NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

Environmental Site Remediation Database Search Details

Site Record

Administrative Information

Site Name: Delphi Automotive Systems
Site Code: 828064
Program: State Superfund Program
Classification: 02
EPA ID Number:

Location

DEC Region: 8
Address: 1000 Lexington Avenue
City: Rochester Zip: 14613
County: Monroe
Latitude: 43.18006413
Longitude: -77.65723067
Site Type: LANDFILL
Estimated Size: 86.5 Acres

Site Owner(s) and Operator(s)

Current Owner Name: Delphi
Current Owner(s) Address: 1000 Lexington Ave
Rochester,NY, 14606
Current Owner Name: GMC/ROCHESTER PRODUCTS
Current Owner(s) Address: 1000 LEXINGTON AVE.
ROCHESTER,NY, 14613
Current Owner Name: AC Rochester Division of General Motors
Current Owner(s) Address: 1000 Lexington Avenue
Rochester,NY, 14606
Current Owner Name: General Motors Components Holdings LLC
Current Owner(s) Address: 1 General Moters Drive
Syracuse,NY, 13206
Owner(s) during disposal: GMC/ROCHESTER PRODUCTS
Current On-Site Operator: GMC/ROCHESTER PRODUCTS
Stated Operator(s) Address: 1000 LEXINGTON AVE.
ROCHESTER,NY 14613
Current On-Site Operator: GMC/Rochester Products Division
Stated Operator(s) Address: 1000 Lexington Avenue
Rochester,NY 14613

Hazardous Waste Disposal Period

From: 1937 **To:** 1968

Site Description

Location: The 86.5 acre site (Site) is located at 1000 Lexington Ave in a largely commercial/industrial section within the City of Rochester (see Figure 1). The site is a triangular shaped property bounded on the west by Mt. Read Boulevard, on the north by Driving Park Avenue, and on the south by Lexington Avenue. The nearest residential area is approximately 0.25 miles to the east on Wren Street. Site Features: The Site consists of a 2-million square foot active manufacturing plant where Delphi produces automotive components and houses administrative and engineering offices that are related to the manufacturing operations. Several smaller buildings also present on the Site are used for storage, utility, industrial-wastewater pretreatment

and security activities. Paved roadways, service and shipping courtyards, and vehicle parking lots cover most of the remainder of the Site. Outdoor areas that are not paved occupy less than 5 percent of the Site. Past Uses: General Motors Corporation (GM) built the original manufacturing building and began manufacturing operations at the site in 1938. Various GM divisions operated the facility until ownership of the site and its operation were transferred to Delphi in 1999. The facility was used for producing a wide variety of automotive parts. Automotive fuel systems have been the primary product line since 1945. Manufacturing processes have included machining and forming of metal parts, metal tube manufacturing, metal plating, heat treating, die casting, solvent degreasing, injection molding of plastic parts, and the assembly of finished automotive parts and fuel systems. Fuel-systems flow-testing and calibration, engine output testing, and related product engineering and testing operations have also been conducted, as have wastewater pre-treatment and steam generation for plant heating. An area of the northern portion of the site was a part of the old Erie Canal. This area was filled in during the 1920s and 1930s with material excavated for the construction of a ¿subway¿ which was constructed in the former canal bed. Rochester Products (now known as Delphi Automotive systems) used part of this area for their own filling and have since constructed buildings over most of that area. The site had interim status under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and is therefore subject to corrective action under that program. The Order on Consent addressing the RI/FS for the site also addresses the corrective action requirements of the RCRA program. Current Zoning/Use(s): The site is currently an active manufacturing facility, and is zoned for industrial manufacturing. The surrounding area is currently used for a combination of commercial, light industrial and utility right-of-ways. Geologic Setting: Four (4) hydrogeologic units are recognized at the Site: ¿ Overburden Unit - saturated unconsolidated overburden deposits are present at the surface and to a depth of up to about 25 feet. The overburden is thickest in the area at the north end of the plant and thinnest on the south near Lexington Avenue. ¿ Shallow-Bedrock Unit - the overburden-bedrock interface down to the underlying upper seven (7) feet of bedrock. Bedrock beneath the overburden is the Upper Silurian-aged Rochester Shale, a dolomitic mudstone. ¿ Intermediate-Bedrock Unit - from approximately 10 feet to 25 feet below the top of bedrock surface. ¿ Deep-Bedrock Unit - from approximately 30 feet to 65 feet below the top-of-bedrock surface. Deep bedrock wells on the north side of the site penetrate the Rochester shale and intersect the underlying Irondequoit Limestone. Groundwater flows toward the northeast except along Driving Park Avenue where a fractured bedrock collection system (described below) installed under RCRA Corrective Action before the remedial investigation began, redirects flow on-site toward the south(see Figure 2).

