

GENERAL SITE INFORMATION, CHARACTERISTICS, AND STATUS

Project Name	<u>GRASSE RIVER - PROJECT 2 (the River)</u>	ProjectID: 02-16
Last Updated:	06/15/04	
City:	Massena	
County:	St. Lawrence	
State:	NY	
Country:	USA	
Bodies of Water:	Grasse River	
US EPA Region:	II	
Status (Active, Complete, or Monitoring Only):	Active	
Date On NPL:	N/A	
ROD/ESD Date:	N/A	
Operable Unit:	N/A	
Areas of Concern (length or acres):	The Grasse River Study Area extends for 8.5 miles of the Grasse River from the upstream site limit to its confluence with the St. Lawrence River and includes Robinson Creek and Massena Power Canal.	
Other Characteristics of Water Body:	The lower Grasse River has relatively steep banks, a relatively flat bottom, and minimal floodplains. Water depths range from 10 feet (upstream) to 25 feet (downstream). The river width varies from 400 to 600 feet. The River has an average water velocity of 0.11 feet per second. The minimum average 7 consecutive day flow at a recurrence interval of 10 years is 127 cfs; the average discharge to the St. Lawrence River is 1,127 cfs.	
Contaminants of Concern:	PCBs (1242/1260)	
Source of Contamination:	Primary source reportedly historic plant discharges.	
Contaminated Area Physical Characteristics:	The average PCB concentration in surface sediments within the lower river is about 11 ppm, with levels ranging from non-detect to several hundred ppm.	
Type of Regulatory Action:	EPA-Lead	
Overall Status Summary:	<p>A draft Analysis of Alternatives (AA) document for the remaining sections of the river (including the NTCRA area) was submitted by Alcoa to EPA, the NYSDEC, and the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe in December 1996. Comments on the draft AA were received in September 1998. Alcoa submitted a revised AA document incorporating three additional years of data collection in December 1999. A final Analysis of Alternatives (AA) document for the Grasse River Study Area (GRSA) was submitted by Alcoa to EPA, the NYSDEC, and the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe in June 2002 and has been approved. This evaluation considered monitored natural attenuation, dredging, capping, and combinations thereof.</p> <p>Alcoa conducted a Capping Pilot Study over a 7-acre portion of the Grasse River between July 23 and October 9, 2001 with post-monitoring activities conducted in November 2001 and throughout 2002. The project involved capping an approximate 750-foot long by 400-foot wide section of the Grasse River downstream of the Alcoa Massena facility using a variety of capping materials and cap material placement techniques. The project was performed with EPA and USACE oversight. Camp Dresser & McKee was the oversight contractor and had overall responsibility for completion of the project. Severson Environmental Services was the materials handling and placement contractor, contracting directly with Alcoa. Blasland, Bouck, & Lee provided pre-, during, and post-capping monitoring of the water column, sediments/cap material, and benthic community. Quantitative Environmental Analysis provided data management and evaluation.</p>	

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(Source: Reference A-884) The objectives of the capping pilot study were to evaluate the following:

- “alternative cap placement techniques (alone or in combination) through surface and subsurface placement via mechanical clamshell, subsurface placement via tremie pumping, and surface placement via pneumatic broadcasting (bentonite only);” and
- “alternative cap materials (alone or in combination) including 1:1 sand/topsoil mixture, granulated bentonite, and AquaBlok™ (a commercial, clay, gravel composite).”

(Source: Reference A-884) The metrics for evaluation during the capping pilot study included the following:

- “cap coverage effectiveness (including the ability to cap steep side slopes, and the extent of particle size fractionation of cap material during placement);”
- “extent of potential entrainment of underlying contaminants into cap materials during placement;”
- “water column impacts during placement;”
- “cost;” and
- “recolonization of sediment by benthic organisms.”

