

GENERAL SITE INFORMATION, CHARACTERISTICS, AND STATUS

Project Name	<u>DZUS FASTENER (Lake Capri)</u>	ProjectID: 02-22
Last Updated:	04/26/02	
City:	West Islip, Long Island	
County:	Suffolk	
State:	NY	
Country:	USA	
Bodies of Water:	Willetts Creek; Lake Capri	
US EPA Region:	II	
Status (Active, Complete, or Monitoring Only):	Complete	
Date On NPL:	N/A	
ROD/ESD Date:	1997	
Operable Unit:	2	
Areas of Concern (length or acres):	Five and one-half acres of eight-acre Lake Capri, plus a small adjoining lagoon and approximately 1,500 feet of Willetts Creek.	
Other Characteristics of Water Body:	Willetts Creek is located about 600 feet east of the Dzus Fastener Company site, runs north to south, and drains into Lake Capri about 3,600 ft. below the site. Lake Capri is a man-made lake which drains into the tidal portion of Willetts Creek through a culvert located underneath Montauk Highway.	
Contaminants of Concern:	Primarily cadmium; also cyanide, chromium	
Source of Contamination:	Direct and contaminated groundwater discharges of electroplating and metal cleansing wastes from the Dzus Fastener Company site.	
Contaminated Area Physical Characteristics:	<p>A Remedial Investigation was performed at the site in two phases between May 1992 and April 1995. Additional sampling was conducted through 1995. Cadmium was detected in most of the Willetts Creek and Lake Capri sediment samples. Concentrations of cadmium in Willetts Creek sediments ranged from 0.82 to 79.8 ppm, with non-detect (ND) levels at six locations. In Lake Capri, cadmium was detected in surface sediments at all sampling locations, at concentrations ranging from 1.4 to 347 ppm. Cadmium concentrations in deeper sediments were consistently lower than in surface sediments, ranging from ND to 79 ppm. Due to sampling variability, the deeper sediment samples were not taken from a consistent depth; ranging from 3"-6" to 12"-24". Lead was detected in 6 samples from both Willetts Creek and Lake Capri at levels that exceed the sediment quality guideline. At all six locations, the sediment guideline for cadmium was also exceeded.</p> <p>Additionally, cadmium was detected in surface water at two locations in Willetts Creek and at one location in Lake Capri. The highest cadmium concentration in Willetts Creek was 37.7 ppb, which is significantly higher than the NYSDEC's surface water standard of 0.7 ppb. Cyanide was also detected at one location at a concentration of 15 ppb. The surface water standard for cyanide is 5.2 ppb. The location of these detections closely matches the current extent of a groundwater contaminant plume, indicating that contaminated groundwater is discharging to this portion of Willetts Creek. Cadmium was detected in one of ten surface water samples from Lake Capri at a concentration of 3.8 ppb.</p> <p>Also, carp were the most contaminated fish species with cadmium at concentrations up to 1.9 ppm in the fillet samples. In crab and clam samples, cadmium was detected at a greater frequency in the specimens collected from Willetts Creek than in those of a control group collected in Carlls River. In the Willetts Creek crab specimens, cadmium was found more</p>	

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frequently and in higher concentrations in the hepatopancreas (liver/pancreas) than in the muscle tissue.

Type of Regulatory Action: NYS Inactive Hazardous Waste Site. State-Lead.

