



UNITED STATES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION III

STATEMENT OF BASIS

**FORMER CORNING ASAHI VIDEO PRODUCTS
STATE COLLEGE PICTURE-TUBE PLANT**

3500 EAST COLLEGE AVENUE
STATE COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID NO. PAD 043891530

Prepared by
Office of Remediation
Land and Chemicals Division
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List of Acronyms

AR	Administrative Record
COC	Constituent of Concern
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FDRTC	Final Decision Response to Comments
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MSC	Medium Specific Concentration
PADEP	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
RAO	Remedial Action Objective
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RSL	Regional Screening Level
SB	Statement of Basis

Section 1: Introduction

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has prepared this Statement of Basis (SB) to solicit public comment on its proposed remedy for the former Corning Asahi Video Products Co. Plant located in State College, Pennsylvania (hereinafter referred to as the Facility or Site). EPA's proposed remedy for the Facility consists of compliance with and maintenance of land-use restrictions to be implemented through institutional controls. This SB highlights key information relied upon by EPA in proposing its remedy for the Facility.

The Facility is subject to EPA's Corrective Action Program under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984, 42 U.S.C. §§ 6901 et seq. (Corrective Action Program). The Corrective Action Program is designed to ensure that certain facilities subject to RCRA have investigated and cleaned up any releases of hazardous waste and hazardous constituents that have occurred at their property. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (Commonwealth) is not authorized for the Corrective Action Program under Section 3006 of RCRA. Therefore, EPA retains primary authority in the Commonwealth for the Corrective Action Program.

EPA is providing a thirty (30) day public comment period on this SB. EPA may modify its proposed remedy based on comments received during this period. EPA will announce its selection of a final remedy for the Facility in a Final Decision and Response to Comments (Final Decision) after the public comment period has ended.

Information on the Corrective Action program as well as a fact sheet for the Facility can be found by navigating <http://www.epa.gov/reg3wcmd/correctiveaction.htm>. The Administrative Record (AR) for the Facility contains all documents, including data and quality assurance information, on which EPA's proposed remedy is based. See Section 8, Public Participation, below, for information on how you may review the AR.

Section 2: Facility Background

2.1 Introduction

The Facility is located on Route 26 in State College, PA and encompasses approximately 98 acres. The Facility operated as Corning Glass Works from 1966 until 1989, when Corning and ASAHI Glass Corporation of Japan formed a joint venture. The plant closed in 2003.

Originally, the facility made glass from raw materials such as lead, silica, strontium, limestone, potassium nitrate and feldspar. The raw materials were combined and melted in a furnace to produce glass, then poured into molds to produce panels and funnels. Hazardous wastes generated were furnace slag, off spec batch dust and dust in electrostatic precipitators. These wastes were sent off-site for disposal. Additionally, waste abrasives, glass fines and

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chromium contaminated rinsewater were treated in the on-site wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) and the sludge generated was sent off-site for disposal. The effluent was released to an outfall under an NPDES permit.

After shut-down, the Facility sold its assets and completed facility-wide investigation and clean-up activities under Pennsylvania's Act 2 Program and an industrial cleaning project to facilitate property transfer. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) approved Corning's Act 2 Final Report on January 8, 2007.

The Site is currently owned by Dale Summit Acquisitions, L.P., and has been re-named Summit Park. The Site property is being used for light industry, warehousing and office space.

Section 3: Summary of Environmental Investigations

3.1 Environmental Investigations and Remediation

For all environmental investigations conducted at the Facility, groundwater concentrations were screened against federal Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) promulgated pursuant to Section 42 U.S.C. §§ 300f et seq. of the Safe Drinking Water Act and codified at 40 CFR Part 141, or if there was no MCL, EPA Region III Screening Levels (RSL) for tap water for chemicals. Soil concentrations were screened against EPA RSLs for residential soil and industrial soil. EPA also has RSLs to protect groundwater and soil concentrations were also screened against these RSLs.

Soil (surface and subsurface)

Under the Act 2 Program, Site characterization sampling identified 14 sub-areas within the former manufacturing areas that were found to have soil lead, arsenic, barium and/or strontium concentrations exceeding PADEP's Act 2 Non-Residential Media Specific Concentrations (MSCs). MSC values for these constituents are equivalent to EPA's industrial RSLs. Several other sub-areas were each characterized for contaminants of concern (COCs), including metals, PCBs, PAHs and BTEX, and determined to meet RSLs for those COCs.

