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COMPLETION OF FINAL EIS

REGION 9—DEC, as lead agency, has accepted as complete pursuant to Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), Article 8 (State Environmental Quality Review or "SEQR") and the implementing regulations in 6 NYCRR Part 617, a final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for two proposed trial burns at the existing Occidental Chemical Corporation (OCC) liquid hazardous waste incinerator located at its plant on Buffalo Avenue in Niagara Falls. The proposed trial burns would be conducted sequentially to confirm the effectiveness of the OCC incinerator in destroying (1) OCC remedial waste containing PCBs and other chemicals, and (2) non-aqueous phase liquids (NAPL) containing dioxins, furans, PCBs and other chemicals from OCC's remedial systems at the Hyde Park landfill. Prior to the above two trial burns OCC will conduct a trial burn on process waste currently authorized to be incinerated at the facility pursuant to existing permits. This process waste trial burn is not subject to the SEQR EIS process since OCC is already permitted to burn this waste. The process waste trial burn is scheduled to start on October 13, 1986. The trial burn on the NAPL will proceed only if the trial burns on process waste and PCB waste have been satisfactorily completed.

The final EIS consists of a completed draft EIS and the responses to the public comments received at the legislative hearing session held on August 20, 1986 and during the public comment period which ended on September 2, 1986. The final EIS includes a health risk assessment and addresses the cumulative impacts of the two trial burns subject to the final EIS. Potential adverse environmental and health impacts considered in the EIS include those due to: gaseous and particulate air emissions, water discharges, potential incinerator system malfunctions, on-site waste spills and potential releases during transport. To allow agencies and the public time to consider the final EIS, pursuant to 617.9(a), the DEC will not issue its decision on this action until October 20, 1986.

The final EIS is available starting Thursday, October 9, 1986 for public inspection during normal business hours at the following locations:

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Region 9 Office
600 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, New York 14202

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Central Office
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12233-1750

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Public Information Office
Carborundum Center
345 Third Street-Room 530
Niagara Falls, New York
(716) 285-8842

Earl Bridges Library
1425 Main Street
Niagara Falls, New York

Niagara University Library
Lewiston Road
Niagara Falls, New York 14109

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A limited number of copies of the reproducible portions of the final EIS can be obtained from the lead agency from the contact persons shown below. Thereafter, copies can be obtained from the contact persons at a charge of twenty-five cents (\$0.25) per page:

Mr. John L. Stallmer
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road-Room 514
Albany, New York 12233-1750
(518) 457-2224

or

Mr. Paul D. Eismann
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Region 9 Office
600 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, New York 14202
(716) 847-4551

The Department has scheduled an availability session on October 14, 1986 from 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. - 7 p.m. at the EPA Public Information Office, Carborundum Center, 345 Third Street, Room 530, Niagara Falls, New York. The purpose of the session is to answer questions that the public may have on the technical, environmental, health and procedural aspects of the trial burns and the final EIS. It is not necessary to file in advance to attend this Public Availability Session.

If the above trial burns are satisfactorily completed, OCC intends to submit permit applications and a SEQR draft EIS for authorization to incinerate OCC remedial wastes containing dioxin, furans, PCBs and mirex on a long-term basis. At that time, in the draft EIS for the long-term permits, the data from the trial burns will be used to comprehensively evaluate the impacts of, and alternatives to, permitting the OCC remedial wastes. Alternatives to be evaluated include those involving other sites, other reasonable technologies, and the construction of a new incinerator.