The following characterize the capping site at the time of the pilot study (Source: Reference A-884):

- “steep side slopes (30 to 50%) (thus minimal adjacent wetlands);”
- “relatively flat bottom;”
- “water depths (excluding side slopes) averaging about 16 feet;”
- “low erosion potential (water velocities during tests ranged from 0.02 to 0.80 ft/sec);”
- “bottom sediments, ranging from 1 to 6 feet in depth, composed primarily of silt, sand, and organic matter;”
- “PCB concentrations in surficial sediments on the order of 10 mg/kg; and”
- “minimal presence of boulders, cobbles, or debris on the sediment bed.”

“During the capping period, the flow in the River was generally low, averaging 237 cfs (range 78 to 765 cfs).”

The Capping Pilot Study is summarized below (Source: Reference A-884):

“The 7-acre site was divided into four cells, and the project was divided into two phases. The first phase, designed to screen a number of capping materials and application methods, was conducted in Test Cell #1 (the Test Cell), which was divided into five subcells. The second

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phase, conducted in Pilot Cells #2, #3, and #4 (the Pilot Cells), was designed to evaluate, under operating conditions approximating a full-scale project, the material/application combinations considered most promising based on the Phase 1 work. In four treatments, the cap was applied in two or three lifts; a single lift was used in the other four treatments. Target cap thickness (considering all lifts in a cell) ranged from 0.75 to 2 feet, with 1 foot being the most common. The Test Cell was aligned along the north shore of the River. The Pilot Cells were aligned along the south shore. The site extended from bank to bank, and upon completion of the project a cap was in-place over the entire site except for nearshore vegetated areas and nearshore areas blocked by overhanging trees.”

“Capping was conducted with an in-water equipment barge, usually carrying an 80-ton crane outfitted with a 2.5 yd mechanical clamshell bucket. Capping materials, prepared at an on-shore staging area, were placed on a separate barge. A key element of the capping was accurate horizontal control of the bucket using a combination of global positioning systems (GPS) and the Windows Offshore Positioning Software (WINOPS). Vertical control was maintained by the crane operator using markings on the lowering cable. The clamshell bucket was opened at the water surface when using the surface application technique or at a predetermined depth below the water surface when using the subsurface application technique.”

“The principal capping material used was a 1:1 mix of locally obtained sand and topsoil. The mixture had a total organic carbon content averaging about 0.7% (range ND to 1.8%). Other capping materials including granulated bentonite and AquaBlok™, a commercial clay-gravel composite. All capping materials were tested/analyzed for a broad range of physical and chemical properties prior to use in the study.”

“During nearly all capping activities, an in-River silt curtain containment system was used along the perimeter of the cell or subcell being capped. Silt curtains were selected because they have the ability to reduce the migration of cap materials downstream and to adjacent cells during placement without unacceptably restricting the flow of the River. The placement of the silt curtains was adjusted during the program so that one side of the River always remained open for boat traffic and fish movement. Silt curtains were not used for the capping of a small, centerline wedge area that was found to have been blocked by the curtains.”

“Monitoring was conducted prior to, during, and immediately following capping activities in order to address each of the objectives listed above. Of note is an extensive water quality monitoring program that included sampling at (1) upstream and downstream locations; (2) in-cell locations; and (3) locations adjacent to each cell (just outside silt curtain). A total of approximately 900 water samples and 490 sediment samples were collected and analyzed during the study. The results of water quality monitoring during capping were continually compared to a set of “corrective action triggers.” Results exceeding these triggers could have resulted in suspension or modification of capping activities, however, no trigger levels were ever exceeded.”

(Note, not part of quote: Monitoring activities included water column sampling, use of semi-permeable membrane devices (SPMDs), sediment bed elevation measurements, collection of sediment cores, benthic community assessment, bathymetric surveys, side slope characterization, flow measurements, diver observation, and visual and photographic documentation.)

“Results of the pilot study indicate that capping of PCB-containing sediments can be successfully implemented in the lower Grasse River. Several application methods and capping materials were evaluated. Optimal results were achieved with a 1:1 sand/topsoil capping

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material applied - - at the water surface or subsurface - - via a clamshell attached to a barge-mounted crane. This combination was capable of generating a cap: (1) of acceptable uniformity and thickness; (2) with no significant PCB entrainment from the in-place sediments; and (3) with no significant alteration of the cap material (i.e., TOC loss or grain size fractionation). A sophisticated clamshell positioning system (GPS/WINOPS), as well as crane operator experience, was found to be important to success.”