In 2004, Corning excavated and disposed of contaminated soils in the Hot End, the cullet storage areas, railroad related areas (Current Active Loop, North Loop, Railroad Staging Area), in the former Roll-off Container Area, and in two stormwater management areas (East Detention Basin and East Ditch). Systematic random soil attainment samples were collected, based on the volume of soil excavated. Where attainment sampling indicated that RSLs were not attained, additional soil was excavated and additional attainment samples were collected. Corning repeated this process until attainment was demonstrated within each soil area. Corning excavated down to depths between 1 and 2.5 feet as attainment sampling showed contamination did not extend to greater depths. In all, 4,976 tons of contaminated soil were excavated and disposed of off-site.

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Section 3: Summary of Environmental Investigations (continued)

All excavated soil areas attained the residential RSLs for the COCs, lead and barium, and attained the non-residential RSLs for the COC, arsenic. Strontium was identified in soils in 14 sub-areas. Soils containing strontium in concentrations above that contaminant's RSL for direct contact were excavated and disposed off-site. While some shallow soil samples of 3 to 6 inches deep exceeded EPA's soil to groundwater screening level of 420mg/kg, (highest 866 mg/kg) for strontium, none of the post-excavation deeper samples of 1 to 2.5 feet exceed that standard.

Groundwater

A groundwater investigation, comprised of the installation of three monitoring wells and use of a fourth existing well, evaluated groundwater for two rounds of sampling, taken approximately 10 months apart in 2004 and 2005. Results indicate that all constituents are below MCLs and Pennsylvania's Medium Specific Concentrations (MSCs). Levels of chloride, manganese, iron and aluminum slightly exceeded their respective Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs), however these are aesthetic standards (taste and odor), not health standards. Strontium was found at 23,000 ug/l which is above EPA's RSL for tap water standard of 12,000ug/l at one well which is not near the now-removed source area. This well is artesian, in a different geologic formation than the other wells and is representative of the deeper carbonate bedrock aquifer. Strontium is a common element in carbonate rocks and is relatively immobile. The strontium found in Site soils was surficial, and not found below 2.5 feet deep. Therefore, EPA has determined that the strontium found in the well is considered to be naturally occurring and not related to Site activities.

Surface Water and Sediment

In the early 1990s Corning began negotiations with PADEP and the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (PA F&BC) to investigate the presence and extent of lead impacted sediments within a drainage channel (which is an NPDES outfall) to Logan Branch as well as the area along Logan Branch to the Pleasant Gap Hatchery. On March 22, 1995 and August 12, 2004 Corning entered into Consent Order and Agreements (COAs) with PADEP to address sediment contamination. In 1995, Corning installed two sediment collection structures for long-term monitoring and removal. The cleanup standard for lead at the Pleasant Gap Basin was 115 mg/kg. The cleanup standard for lead at the Cullen Basin was 200 mg/kg. Corning was required to clean out both of the basins when significant sediment accumulation was measured. As the Facility is not actively using lead-contaminated materials and Site soils above health-based levels for lead have been excavated, lead-contaminated sediments are not expected to accumulate in the collection basins. On February 19, 2008, PADEP determined that all obligations under the COAs had been met and the COAs were terminated.

A 1994 investigation concluded that based on fish tissue, sediment toxicity, and water leachate sampling, sediment quality in the lower portion of the channel had not significantly affected the water quality or fish in Logan Branch.

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Section 3: Summary of Environmental Investigations (continued)