Overall Status Summary: The site consists of Lake Capri, a private eight-acre man-made fresh-water lake that was created by damming Willetts Creek where it crosses Montauk Highway in West Islip, Long Island, NY, a small adjoining lagoon, and 1,500 ft. of Willetts Creek. The upper (northern) portion of the creek drains into Lake Capri to the south, which then drains into the tidal portion of Willetts Creek to the south of Montauk Highway and then eventually into the Southern Long Island Intercoastal Waterway. Lake Capri became silted-in over time and dredging to regain the lake's original water depth was proposed. Investigations performed as part of this proposed dredging identified the lake sediments as contaminated. Follow-up investigations of Lake Capri and Willetts Creek found both to be contaminated, primarily with cadmium, chromium, and cyanide. Levels were found to exceed NYS Standards, Criteria, and Guidance Values (SCGs) for sediment, surface water, and biota. The source of the contamination was determined to be the Dzus Fastener Company site that is located about 3,600 feet north of the lake and about 600 feet west of Willetts Creek. The site is on New York State's list of Inactive Hazardous Waste sites. Contamination historically entered Willetts Creek as a result of direct discharges from the now defunct manufacturing facility and surface and groundwater discharges from the site. The site was remediated as an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) in 1991 and again under a source control ROD in 1995-96. The IRM resulted in removal and offsite disposal of 1,960 cy of soil from a contaminated leach field. The 1995-96 action consisted of in situ stabilization/solidification of cadmium-contaminated soils. Reportedly, contaminated groundwater continues to discharge to Willetts Creek from the direction of the site.

In June 1997, NYSDEC completed a Supplementary FS to address cadmium contamination in Lake Capri and Willetts Creek. The RI portion of the study included collection of sediment, surface water, groundwater, and biota samples from both Lake Capri and Willetts Creek to determine the extent and levels of contaminant concentrations in each. NYS SCGs exist for sediment, surface water, and groundwater. Cadmium was the predominant contaminant found in each media. NYS SCGs for cadmium in sediment are established at two levels: the Lowest Effect Level (LEL) of 0.6 ppm and the Severe Effect Level (SEL) of 9.0 ppm. Sediment sample results exhibited cadmium levels at ND to 79.8 ppm and 1.4 to 347 ppm in Willetts Creek and Lake Capri, respectively (23 of 39 samples were above the SEL). Cadmium concentrations in deeper lake sediments were consistently lower than concentrations in co-located surface sediments. Cadmium was also detected in surface water (9 of 22 samples above the SCG of 0.7 ppb) and in biota.

Based on these results, a remedy was implemented in 1999 to remove about 19,000 cy of sediment from Lake Capri and the adjoining lagoon, and a small amount of sediment from about 1,500 ft. of the upper portion of Willetts Creek. The total value of the removal contract was \$5.78 million. From July 29 through August 4, about 288 cy of sediment were removed from Willetts Creek using dry excavation. Additionally, water in the adjoining lagoon was pumped to Lake Capri and sediment was removed first by dry excavation (beginning July 20), then, following reintroduction of water to the lagoon, by hydraulic pumping of sediment from a localized area to Lake Capri (completed September 20).

Dredging of Lake Capri was implemented in two phases: the first phase targeted the removal of highly contaminated silty sediments and was implemented from August to October 1999; the second phase targeted a final excavation grade by removal of the less contaminated sand and gravel and any remaining soft sediment from Phase I dredging, and was implemented from October to December 1999. Prior to dredging, Rotenone was applied to the lake to eradicate all

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fish (about 5,800 pounds of fish carcasses were removed). A total of approximately 17,100 cy of sediment was removed. An eight-inch Ellicott Model SP 920 Mudcat horizontal auger dredge was used for most of the sediment removal. Dredging was performed on a 100-foot grid pattern to control dredge operation and for collection of verification samples. Additionally, lake draw-down and dry excavation were used to remove nearshore sediment inaccessible to the floating dredge. Slurry from the dredge was pumped to a slurry processing system located in a nearby high school parking lot. The processing system included shakers, hydrocyclones discharging to compartmentalized roll-off containers, polymer addition, and four plate and frame presses. Water from the presses was treated for metals prior to discharge to a settling basin and then to Lake Capri. Following dredging, verification samples (ponar grab) were collected in the center of 100 foot by 100 foot grids to determine if the sediment target level of 1 ppm cadmium was achieved. Reportedly, all but two of the final verification samples were below 1 ppm cadmium and all were below 3 ppm. Verification samples were required to be collected a minimum of four hours following dredging of the area to be sampled. Individual cells were dredged as many as three times in an attempt to reach the target level. Debris (e.g., shopping carts, other manmade objects) significantly hampered dredging. Additionally, the dredge was reportedly operated (moved) too quickly and the first pass was too deep, resulting in significant windrowing of sediment that required multiple dredge passes to remove.

