

# DOWNLOAD PDF AFTERWORD: STABILIZATION RATHER THAN DEMOLITION IS THE REMEDY.

## Chapter 1 : Project MUSE - When Tenants Claimed the City

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A Social History of Health Quackery in Twentieth-Century America Afterword James Harvey Young, PhD

On a Saturday afternoon in June, on a Chicago El train rumbling from Wrigley Field back to the Loop, a friendly, well-dressed woman handed another passenger a single sheet of paper crowded with suggested uses for aloe vera, plus three telephone numbers from which that botanical in its various processed forms might be ordered. From the earliest times, aloe has played a multiple role in medication, favored by Dioscorides and Galen [1]. The aloe vera variety was introduced at least as early as the sixteenth century to the Dutch West Indies, where it was grown on the island of Curacao. The vast variety of therapeutic values once ascribed to aloe in regular medicine, and still retained to a considerable extent in folk belief, has, under scientific scrutiny, shrunk to a bare minimum [4]. Internally, the dried latex juice of aloe has cathartic power. Externally, the fresh gel or mucilage often confusingly called juice may be of use in treating minor burns and bruises. Commercial fabrications, however, have not necessarily shown such dermatological benefits and, indeed, have been toxic to cultured cells on which tests have been made. Scientific medicine would certainly give no credence to the implied claims on the Chicago handout that aloe vera would prove useful in treating arthritis, asthma, baldness, cancer of the skin, coronary thrombosis, diabetes, female problems, gallstones, glaucoma, psoriasis, and stomach ulcers. Hardly anyone, however, anticipated the rapidity of its expansion. Six billion dollars, he told the House subcommittee, went for "food supplement, pill, powder and potion quackery. Thus the terrain of quackery had become broader and more costly than ever and, Dr. Herbert charged, more adept at its ability to "maim and kill. Why did the guarded optimism among fighters opposed to health fraud in the late s dissipate, to be replaced by gloom in the mid-eighties? In part, currents in the broad environment were responsible. On a narrower front, the cohesion and vigor of antiquackery efforts diminished, while the energy, ingenuity, and collaborative efforts of those promoting unproven therapies expanded considerably. As the century wore on, philosophical currents presented and the impact of events revealed human nature in a less optimistic way than when the century had begun [10]. Error was more firmly rooted than it once had seemed to be, less easily eradicated by that universal panacea, education. Progress, once deemed well-nigh inevitable, had slowed, if not reversed itself. Lookers toward the future "shifted their gaze from utopias to dystopias. Astrology soared, not as a pastime but for real: Tarot cards, numerology, and palmistry flourished. Paperbacks on these themes were among the hottest-selling items in university bookstores from Cambridge to Berkeley [12]. A popular magazine announced: An ironic expression of this perspective came in a commencement address by Kurt Vonnegut. Physicians became more vulnerable to sometimes querulous suspicion. Following a television program in presenting the perspectives of the medical profession, hundreds of viewers wrote letters voicing a wide variety of complaints [18]. The year before, patient visits to orthodox physicians had declined by eleven percent [19]. Consumer literacy regarding medicine and science generally, critics charged, had seriously declined. Sagan considered the level of science education in the schools abysmal [20]. John Allen Paulos blamed widespread mathematical illiteracy for muddled judgments in many areas, not least in health [21]. Burnham, tracking the theme of popular science and health through American history, compressed his sobering conclusion into his title, *How Superstition Won and Science Lost* [23]. Whatever their capacity for being confused, Americans had entered upon a period of great preoccupation with keeping fit. A healthy attitude could be twisted into unhealthy buying. Promoters of specious wares plugged into self-help psychology. A firm vending a fake vitamin, brought to court by the Food and Drug Administration, chose to simplify the confrontation in a publicity release by terming it "Self-help v. While the cultural climate became more hospitable to irrational ventures, both the criticism and the regulation of health quackery declined from