Brick and Block Landfill

Prior to April 1990, the Facility used an on-site landfill to dispose of non-hazardous waste panel glass. In April 1990, Corning closed the landfill under oversight of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, which subsequently changed its name to PADEP. The permitted, closed construction and demolition (non-hazardous) landfill at the Facility is located on approximately 4.3 acres at the eastern end of the Site. The landfill was closed in two stages. During November 1987, PADEP approved the closure of a portion of the landfill used to dispose excavation materials for a plant expansion. The remainder of the landfill was closed in 1990 in accordance with a PADEP- approved Closure Plan. PADEP inspected the closed landfill and approved the closure in a letter dated July 16, 1990. No Post-closure requirements were specified in the Closure Plan, however Corning and PADEP inspected the landfill during the post closure care period. On April 26, 2005, a final inspection of the landfill was conducted by PADEP. On May 16, 2006, PADEP provided a letter of Final Closure Certification, stating that no further remedial action or other activity is necessary, provided compliance with the land-use plan submitted by Corning on July 21, 2005. This land-use plan proposes the area of the landfill be used only for non-invasive open area or athletic play fields. Only shallow root vegetation may be used, in order to keep the integrity of the soil cover and underlying material. Routine maintenance of, and repairs to, the landfill cover soils or vegetation must be conducted in accordance with the PADEP- approved post-closure land use plan, attached hereto as Attachment.

3.2 Environmental Indicators

Under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), EPA has set national goals to address RCRA corrective action facilities. Under GPRA, EPA evaluates two key environmental clean-up indicators for each facility: (1) Current Human Exposures Under Control, and (2) Migration of Contaminated Groundwater Under Control. The Facility met both of these indicators on April 22, 2013.

Section 4: Corrective Action Objectives

EPA's Corrective Action Objectives for the specific environmental media at the Facility are the following:

1. Soils

EPA has determined that EPA's RSLs for industrial use are protective of human health and the environment provided that the Facility is not used for residential purposes. There is no contaminant in Facility soils in concentrations above its industrial RSL. Therefore, EPA's Corrective Action Objective for Facility soils is to control exposure to the hazardous constituents remaining in soils.

2. Groundwater

EPA has determined that EPA's drinking water standard, otherwise known as MCLs, or the relevant tap water standards are protective of human health and the environment. The groundwater beneath the Facility meets these standards.

Section 5: Proposed Remedy

1. Soils

Because some contaminants remain in Facility soils at levels which exceed residential use, EPA's proposed decision requires the compliance with, and maintenance of, the following use restrictions:

1. Areas shall be restricted to commercial and/or industrial purposes and shall not be used for residential purposes, excepted as noted in 1.2, below, unless it is demonstrated to EPA that such use will not pose a threat to human health or the environment or adversely affect or interfere with the selected remedy and the Facility provides prior written approval from EPA for such use.
2. The Brick and Block Landfill shall be restricted to non-invasive open area or athletic play fields uses, unless it is demonstrated to EPA that such use will not pose a threat to human health or the environment or adversely affect or interfere with the selected remedy and the Facility provides prior written approval from EPA for such use.
3. At the Brick and Block Landfill, only shallow root vegetation will be used, in order to keep the integrity of the soil cover and underlying material.

In addition, the Facility shall provide EPA with a coordinate survey as well as a metes and bounds survey, of the Facility boundaries and the Brick and Block Landfill boundaries. Mapping the extent of the land use restrictions will allow for presentation in a publicly accessible mapping program such as Google Earth or Google Maps.

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Section 5: Proposed Remedy (continued)

2. Groundwater

There is no contaminant that exceeds its applicable MCL in Facility groundwater. Strontium was the only contaminant detected at concentrations above its tap water RSL. The elevated strontium levels were only seen in one monitoring well. For the reasons stated in Section 3.1, above, EPA has determined that the strontium found in that well is naturally occurring and not related to Site activities. Given that strontium is not a Facility-related COC, EPA has determined that the Corrective Action Object for groundwater has been met.

Section 6: Evaluation of Proposed Remedy

This section provides a description of the criteria EPA used to evaluate the proposed remedy consistent with EPA guidance. The criteria are applied in two phases. In the first phase, EPA evaluates three decision threshold criteria as general goals. In the second phase, for those remedies which meet the threshold criteria, EPA then evaluates seven balancing criteria.