Dredged sediment was originally to be landfilled as non-hazardous waste as a result of passing TCLP tests. The contractor requested that the contractor be allowed to attempt beneficial reuse of the removed sediment. NYSDEC eventually agreed to allow the material to be used for structural fill if first solidified. This became the selected disposal option. The sediments were moved offsite to a facility owned by the contractor, solidified, and used as structural fill at a new landfill under construction in Babylon, NY.

The final project contract cost was \$5.9 million. Considerable cost overage for dredging resulted from slower than anticipated dredging as a result of the extensive debris encountered. Poor characterization of the lake bottom prior to the start of dredging resulted in failure to identify much of the debris for removal prior to the start of dredging. Additionally, the dredge was not equipped with a coarse screen over the inlet of the dredge-head suction line, resulting in routine plugging of the line. The overall project cost increase does not reflect this increase in dredging costs due to offsets in other project costs.

The lake was restocked shortly after dredging was completed. Fish sampling to determine post-remedial cadmium levels will begin in 2003.

Remedial Action Planned: ☒

Risk Assessment: ☒

Remedial Action Implemented: ☒

Status of Dredging ☐

PRPs: ☒

Contacts: ☒

References: ☒

Modeling: ☐

Fishing Advisory: ☒

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<i>Last Updated:</i>	04/26/02	
<i>Key Conditions:</i>	dredge spoil reuse/fill; dredging; fish harvesting; particle separation/soil washing; post monitoring; property access issues; solidification/stabilization; water handling limitations	

REMEDIAL ACTION PLANNED

Project Name	<u>DZUS FASTENER (Lake Capri)</u>	ProjectID: 02-22
Last Updated:	01/15/02	
Target Sediment Cleanup Standards (TSCS):	1 ppm cadmium	
How TSCS Established:	NYS Fish and Wildlife Division – Regulations for Migratory Waterfowl	
Target Bank and Floodplain Cleanup Levels (if applicable):		
Other Target:		
Environmental Sample Data References:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sediment: A-664• Water: A-664• Fish: A-664	
Estimated Target Volume:	12,000 cy from Lake Capri and 100 cy from Willetts Creek. Later revised to 17,000 cy prior to the start of dredging.	
Planned Disposal Method:	Offsite to either Model City, NY or a landfill near Philadelphia, PA.	
Estimated Calendar Time to Implement Remedy:		
Estimated Time to Implement Remedy:		
Estimated Cost to Implement Remedy:	\$5.153 million	
Stated Remedial Action Objectives (and Source):	Source: ROD for OU-2, Reference A-664: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce cadmium concentrations in sediments to levels that are protective of public health and the environment.• Eliminate the potential for direct human or animal contact with contaminated sediments.	
Measures of Success to be Used:	Reduction of cadmium levels in fish.	
Planned Monitoring and Restoration:	Restock lake following dredging and perform long-term monitoring of fish.	
Agency Position on Sediment Removal (and Source):	Source: ROD for OU-2, Reference A-664: <p>“Dredging and off-site disposal of cadmium-contaminated sediments provides the greatest degree of environmental protection and compliance with SCGs.”</p> Source: ROD for OU-2 and Responsiveness Summary, Reference A-664: <p>“It is difficult to predict the overall effectiveness of dredging in terms of the percentage of contaminants removed. The performance of hydraulic dredge equipment is affected by the composition of the sediment, particularly the presence of cobbles, boulders, and debris. Based</p>	

REMEDIAL ACTION PLANNED

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on the limited samples collected to date, it appears that the sediment does not contain a significant amount of this large material, and the DEC believes that the dredge performance will be excellent.”

