

Fact Sheet: Upcoming Soil Excavation at 1111 Marcus Avenue, Great Neck, NY

Fall 2018

Lockheed Martin will be excavating sites around the 1111 Marcus Avenue property to remove non-hazardous contaminated soil remaining from industrial operations. Based on extensive sampling performed previously by Lockheed Martin, the soils were determined to contain contaminants at levels below the classification of hazardous waste, but above the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's (NYSDEC) Soil Cleanup Objectives for a commercial facility. NYSDEC developed the Soil Cleanup Objectives to help protect public health, groundwater, and ecological resources.

A total of seven sites were to be excavated, six small and one considerably larger that will be broken up into two sections. The smaller areas range from 15 feet by 15 feet by 2.5 feet deep to 35 feet by 55 feet to 2.5 feet deep. The larger area is approximately 160 feet by 160 feet by 11.5 feet deep. The amount of material to be removed ranges from 70 to 520 cubic yards for the small sites and 2,600 cubic yards from the large site. Vehicular traffic and pedestrian

access will be maintained during all the excavation work. Lockheed Martin will provide notice of upcoming excavation activity, including specific plans regarding traffic control to the owners of the Marcus Avenue property for communication to their tenants and customers.

Excavation of five of the six smaller sites began in 2017. The sixth excavation (Area 35) is scheduled to occur in 2018. The excavation areas will be surrounded by temporary fencing to keep the public away from open work areas. Work at each of the smaller sites took from four to eight days, depending on the size of the excavation. After the contaminated soil has been removed from each site, the holes remain open and protected by construction fencing and signage while soil samples taken at the bottom of the holes are tested to confirm that all the non-hazardous material has been removed. Once confirmed, the holes are backfilled with clean soil from a facility identified by NYSDEC. After backfilling, the surface at each site is restored to its previous condition, e.g., asphalt, concrete, or landscaping. Lockheed Martin will sample the soil before it is used. Work at the final larger site (Area 21) will likely begin in 2019 and will require 6 to 8 weeks to complete because of the quantity of soil to be removed and backfilled.

Three of the six small work sites are around the main Marcus Avenue building, one is next to the former power house, one is in the doctor's parking lot for the medical facility and one is just south of the runoff-water retention ponds. Several parking spaces in the doctor's lot were unavailable temporarily during excavation.

The larger work site is located just outside the main entrance to LA Fitness and is bigger than the other six sites combined. The excavation of this larger spot has been



Non-hazardous soil with low levels of contamination to be excavated at the seven locations, noted in yellow, at the 1111 Marcus Avenue site.



A pick-up truck sized drilling rig will be used first to confirm the contaminants found in areas planned for excavations.

broken down into two sections to be excavated one section at a time. One section includes the driveway on the south side of the building. The other includes a portion of the parking lot and the adjacent grassy area. Several parking spaces will be temporarily lost during excavation of each section. Traffic will be rerouted as necessary during construction.

Lockheed Martin anticipates removing a total of about 3700 cubic yards of contaminated soil, or approximately 275 truck loads. The same number of trucks of clean backfill will be coming in. Truck loads will be covered and the truck tires will be cleaned before leaving the work area. The majority of the excavated soil will be disposed of at the GROWS landfill in Morrisville, PA, northeast of Philadelphia. The contaminants in the soil have been identified as metals—primarily copper, barium, cadmium, lead, arsenic, and mercury, all in trace amounts—and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). PAHs are created when products such as coal, oil, gas, and garbage are burned, but the burning is incomplete. They can be found naturally in the environment. PAHs persist in the environment and do not readily break down, and are common in urban areas. Asphalt paving is a common source of PAHs¹. Soil removed from the excavation in 2018 will be disposed of at the Energy Solutions landfill in Clive, Utah due to the low level detections of Radium-226.

More information about Lockheed Martin's work locally is available at www.lockheedmartin.com/greatneck, including a project Fact Sheet.

¹ <https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2005/3147/>

Background

The 94-acre site at 1111 Marcus Avenue has been home to prominent businesses and activities since the early 1940s, housing defense-related manufacturing, commercial businesses and even the first headquarters of the United Nations. The U.S. government built the Great Neck facility in 1941, and for 10 years Sperry Gyroscope operated there under government contract. The U.S. government sold the property to Sperry Corporation in 1951. Sperry merged with Burroughs Corporation in 1986, forming Unisys; Loral Corporation acquired the site when it purchased Unisys Defense Systems in 1995. Lockheed Martin took ownership of the property in 1996 when it acquired Loral Corporation's electronics and systems integration business, and in turn assumed responsibility for the ongoing environmental cleanup of the site.

The property included a main building and six smaller buildings located to the south of the main building. The smaller buildings included a foundry, environmental testing facility, heating plant, garage, and maintenance shop. Lockheed Martin closed the site in 1998, selling the property in 2000. Environmental cleanup addresses contaminants that affect groundwater, soil, sediments, and soil vapor at the site as a result of historical operations. Lockheed Martin has conducted investigations on the property to evaluate environmental conditions and has implemented cleanup actions to address groundwater and soil. Lockheed Martin filed its final recommendations on cleanup of the soil at the site with the NY Department of Environmental Conservation in 2016, identifying the location and characterizing the places on the site where soil needed to be removed. The low-level (nonhazardous) soils are being removed under the requirements of The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), which is the principal federal law governing the disposal of solid hazardous waste.