Threshold Criteria	Evaluation
1) Protect human health and the environment	<p>EPA's proposed remedy for the Facility protects human health and the environment by eliminating, reducing, or controlling potential unacceptable risk through the implementation and maintenance of use restrictions. Under EPA's proposed remedy, there would be no risk associated with the soil as long as the Facility property use remains industrial. Soil sampling showed no exceedances of direct contact industrial screening levels and only slight exceedances of soil to groundwater screening levels for strontium. Therefore, EPA is proposing to restrict land use to commercial or industrial purposes at the Facility.</p>
2) Achieve media cleanup objectives	<p>EPA's proposed remedy meets the media cleanup objectives. The cleanup objective for soils is to contain the hazardous constituents that remain in place and control exposure to those wastes in an industrial land use scenario. The proposed remedy meets this objective through the implementation and maintenance of land use restrictions.</p> <p>The cleanup objective for groundwater is to attain drinking water standards, otherwise known as MCLs, or the relevant tap water standards. There are no contaminants in groundwater above their MCLs or tap water RSLs except for strontium which EPA has determined is naturally occurring.</p>
3) Remediating the Source of Releases	<p>In all proposed remedies, EPA seeks to eliminate or reduce further releases of hazardous wastes and hazardous constituents that may pose a threat to human health and the environment and the Facility met this objective.</p> <p>The source of contaminants have been removed from the soil at the Facility, thereby, eliminating, to the extent practicable, further releases of hazardous constituents from on-site soils.</p>

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Section 6: Evaluation of Proposed Remedy (continued)

Balancing Criteria	Evaluation
4) Long-term effectiveness	The Facility has been redeveloped into an industrial park which is expected to remain non-residential. Therefore, the proposed long term effectiveness of the remedy for the Facility will be maintained by the implementation of use restrictions.
5) Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume of the Hazardous Constituents	The reduction of toxicity, mobility and volume of hazardous constituents will continue by restricting land uses at the Facility.
6) Short-term effectiveness	EPA's proposed remedy does not involve any activities, such as construction or excavation that would pose short-term risks to workers, residents, and the environment. EPA anticipates that the land use restrictions will be fully implemented shortly after the issuance of the Final Decision and Response to Comments.
7) Implementability	EPA's proposed remedy is readily implementable. EPA proposes to implement the use restrictions through an enforceable mechanism such as an Environmental Covenant, permit or order.
8) Cost	EPA's proposed remedy is cost effective. The costs associated with this proposed remedy have already been incurred and the remaining costs are minimal.
9) Community Acceptance	EPA will evaluate community acceptance of the proposed remedy during the public comment period, and it will be described in the Final Decision and Response to Comments.
10) State/Support Agency Acceptance	PADEP has reviewed and concurred with the proposed remedy for the Facility.

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Section 7: Financial Assurance

EPA has evaluated whether financial assurance for corrective action is necessary to implement EPA's proposed remedy at the Facility. Given that EPA's proposed remedy does not require any further engineering actions to remediate soil, groundwater or indoor air contamination at this time and given that the costs of implementing institutional controls at the Facility will be minimal EPA is proposing that no financial assurance be required.

Section 8: Public Participation

Interested persons are invited to comment on EPA's proposed remedy. The public comment period will last thirty (30) calendar days from the date that notice is published in a local newspaper. Comments may be submitted by mail, fax, or electronic mail to Linda Matyskiela at the contact information listed below.

A public meeting will be held upon request. Requests for a public meeting should be submitted to Linda Matyskiela in writing at the contact information listed below. A meeting will not be scheduled unless one is requested.

The Administrative Record contains all the information considered by EPA for the proposed remedy at this Facility. The Administrative Record is available at the following location:

U.S. EPA Region III
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Contact: Ms. Linda Matyskiela (3LC30)
Phone: (215) 814-3420
Fax: (215) 814-3113
Email: Matyskiela.Linda@epa.gov

Attachments:

Attachment A: Index to Administrative Record
Figure 1: Map of Facility

Date: _____

8.27.15



John A. Armstead, Director
Land and Chemicals Division
US EPA, Region III

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Attachment A: Index to Administrative Record

Facility Closure Program, Act 2 Final Report and Industrial Cleaning Program Final Report, dated November 2006, submitted by N.A. Water systems on behalf of Corning Asahi Video Products Co.

Act 2 Technical Memo Summary, Corning Asahi Video Products Company, College Township, Centre County, dated January 9, 2007.

Termination of Consent Order and Agreements (COAs of March 22, 1995 and August 12, 2004), PADEP to Corning Asahi Video, dated February 19, 2008.

Final Environmental Indicator Inspection Report For Corning Asahi Video Products – State College Picture Tube Plant, dated December 2003, submitted by TetraTech, FW Inc. to EPA Region III

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Figure 1: Map of Facility