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the high plateau of intensity reached in the s. The American Medical Association, dominant in the realm of nostrum fighting since early in the century, while not abandoning the role completely, in abolished its quackery committee and closed down its Department of Investigation [26]. The major joint educational campaign against quackery, sponsored by regulatory and voluntary health associations during the sixties, had no counterpart in the seventies. The interpretation of unorthodoxy in the popular media, print and electronic, shifted away from skepticism, often toward drum-beating support. One rare critic wondered if a great many of the self-help health books universally available were not a "Rx for Disaster. Television and radio talk shows have often given promoters of unscientific health ideas and products a welcome warm enough to constitute endorsement [30]. Some television programs, indeed, have masqueraded as entertainment, even hiring out-of-work actors to serve as studio audience. In fact, however, these programs are nothing but half-hour or hour-long commercial pitches for obesity, baldness, and impotency "cures. The Postal Service, aided by a law increasing penalties on repeat offenders, had continued to perform with skill and diligence, although its enforcement officials could handle only a fraction of fraudulent promotions introduced into the mails. Otherwise, federal antiquackery efforts had become "minimal. Although possessing an earlier proud record, the FDA: Government inaction, testified a former committee aide, had given a green light to quackery and the perception that "the law of the jungle" was legitimate; it was "open season to rip off the elderly. There are too many quacks, too skilled at the quick change of address and product name, for the cumbersome procedures of the FDA. The results of this review would help curb quackery in the long run, but in the meantime it absorbed much agency time. So too did implementing the Medical Device Amendments that became law in [37]. As a result of its accumulating duties, the Food and Drug Administration had accorded quackery a lower priority [38]. Moreover, a modification of the way in which the FDA conducted its business made its control of quackery arguably less effective. Partly as a result of advice given the agency by two Citizens Advisory Committees, the FDA began to regulate more by education and less by litigation, becoming, as it were, more of a counseling agency helping legitimate industry untangle its complex problems, and less of a police force. Recalls boomed; prosecutions plummeted. However, to protect the public from old-fashioned, bare-bones, hard-core quackery, as well as from new-fashioned, ingenious, ruthless, hard-core quackery, some critics both within and without the FDA came to believe, required the return to a greater reliance on criminal prosecutions. Victories in court, especially those imposing heavy fines and imprisonment, would cause other promoters with similar operations to stop or to modify their procedures. Court victories would also provide greater credibility to the FDA and others in carrying on expanded antiquackery educational campaigns. Such legal decisions would further help shield critics of quackery from nuisance libel suits. With the ambient cultural climate favorable and regulators greatly preoccupied With other tasks, proprietors of questionable and specious health products increased the vigor and blatancy of their promotions. They met their would-be customers at all the old places. Health food stores boomed, and survey after survey around the country revealed the distorted, often dangerous, counsel offered by the clerks. Renner sent students to health food stores in Kansas City to ask if they had products that would help ward off that dread disease, and fifteen of sixteen managers said they did [39]. Many of the herbs for sale in such stores, even herbs with ancient reputations in folk tradition, posed grave hazards to health [40]. Pyramidal schemes for the vending of nutritional supplements to friends and neighbors, who would then be recruited as salespersons, resurfaced in an inflated way [41]. A newer form for face-to-face selling expanded: Typical was a cancer-nutrition convention held in Detroit in , boosting such unorthodox modalities as reflexology, iridology, ionization, kinesiology, chelation, and transcutaneous nerve stimulation, plus a broad gamut of vitamin and mineral supplements [42]. Clinics, as will be seen below, also proliferated, both within the nation and outside its borders, a way of reducing or escaping regulatory attack. Advertising ran rife in specialty catalogs, the magazines of unorthodoxy, and the scantily self-policed press, as well as over the airwaves. Cautious about claims, advertisers relied on getting their curative messages across in First Amendment-protected feature articles, often in the same journals in which the ads appeared [43]. Sometimes such stories were deliberately planted. This campaign was planned to coincide with company