“The pilot capping was carried out with minimal impacts on the environment. Water quality impacts during capping were negligible. Nearshore aquatic vegetation areas were left undisturbed, and on-shore land disturbance (for the staging area) was minimal since a prior staging area was utilized. Results of the post-capping benthic community analyses also generally indicate that the cap provides suitable habitat for benthic recolonization.”

“The pilot study provided valuable operational information - - including data on application rates and unit costs - - that will allow a reliable evaluation of full-scale operational parameters.”

A final remedial alternative has yet to be selected. The data collected during the pilot capping project reportedly will be used to assist in the development and selection of remedial alternatives.

In Spring 2003, USEPA completed a review of remedial alternatives that Alcoa had presented in its Analysis of Alternatives Report and was ready to begin finalizing a proposed remedial action plan (RAP) for the site. Work on the RAP was put on hold when Alcoa's annual monitoring results from Spring 2003 indicated that the pilot cap had failed and underlying sediment had been disturbed. At the time it was believed that the cause was ice from breakup of an ice jam during the Spring 2003 thaw. Alcoa performed follow-up investigations to learn more about the disturbance to the cap and underlying sediment.

USEPA and Alcoa have elected to perform a pilot program to evaluate a number of potential remedies. As part of the pilot program, Alcoa will evaluate dredging, armored capping, and use of an ice control structure within an area of the river identified as being susceptible to ice scour. The dredging component targets the removal of 75,000 cy of sediment. Work in 2004 includes constructing an already permitted landfill cell at Alcoa's West Plant for disposal of the removed sediment and completion of the project design. In-water work is targeted to begin in Spring 2005.

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>	06/15/04	
<i>Key Conditions:</i>	capping, extended (> 1 mile) river, hydrodynamic modeling, pilot/demonstration test	

RISK ASSESSMENT

<i>Project Name</i>	<i>GRASSE RIVER - PROJECT 2 (the River)</i>	<i>ProjectID:</i> 02-16
<i>Last Updated:</i>	09/09/02	
<i>RA Type:</i>	Baseline Human Health & Ecological; Public Health	
<i>RA Status:</i>	Active	
<i>RA Objectives:</i>	To evaluate actual or potential exposures to site contaminants under current and future land use scenarios	
<i>Company Performing RA:</i>	1993, TRC Environmental Corporation (for US EPA); 2002, Alcoa Inc.	
<i>RA Reference Report:</i>	Revised Risk Assessment - Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) Study Area (1993) (Reference A-358); Analysis of Alternatives Report (summarizes the RA) (Alcoa, June 2002) (Reference A-883).	
<i>RA Summary and Conclusions:</i>	<p>Baseline Risk Assessment (BLRA) conducted by US EPA in 1993; the BLRA concluded that an unacceptable risk existed within the Study Area (8.5 miles of river from the Power Canal to the confluence with the St. Lawrence River) due to ingestion of fish, ingestion of and dermal contact with sediment, and dermal contact with surface water.</p> <p>In July 2002, the human health portion of the BLRA was updated based on additional PCB data and toxicity information. The update concluded: “. . . that fish consumption from the lower Grasse River is the most significant human health risk pathway at the site,” and “that risks associated with direct exposure to sediment and surface water are much lower, and exposures from these pathways are generally associated with risk or hazard indices at or below USEPA’s range of acceptable risk.” The updated document is currently being reviewed by USEPA and approval is pending.</p>	

POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

Project Name GRASSE RIVER - PROJECT 2 (the River)

ProjectID: 02-16

PRP Name: PRP INFORMATION NOT RELEASED

PRPID:

Street Address:

City:

State:

KEY CONTACTS

Project Name GRASSE RIVER - PROJECT 2 (the River)

ProjectID: 02-16

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 GRASSE RIVER - PROJECT 2 (the River)

ProjectID: 02-16

Reference Type: A

ReferenceID: 357

Title: *Review of the Revised Risk Assessment - Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) Study Area*

Location: BBL

Category: Risk Assessment

Prepared by/Author: Environ Corporation

Preparer/Author Address: Arlington, VA

Prepared For: Alcoa, Inc.

