TYMSHARE (1983-present) have occupied 145 Marcus Boulevard. NAV-TEC assembled electronic components. TYMSHARE is a tax form preparation company.

Type of Site: Open Dump ☐ Treatment Pond(s) ☐ Number of Ponds_____
Landfill ☐ Lagoon(s) ☐ Number of Lagoons_____
Structure ☒

Estimated Size 1.7 Acres

Hazardous Wastes Disposed? Confirmed ☒ Suspected ☐

*Type and Quantity of Hazardous Wastes:

TYPE	QUANTITY (Pounds, drums, tons, gallons)
Wastewater from circuit board manufacturing process was discharged to sub-surface leaching pools.	On the order of 2 million gallons were discharged during an 8 year period.

* Use additional sheets if more space is needed.

100218

Name of Current Owner of Site: MCS Realty Co.

Address of Current Owner of Site: 445 Broad Hollow Rd., Melville, NY 11746

Time Period Site Was Used for Hazardous Waste Disposal:

_____, 1969 To _____, 1977

Is site Active ☐ Inactive ☒
(Site is inactive if hazardous wastes were disposed of at this site and site was closed prior to August 25, 1979)

Types of Samples: Air ☐ Groundwater ☐ None ☒
Surface Water ☐ Soil ☐

Remedial Action: Proposed ☐ Under Design ☐
In Progress ☐ Completed ☐
Nature of Action:

Status of Legal Action: County State ☒ Federal ☐

Permits Issued: Federal ☐ Local Government ☐ SPDES ☐
Solid Waste ☐ Mined Land ☐ Wetlands ☐ Other ☐

Assessment of Environmental Problems:

Potential ground water contamination from wastewater discharged to leaching pools. This wastewater often contained excessive concentrations of heavy metals.

Assessment of Health Problems:

Ground water is the source of drinking water.

Persons Completing this Form:

Christopher J. Motta

Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Inc.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

New York State Department of Health

Date April 4, 1985

6/3/81
RPM:cl

100219