“During dredging activities, the DEC will minimize the transport of both suspended and dissolved contaminants from the work area. Silt curtains will be used in both the immediate area of dredging, and also at the lake outlet into lower Willetts Creek. Past dredging experience in slow flowing rivers and lakes indicates that silt curtains are very effective in controlling contaminant migration. During construction, the DEC will establish action levels for suspended solids (turbidity) and dissolved cadmium levels in both the work zone and at the lake outlet. Water quality in these locations will be monitored, and any exceedance of the action levels will cause work to be suspended and modified as necessary to achieve compliance.”

“It is difficult to predict the overall effectiveness of dredging in terms of the percentage of contaminants removed. The performance of hydraulic dredge equipment is affected by the composition of the sediment, particularly the presence of cobbles, boulders, and debris. Based on the limited sampling conducted to date, it appears that the sediment does not contain a significant amount of this large material, and the DEC believes that the dredge performance will be excellent. Subsurface debris such as logs, stumps, tires, concrete blocks, etc. will be identified and located by a surface reconnaissance and, if necessary, a diver survey. These will be removed mechanically as one of the first stages of construction.”

RISK ASSESSMENT

<i>Project Name</i>	<i>DZUS FASTENER (Lake Capri)</i>	<i>ProjectID:</i> 02-22
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RA Type: Baseline Human Health & Ecological; Public Health

RA Status: Complete

RA Objectives: Develop baseline risks

***Company
Performing RA:***

RA Reference Report: ROD for OU-2, Reference A-664

***RA Summary and
Conclusions:*** The following information is summarized or quoted from the ROD for OU-2 (Reference A-664):

A baseline human health evaluation and risk assessment was conducted using the following potential human exposure pathways and associated contaminants:

- Ingestion of chemicals in residential soils by adults (Cd, Cr)
- Ingestion of chemicals in residential soils by children (Cd, Cr)
- Ingestion of surface water in Willetts Creek (Cd, Zn, CN)
- Ingestion of chemicals in sediments in Willetts Creek (Cd, Zn, Ni)
- Dermal contact with chemicals in Willetts Creek (CN)
- Dermal contact with chemicals in the sediment of Lake Capri (Cd, Cr)

Noncarcinogenic effects associated with off-site exposure to adults was assumed through the ingestion of contaminated soils from yards along Willetts Creek and Lake Capri and exposure to children was assumed through the ingestion of surface water and sediments in Willetts Creek, dermal contact with contaminants in surface water while wading in Willetts Creek and Lake Capri, and ingestion of chemicals in residential soils.

“The total noncancer risk to adults, including the fish ingestion pathway, is 0.38. The corresponding risk to children is 0.71. The largest contribution to these risks is from the ingestion of cadmium in fish, totaling 0.37 and 0.62 for adults and children, respectively.” These results indicate that it is unlikely that the exposure pathways evaluated will result in adverse human health effects at the concentrations currently identified.

Cancer risks were calculated using standard exposure estimates for site-specific levels of the contaminants of concern and the NYS DOH health risk goal of one additional cancer in one million (1×10^{-6}).

In the evaluation of onsite contamination, cancer risks were estimated to be 3.7×10^{-7} and 1.3×10^{-8} , respectively, based on the inhalation of airborne cadmium in soils by onsite workers and children trespassing on the site. “Because onsite contamination has now been remediated, offsite contaminant levels are much lower than those onsite, and inhalation of contaminated sediments is an unlikely exposure pathway, airborne exposure to cadmium was not evaluated for Operable Unit 2.”

Additionally, no evidence currently exists that cadmium and cyanide are carcinogenic by the ingestion pathway. “Therefore, oral exposures to these contaminants are not expected to pose an increased risk of cancer to human populations. Dermal exposures to cyanide are also not expected to result in carcinogenic effects for children wading in Willetts Creek.”