Date Published: September 15, 1994

Key Words and Phrases:

Reference Type: A

ReferenceID: 358

Title: *Revised Risk Assessment Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) Study Area*

Location: BBL

Category: Risk Assessment

Prepared by/Author: TRC Environmental Corporation

Preparer/Author Address:

Prepared For: US EPA

Date Published: 1993

Key Words and Phrases:

Reference Type: A

ReferenceID: 882

Title: *Comprehensive Characterization of the Lower Grasse River Report (Complete Report)*

Location: BBL

Category: Contaminated Sediments: Investigation/Delineation

Prepared by/Author: Alcoa, Inc.

Preparer/Author Address:

Prepared For: Alcoa, Inc.

Date Published: April 2001

Key Words and Phrases:

REFERENCES

Project Name GRASSE RIVER - PROJECT 2 (the River)

ProjectID: 02-16

Reference Type: A

ReferenceID: 883

Title: *Analysis of Alternatives Report (Executive Summary and Table of Contents in Electronic Form)*

Location: AEM

Category: Contaminated Sediments: Remedial Options/Guidance

Prepared by/Author: Alcoa, Inc.

**Preparer/Author
Address:**

Prepared For: Alcoa, Inc.

Date Published: June 2002

**Key Words and
Phrases:**

Reference Type: A

ReferenceID: 886

Title: *Analysis of Alternatives Report (Complete Report)*

Location: BBL

Category: Contaminated Sediments: Remedial Options/Guidance

Prepared by/Author: Alcoa, Inc.

**Preparer/Author
Address:**

Prepared For: Alcoa, Inc.

Date Published: June 2002

**Key Words and
Phrases:**

Reference Type: A

ReferenceID: 932

Title: *Documentation Report - Grasse River Capping Pilot Study*

Location: AEM

Category: Close-Out Report

Prepared by/Author: Alcoa, Inc.

**Preparer/Author
Address:** Massena, New York

Prepared For:

Date Published: April 2002

**Key Words and
Phrases:**

REFERENCES

Project Name GRASSE RIVER - PROJECT 2 (the River)

ProjectID: 02-16

Reference Type: A

ReferenceID: 1031

Title: *Comprehensive Characterization of the Lower Grasse River
(Executive Summary in Electronic Form)*

Location: AEM

Category: Contaminated Sediments: Investigation/Delineation

Prepared by/Author: Alcoa, Inc.

**Preparer/Author
Address:**

Prepared For: Alcoa, Inc.

Date Published: April 2001 (amended)

**Key Words and
Phrases:**

Reference Type: B

ReferenceID: 222

Title: *Issues Re: Aluminum Company of America Site : EPA order
Index No. II-CERCLA-90229*

Location: AEM

Category: Cleanup Levels and Risks

Prepared by/Author: Carole Petersen

**Preparer/Author
Address:** US EPA Region II
290 Broadway
New York, NY 10007-1866

Prepared For: Alcoa, Inc.

Date Published: July 5, 1996

**Key Words and
Phrases:**

Reference Type: B

ReferenceID: 573

Title: *Superfund Program Update for the Grasse River Study Area,
Massena, New York*

Location: AEM

Category: Capping/Placement

Prepared by/Author: Alcoa and US EPA Region II

**Preparer/Author
Address:**

Prepared For: General Public

Date Published: June 2001

**Key Words and
Phrases:**

REFERENCES

Project Name GRASSE RIVER - PROJECT 2 (the River)

ProjectID: 02-16

Reference Type: B

ReferenceID: 776

Title: *Realizing Remediation I - Great Lakes Contaminated Sediments
St. Lawrence River - ALCOA Site
(see Reference A-905)*

Location: AEM

Category: Dredging: Remedial (Contaminated Sediments)

Prepared by/Author: US EPA Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO)

