**Site Name:** **Morse Industrial Corporation** **Site Code:** **755010**
Class Code: **4** Region: **7** County: **Tompkins** EPA Id: **NYD002228625**
Address: **NYS Route 96B / Ithaca, NY 14850**
Latitude: **42° 25' 53"** Longitude: **76° 29' 55"**
Site Type: **Structure** Estimated Size: **1 Acres**

Site Owner / Operator Information:
Current Owner(s) Name: **Emerson Power Transmission**
Current Owner(s) Address: **Route 96B / Ithaca, NY 14850**
Owner(s) during disposal: **Borg/Warner Corporation**
Operator(s) during disposal: **Borg Warner Corporation**
Stated Operator(s) Address: **200 South Michigan Avenue / Chicago, IL 60604**
Hazardous Waste Disposal Period: **From: unknown To: unknown**

**Site Description:**
The site is a large factory complex that manufactures power transmission products. The area of concern is a "fire water reservoir" that had been filled with sludge contaminated with trichloroethylene (TCE) and wastewater. The reservoir was cleaned out by CECOS, International, Inc. but has since been partially refilled by groundwater. Monitoring wells located downgradient of the reservoir have shown high levels of volatile organics (TCE at 180 ppm). Nearby homes are on public water, but vapors were considered a potential problem. A soil gas analysis survey conducted in 1987 detected contamination in many of the samples taken. In 1991, the NYSDOH conducted indoor air sampling at some of the surrounding residences. The air in some of the residences revealed levels of TCE that were above background. The Morse Industrial Corporation is now known as "Emerson Power Transmission". The Company signed a Consent Order (CO) requiring a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and a full remedial program in July of 1988. A final RI with a proposed Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) was submitted in 1990. The IRM consisted of a low volume pump & treat (P&T) system that was started in the spring of 1991. The CO for the IRM was signed in May of 1991. The fire water reservoir was lined with plastic after it was inspected, and is now back in service. The PRP ran a pilot test using a two phase groundwater extraction system. It is significantly more successful at removing contaminants. A final FS was submitted in August 1994. The Record of Decision (ROD) was signed on December 12, 1995, and called for continuing the two phase groundwater extraction system and removal of non-hazardous contaminated soils. The PRP completed the remedial design and started work in October 1995. All contaminated soils have been removed and disposed off-site. Construction work was completed in December of 1996. The remedy (operation of the two phase extraction system) is performing properly and is effective.

**Confirmed Hazardous Waste Disposal:** **Quantity:**
Trichloroethylene {(TCE) F001 waste} unknown

Analytical Data Available for: **Air Groundwater Surface Water Soil Sediment**
Applicable Standards Exceeded in: **Groundwater**
*Geotechnical Information:* Depth to
Soil/Rock Type: **Fill and till over interbedded shale and siltstone.** Groundwater: **Range: 5 to 10 feet.**

Legal Action: Type: **State Consent Order** Status: **Order Signed**
Remedial Action: **In Progress** Nature of action: **RI/FS + IRM-Groundwater pump & treat system.**

**Assessment of Environmental Problems:**
A plume of volatile organics emanating from a concrete tank (referred to as the fire water reservoir) is a threat to the surrounding environment. The low volume pump & treat system currently in use is helping to lower the groundwater contaminant levels.

**Assessment of Health Problems:**
Subsurface soils, fractured bedrock, and the associated groundwater on the site are contaminated with chlorinated organic solvents. A small area of site soils contaminated with cutting oils has been remediated. The site is fenced and there is some security guarding. The area is served by a public water supply. Twenty-three air samples from ten residences adjacent to the site were collected in 1991. The results of this indoor air sampling was evaluated and it was determined that the residents were not at risk from infiltration into their homes of solvent vapors traveling through subsurface soils and bedrock fractures. Contaminated groundwater on the site has been extracted and treated, thereby reducing the potential for the continued off-site migration of site contaminants in groundwater. Groundwater seeps exist near the site but they are not contaminated.