Cadmium was detected in the sediments of Willetts Creek and Lake Capri at concentrations above those known to cause toxic effects to benthic organisms living on or in the sediments making it likely that benthic species richness and diversity are reduced, and that the lake is inhabited by a few tolerant species

RISK ASSESSMENT

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at low population levels.

“Cadmium is entering the food chain as demonstrated by detections of this contaminant in fish specimens collected from Lake Capri. It is also likely that birds and mammals which consume plants and/or invertebrates from the lake are at risk from the uptake of cadmium . . .” Impacts to fish at the detected cadmium concentrations include mortality, retarded growth, and impaired reproduction. Migratory waterfowl in turn may be at risk of kidney damage, infertility, and reduced egg production and may also bioaccumulate cadmium in their tissues, posing a route of exposure to humans who hunt and consume them.

REMEDIAL ACTION IMPLEMENTED

Project Name:	<u>DZUS FASTENER (Lake Capri)</u>	ProjectID: 02-22
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Physical Target:	Depth target in sediment from 1 to 2.5 feet based on 1 ppm cadmium	
Goals:	Remove all sediment containing >1 ppm cadmium and ultimately reduce cadmium levels in fish.	
Primary Contractor:	Blue Water Environmental, Farmingdale, NY	
Other Contractors:	Mobile Dredging & Pumping Company, Chester, PA	
Generic Remediation Method:	Hydraulic dredging (Lake Capri); dry excavation (Lake Capri and Willetts Creek)	
Equipment:	Eight-inch Ellicott Model SP 920 Mudcat horizontal auger dredge guided by a real-time GPS positioning system (reported dredge tolerance of ± 3 inches) and equipped with a flow and density meter, echo-sounder, and computerized links to allow operator control of position and dredge rate; low ground pressure excavator for nearshore areas. The lake was divided into three work areas separated by silt curtains. A double silt curtain barrier was also placed at the spillway. A single 100 hp booster pump was used.	
Material Handling:	<p>The hydraulic dredge was operated at two flow rates: 1,200 gpm during Phase I, silt removal (highly contaminated), and 1,800 gpm during Phase II, sand and gravel removal (contaminated with intermingled contaminated silt). Dredging of Phase I was performed as a succession of dredge cuts with little overlap; Phase II dredging was performed moving the dredge head at a slower rate than for Phase I and using a three-foot overlap for each successive pass. Sediment slurry, varying between 4% and 20% solids, was pumped via a 1,700 foot, 8-inch HDPE pipeline to a slurry processing system located in a nearby school parking lot.</p> <p>The processing system was designed to handle 2,000 gpm and comprised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Initially a double shaker screen (#4 and #20 sieve) to remove large objects/debris.Three LAX hydroclones operated in series to remove fine sands. This did not work well during silty sediment removal (Phase I) due to slugs of sand and gravel being entrained in the slurry; early in Phase I the system was reconfigured to allow the hydroclones to discharge to one end of a rolloff. The rolloff was divided into two equal sections using a vertical silt curtain that assisted in further separating sand and gravel from the remaining slurry. This required that the upstream end of the rolloff be periodically emptied of sand and gravel.Polymer addition (perlite) to promote flocculation.A dewatering system. The slurry was pumped from the rolloff to four plate and frame presses (operating at 150 psi). The presses were operated in parallel. Design capacity was 120 cy per day of dewatered sediment at an average 45% solids.	
Volume Removed:	About 17,100 cy total from both Lake Capri and Willetts Creek. Pre-dredge and post-dredge excavation hydrographic surveys were used to determine the final dredged volume.	
Calendar Time:	mid-June to mid-December 1999 (total project)	
Time To Implement:	7 months	
Total Cost:	\$5.9 million (\$345 per cy). Increases in project costs were nearly entirely attributable to unanticipated high levels of debris encountered during hydraulic dredging, which slowed the work.	
Dredging Cost:		

REMEDIAL ACTION IMPLEMENTED

Project Name: DZUS FASTENER (Lake Capri)