**Preparer/Author
Address:** 77 West Jackson Boulevard (G-17J)
Chicago, IL 60604

Prepared For: General Public

Date Published: August 1, 2002

**Key Words and
Phrases:**

Reference Type: B

ReferenceID: 830

Title: *Realizing Remediation II - Updated Summary:
St. Lawrence River - ALCOA Site (Grasse River - Project 2)
(see Reference A-907)*

Location: AEM

Category: Dredging: Remedial (Contaminated Sediments)

Prepared by/Author: US EPA Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO)

**Preparer/Author
Address:** 77 West Jackson Boulevard (G-17J)
Chicago, IL 60604

Prepared For: General Public

Date Published: July 2000

**Key Words and
Phrases:**

Reference Type: B

ReferenceID: 861

Title: *Alcoa Incorporated*

Location: AEM

Category: Site Update

Prepared by/Author: US EPA Region II

**Preparer/Author
Address:**

Prepared For: General Public

Date Published: October 29, 2002

**Key Words and
Phrases:**

REFERENCES

Project Name GRASSE RIVER - PROJECT 2 (the River)

ProjectID: 02-16

Reference Type: C

ReferenceID: 1003

Title: *Capping Evaluated for Containing PCBs in River Sediments at N.Y. Site*

Location: AEM

Category: Site Update

Prepared by/Author:

**Preparer/Author
Address:**

Prepared For: HazTECH News

Date Published: August 15 and 29, 2002

**Key Words and
Phrases:**

Reference Type: E

ReferenceID: 170

Title: *Grasse River Capping Pilot Study (one article in Reference E-168)*

Location: AEM

Category: Site Update

Prepared by/Author: John George and Larry McShea

**Preparer/Author
Address:** Alcoa, Inc.

Prepared For: BBL Sediment Management Seminar 2002

Date Published: February 7-8, 2002

**Key Words and
Phrases:**

Reference Type: G

ReferenceID: 25

Title: *Alcoa Grasse River Project Update*

Location: AEM

Category: Site Update

Prepared by/Author: John George, Mgr.

**Preparer/Author
Address:** Environmental Remediation
Alcoa, Inc.

Prepared For: Sediment Management Work Group Meeting, Detroit, MI

Date Published: June 23, 1999

**Key Words and
Phrases:**

REFERENCES

Project Name GRASSE RIVER - PROJECT 2 (the River)

ProjectID: 02-16

Reference Type: J

ReferenceID: 37

Title: *Project Description and Current Status*

Location: AEM

Category: Site Update

Prepared by/Author: Alcoa, Inc.

**Preparer/Author
Address:**

Prepared For: General Public

Date Published: 2003 circa

**Key Words and
Phrases:**

Reference Type: K

ReferenceID: 19

Title: *Grasse River Demonstration Capping and Reynolds Metals
Dredging*

Location: AEM

Category: Site Update

Prepared by/Author: AEM, Inc.

**Preparer/Author
Address:**

Prepared For: Distribution

Date Published: August 2001

**Key Words and
Phrases:**

Reference Type: L

ReferenceID: 48

Title: *Memo re: TSCA Permitted Facilities in New York State*

Location: AEM

Category: Contaminated Sediments: Disposal Methods

Prepared by/Author: AEM, Inc.

**Preparer/Author
Address:** Malvern, PA 19355

Prepared For: Internal use

Date Published: May 7, 1997

**Key Words and
Phrases:**

REFERENCES

Project Name GRASSE RIVER - PROJECT 2 (the River)

ProjectID: 02-16

Reference Type: L

ReferenceID: 155

Title: *Memo re: Reconnaissance of the Grasse River Capping Pilot Study Project - Summary and Update*

Location: AEM

Category: Capping/Placement

Prepared by/Author: AEM, Inc.

**Preparer/Author
Address:**

Prepared For: Distribution

Date Published: December 4, 2001

**Key Words and
Phrases:**

Reference Type: L

ReferenceID: 214

Title: *e-mail re: Question Re Grasse River*

Location: AEM

Category: Contaminated Sediments: Characteristics/Bioavailability

Prepared by/Author: QEA, LLC

**Preparer/Author
Address:**

Prepared For: AEM, Inc.