Contaminants of Concern (Including Materials Disposed)

Contaminant Name/Type

petroleum products
trichloroethene (TCE)
polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)
heavy metals
chlorinated solvents
vinyl chloride

Site Environmental Assessment

Nature and Extent of Contamination: The work done during the RI defined the nature and extent of contamination as well as identified a number of source areas. Light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL)(up to 10'thick) is present over large areas of the site. Much of the NAPL consists of petroleum (cutting oil and Stoddard Solvent), however, in some areas, LNAPL contains chlorinated solvents, and in other areas it contains PCBs. Off-site impacts are largely mitigated by the fractured rock groundwater collection system, however off-site contamination is present to the east of the site. Groundwater: Site groundwater is contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds (chlorinated VOCs). A chlorinated VOC contaminant plume originates from 6 source areas below the footprint of the manufacturing building. These source areas result from releases of chlorinated solvents from solvent degreasers that are no longer in use. Portions of the groundwater contaminant plume contain non-chlorinated VOCs that are related to releases of petroleum products (Stoddard solvent and cutting oils) used in product testing and engineering operations. The vertical extent of groundwater contamination is limited by geologic conditions to the overburden and top 25 feet of underlying bedrock. Laterally, the dissolved phase VOC plume extends downgradient to the northern boundary and beyond the eastern boundary. Soil: Significant soil contamination is present and consists of VOCs,

Metals, PCBs, SVOCs. The majority of this contamination lies under the footprint of the manufacturing buildings. A soil vapor intrusion evaluation was also completed that indicated the presence of significantly elevated sub-slab soil vapor concentrations, indoor air concentrations showed limited impacts. Interim Remedial Measures: Prior to completing the RI, Delphi installed and continues to operate 4 Interim Remedial Measures (IRMs). ¿ Groundwater Migration Control, Collection System located north of the manufacturing building. This system intercepts, collects contaminated groundwater for treatment from the shallow and intermediate bedrock moving downgradient from the manufacturing buildings at the Site. Off-site migration of contamination to the north is mitigated by the migration-control system. ¿ Two LNAPL recovery systems that were installed in a Tank Farm Area (located at the northeast corner of the manufacturing building at the Site) and in the area of Building 22. ¿ Soil Vapor Extraction System (Degreaser Investigation Study Area 5) ¿ A groundwater migration-control system is in place along the northern edge of the site to limit northward lateral migration of groundwater contamination. The system is one of four interim remedial measures (IRMs) operated at the site by Delphi. The migration-control system has been in operation since 1992, and in the area along the northern site boundary it has effectively reversed the gradient of groundwater flow in the horizons affected by the contaminant plume. Off-site migration of contamination to the north is mitigated by the migration-control system. Significant Threat: The site presents a significant environmental threat due to uncontrolled releases of contaminants from the source areas into the groundwater.

Site Health Assessment

People are not drinking the contaminated groundwater because the area is served by a public water supply not affected by this contamination. Since this site is covered with concrete, asphalt and buildings, people will not come into contact with the contamination unless they dig below the surface. Volatile organic compounds in the groundwater may move into the soil vapor (air between soil particles), which in turn may move into overlying buildings and affect the indoor air quality. This process, which is similar to the movement of radon gas from the subsurface into the indoor air of buildings, is referred to as soil vapor intrusion. Based on the groundwater and air testing completed, the potential for people to come into contact with site related contamination due to soil vapor intrusion is limited to the on-site building. To reduce the levels of contaminants in the indoor air and to prevent the indoor air quality from being affected any longer, soil vapor intrusion mitigation techniques are being evaluated for the entirety of the building.

For more Information: E-mail Us

Refine This Search