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Disposal of Sediment: Sediment was to be landfilled as non-hazardous waste as a result of passing TCLP tests. Blue Water Environmental requested that they be allowed to attempt beneficial reuse of the removed sediment. NYSDEC eventually agreed to allow the material to be used for structural fill if first treated by solidification. This became the selected disposal option. Prior to offsite removal, sediment samples were collected on a per load basis (about 40 cy per load) for total and/or TCLP cadmium analysis. All material was classified as non-hazardous as a result of the testing. The sediments were then moved offsite to a facility owned by Blue Water Environmental, treated by solidification, and used as structural fill at a new landfill under construction in Babylon, NY.

Volume of Water: 10.06 million gallons

Method of Water Treatment: Design capacity of the water treatment system was one million gpd (this was also the maximum permitted discharge volume). Filtrate water from the presses, sand filter backwash water, and site stormwater was directed to seven 21,000 gallon fractionation tanks for equalization. The water was treated by polyelectrolyte for metals precipitation, filtered through sand filters, and discharged to a settling basin prior to discharge to Lake Capri via an 800 foot, 8-inch HDPE pipeline. The discharged water was required to meet NYS water discharge permit limits and the contractor was able to meet these limits following operational adjustments made primarily during the first few weeks of the project.

Water Discharge Limit:

Air Monitoring During Remediation: Performed. No specifics obtained.

Water Monitoring During Remediation: A turbidity limit of 50 NTU above background was established. Frequent algae blooms in the lake created high background turbidity levels, making it difficult to determine when the turbidity monitoring criterion was exceeded.

Outcome: Dredging was completed in 1999. Prior to the start of dredging, fish were eradicated from the lake using Rotenone at a dispersed concentration of 20 ppm. About 5,800 lbs of fish carcasses were removed and disposed. Sediment in Willetts Creek was removed using by-pass pumping and dry excavation. Sediment removal from the small adjoining lagoon was by removal of water and dry excavation; a small amount of sediment was removed by hydraulic pumping to Lake Capri for removal during dredging of the lake. Sediments in Lake Capri were removed predominantly by hydraulic dredging. Additionally, sediment located in many nearshore areas and where dredge movement was affected by obstacles or debris was removed by partial lake drawdown followed by dry excavation.

In the lake, verification samples were collected from each 100-foot grid used to control dredging. Along the shoreline, verification samples were collected every 100 feet. Reportedly, all but two of the verification samples from the lake were below the target level of 1 ppm Cd and all were less than 3 ppm Cd. Debris was a problem and initial dredge operation resulted in excess windrowing of sediment. This required that multiple dredge passes be used to reach the target depth in each area. In Willetts Creek, areas of sediment with elevated Cd levels were allowed to remain following covering with a layer of crushed stone, then rip-rap. All verification samples collected from the adjoining lagoon exhibited less than 1 ppm Cd.

Restoration and Post-Monitoring: The lake was restocked shortly after dredging was completed. The NYS DOH recommended that the long-term monitoring for cadmium levels in fish not begin until three years following dredging. Fish sampling in the lake is scheduled to begin in 2003.

Site-Specific Difficulties: Debris (e.g., shopping carts, other manmade objects) significantly hampered dredging. Additionally, the dredge was reportedly operated (moved) too quickly and the first pass was too

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deep, resulting in significant windrowing of sediment that required multiple dredge passes to remove.

Monitoring Data

References:

- **Sediment**
- **Water:**
- **Fish:**

POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

Project Name DZUS FASTENER (Lake Capri)

ProjectID: 02-22

PRP Name: PRP INFORMATION NOT RELEASED

PRPID:

Street Address:

City:

State:

KEY CONTACTS

Project Name **DZUS FASTENER (Lake Capri)**

ProjectID: 02-22

Last Name: KEY CONTACT INFORMATION NOT RELEASED

Contact ID:

First Name:

Title:

Company:

Address:

City:

State:

Postal Code:

Work Phone # :

Other Phone #:

Fax # :

Email Address:

REFERENCES

Project Name **DZUS FASTENER (Lake Capri)**

ProjectID: 02-22

Reference Type: A

ReferenceID: 664

Title: **Record of Decision: Dzus Fastener Site - Operable Unit #2**

Location: AEM

Category: ROD/Proposed Plan/Action Memo/Decision Document

Prepared by/Author: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Preparer/Author Address: 50 Wolf Road
Albany, NY 12233-7010

Prepared For:

Date Published: October 1997

Key Words and Phrases:

Reference Type: A

ReferenceID: 718

Title: **Consent Decree: NYSDEC vs. Dzus International Limited**

Location: AEM

Category: Legal

Prepared by/Author: State of New York: Department of Environmental Conservation

Preparer/Author Address:

Prepared For:

Date Published: October 26, 1993

Key Words and Phrases:

Reference Type: A

ReferenceID: 719

Title: **Consent Decree: NYSDEC vs. Dzus Fastener Co., Inc. and W.I. Holdings Ltd.**

Location: AEM

Category: Legal

Prepared by/Author: State of New York: Department of Environmental Conservation

Preparer/Author Address:

Prepared For:

Date Published: November 2, 1993

Key Words and Phrases:

REFERENCES

Project Name DZUS FASTENER (Lake Capri)

ProjectID: 02-22

Reference Type: A

ReferenceID: 720

Title: *Consent Decree: The State of New York and Langdon Marsh as Trustee of the Natural Resources vs. Theodore Dzus, Sr.*

Location: AEM

Category: Legal

Prepared by/Author: New York State

**Preparer/Author
Address:**

Prepared For:

Date Published: June 12, 1996

**Key Words and
Phrases:**

Reference Type: A

ReferenceID: 802

Title: *Construction Certification Report Dzus Fastener Site (OU2) - Construction & Remediation of Lake Capri and Upper Willetts Creek, June 1999-December 1999*

Location: AEM

Category: Close-Out Report

Prepared by/Author: Earth Tech of New York, Inc.

**Preparer/Author
Address:** 12 Metro Park Road
Albany, NY 12205

Prepared For: NYSDEC

Date Published: October 6, 2000

**Key Words and
Phrases:**

REFERENCES

Project Name **DZUS FASTENER (Lake Capri)**

ProjectID: 02-22

Reference Type: E

ReferenceID: 162

Title: ***Dredge Guidance Technologies - Environmental Dredging
Projects: Two Case Studies***

Location: AEM

Category: Site Update

Prepared by/Author: (1) John A. DeRuggeris and (2) Susan E. Nilson

***Preparer/Author
Address:*** CLE Engineering, Inc
15 Creek Road
Marion, MA 02738

Prepared For: WEDA XX, Providence, RI

Date Published: June 2000

***Key Words and
Phrases:*** Lake Capri; Lower Harbor, Pelham, NY

FISH ADVISORIES

Project Name **DZUS FASTENER (Lake Capri)**

ProjectID: 02-22

Advisory: Lake Capri

AdvisoryID: 835

Extent: Suffolk County

Pollutant: cadmium

Species: all fish

Population: NCSP

Population Definition: No Consumption-Subpopulation(s): Advises against consumption for populations that are potentially at greater risk, e.g., pregnant or nursing women, and small children.

Advisory Type: Lake

Advisory Number: 3511

Status (Active or Rescinded): Active

Date Rescinded:

Contact Name: Tony Forti

Contact Number: 518-402-7815

Advisory: Lake Capri

AdvisoryID: 836

Extent: Suffolk County

Pollutant: cadmium

Species: carp-common

Population: RGP

Population Definition: Restricted Consumption-General Population: Advises the general population to restrict the size of the organisms and/or the frequency of meals consumed.

Advisory Type: Lake

Advisory Number: 3511

Status (Active or Rescinded): Active

Date Rescinded:

Contact Name: Tony Forti

Contact Number: 518-402-7815