Date Published: November 1, 2002

**Key Words and
Phrases:**

Reference Type: M

ReferenceID: 13

Title: *Potential Capping Pilot Update*

Location: AEM

Category: Capping/Placement

Prepared by/Author: John Smith (Presenter)

**Preparer/Author
Address:** Alcoa, Inc.

Prepared For: Remediation Technologies Development Forum on Sediments Remediation;
Meeting Minutes

Date Published: May 25, 1999

**Key Words and
Phrases:**

MODELING

Project Name: GRASSE RIVER - PROJECT 2 (the River)

ProjectID: 02-16

Last Updated: 09/09/02

Modeling Performed: The model consists of four submodels: hydrodynamics, sediment transport, PCB fate, and PCB bioaccumulation.

Modeling Objectives: Integrate site data and scientific knowledge of the physical, chemical and biological processes that govern PCB fate within the lower Grasse River and provide a tool to assist in data interpretation and determination of PCB fate and transport. Also, provide scientifically reliable estimate of future PCB levels.

Modeling Description: Source: Reference A-883:

(a) Hydrodynamic Sub-Model: "A hydrodynamic model computes the velocity and water elevation, as well as the shear stress at the sediment-water interface, in response to upstream flows and to flows entering the River from other sources (e.g., tributaries and plant outfalls). A two-dimensional, vertically-averaged approach was applied to the hydrodynamic sub-model for the Grasse River. The model was discretized using 107 longitudinal and 5 lateral grid elements, for a total of 535 model grid elements for the modeled stretch (between the Massena Dam and the mouth of the River). Bathymetric data collected in 1992 and 1996 were used to specify the water depth in the model."

(b) Sediment Transport Sub-Model: "Sediment transport includes the movement of suspended solids within the River and the deposition and resuspension that occurs at the sediment-water interface. The sediment transport sub-model was developed using the same model grid as the hydrodynamic model and a two-dimensional, vertically-averaged approach."

(c) PCB Fate Sub-Model: "PCB fate includes the transport of PCBs dissolved in the water or sorbed to solids, transfer between the dissolved and sorbed phases, transfer between the water and atmosphere, and biochemical degradation. Also included are mechanistic descriptions of these transport, transfer, and reaction processes."

(d) PCB Bioaccumulation Sub-Model: "PCB bioaccumulation involves the uptake of water- and sediment-borne PCBs by invertebrates and the sequential transfer of those PCBs through the food web via predation. The bioaccumulation sub-model consists of a simplified food web consisting of particulate matter, invertebrates, forage fish, and predators. Empirically defined trophic transfer factors are used for calculating PCB levels in invertebrates, while a mechanistic, dynamic simulation framework is used for computing PCB levels in fish."

Additional details for the modeling used for the Grasse River are in Reference A-882.

Company Performing Modeling: Quantitative Environmental Analysis, LLC

Modeling Status: Modeling was completed in 1999 and updated based on site-specific data included in the Analysis of Alternatives Report (Reference A-883).

Modeling Summary: See References A-882 and A-883 for results of modeling. Results indicate that overall the river is net depositional and sediments are stable.

FISH ADVISORIES

Project Name **GRASSE RIVER - PROJECT 2 (the River)**

ProjectID: 02-16

Advisory: Grasse River

AdvisoryID: 378

Extent: Mouth to Massena Power Canal (St. Lawrence County)

Pollutant: PCBs (total)

Species: all fish

Population: NCGP

Population Definition: No Consumption-General Population: Advise against consumption by the general population.

Advisory Type: River

Advisory Number: 2108

Status (Active or Rescinded): Active

Date Rescinded:

Contact Name: Tony Forti

Contact Number: 518-402-7815

Advisory: Grasse River

AdvisoryID: 377

Extent: Mouth to Massena Power Canal (St. Lawrence County)

Pollutant: PCBs (total)

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: River

Advisory Number: 2108

Status (Active or Rescinded): Active

Date Rescinded:

Contact Name: Tony Forti

Contact Number: 518-402-7815