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advertising [44]. Advertising became increasingly sophisticated, often composed by M. The slickness of his advertising, suggested Wilbur J. Some advertising sent the reader to a health food store. Other advertising persuaded him or her to mail in money. Since use of the mails for ordering and delivering health wares that might transgress fraud statutes posed some degree of risk for promoters, they sought increasingly to dilute this hazard by resorting to such new inventions as the long-distance number and commercial delivery systems. Other modern devices came into play: The new techniques were used to preach and expand old gospels. The nutrition myth, so effective in the s, retained its persuasive power [48]. Indeed, when A Study of Health Practices and Opinions, sponsored by seven federal agencies, appeared in , it revealed that a large proportion of American adults engaged in self-treatment that could be characterized as "rampant empiricism," guided by no coherent body of theory, true or false—except in one signal respect [49]. When it came to self-treatment with vitamins and food supplements, consumers did adhere to a set of doctrines, and these bore a remarkable resemblance to the fake tenets of the nutrition myth. Three out of every four Americans believed that, no matter how nutritionally adequate their diet, using extra vitamins would imbue them with added pep. Nutritional solutions to health problems developed into the dominant feature of unorthodoxy in the years that followed [50]. Modifications of diet and other lifestyle changes aimed at preventing and ameliorating serious degenerative diseases became an increasing concern of scientific medicine as the major infectious diseases came increasingly under control. As so often before, unorthodox medicine mirrored a theme of mainstream science, distorting it to suit its own promotional purposes. The preoccupations of many consumers made them unusually receptive to such carefully crafted promotions. For those seeking to keep fit by their own efforts, diet was a major mode of self-help. Especially for those desiring to keep thin for the sake of health and beauty, a compelling urge since early in the century and now at a new peak of intensity, promoters vended an incredible range of food supplements, drugs, devices, dietary regimens, and books of advice, promising an easier solution than cutting down on calories through self-restraint. The vitamin and mineral market kept booming, with predictions rosy for continuing growth [51]. In time, quackery related to the most dire of diseases, cancer and AIDS, came to encompass a nutritional component. Critics continued to expose the fallacies and caution of the hazards in pseudonutrition: Consequently, as a witness asserted at the Pepper subcommittee hearing, "the biggest area of quackery right now is phony diet pills, phony diet cures," a number of which were on display in the hearing room [52]. The Food and Drug Administration had been concerned with the disordered state of the nutritional marketplace for a long time. In the agency had announced its intention to update the regulations for food supplements first put in place after the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act had been passed in [53]. This proposal led to marathon hearings that accumulated a record of 32, pages. In the FDA issued revised proposals that it hoped might ultimately rationalize the promotion of vitamins and supplements. Charging to the attack came the health food industry, led by the National Health Federation, many of whose members would be forced to change drastically their promotional practices should the regulations go into effect. Flying furiously the flag of "medical freedom," NHF leaders stirred up their customers into a frightened and frenzied lobbying force of considerable numbers. Some fear that FDA is going to make certain vitamin pills unavailable or, if available, then only by prescription and at higher cost.

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### Chapter 2 : Outline of the U.S. Economy

*I rather lost track of the band for a while, but picked them up again later in the decade with the excellent Hair of The Dog album (which included a hit cover of Love Hurts), and the non - album single My White Bicycle.*

The government also manages the overall pace of economic activity, seeking to maintain high levels of employment and stable prices. It has two main tools for achieving these objectives: Much of the history of economic policy in the United States since the Great Depression of the s has involved a continuing effort by the government to find a mix of fiscal and monetary policies that will allow sustained growth and stable prices. That is no easy task, and there have been notable failures along the way. But the government has gotten better at promoting sustainable growth. From through , the American economy spent almost as much time contracting as it did growing: From to , the record improved, with the average expansion lasting 35 months and the average recession lasting 18 months. And from to , things got even better, with the average expansion lasting 50 months and the average recession lasting just 11 months. Inflation, however, has proven more intractable. Prices were remarkably stable prior to World War II; the consumer price level in , for instance, was no higher than the price level in . But 40 years later, in , the price level was percent above the level. Beginning in , however, the government began paying more attention to inflation, and its record on that score has improved markedly. By the late s, the nation was experiencing a gratifying combination of strong growth, low unemployment, and slow inflation. But while policy-makers were generally optimistic about the future, they admitted to some uncertainties about what the new century would bring.

#### Fiscal Policy -- Budget and Taxes

The growth of government since the s has been accompanied by steady increases in government spending. In , the federal government accounted for just 3. But government spending generally rose as a share of GDP in subsequent years, reaching almost 24 percent in before falling back somewhat. In it stood at about 21 percent. The development of fiscal policy is an elaborate process. Each year, the president proposes a budget, or spending plan, to Congress. First, they decide on the overall level of spending and taxes. Next, they divide that overall figure into separate categories -- for national defense, health and human services, and transportation, for instance. Finally, Congress considers individual appropriations bills spelling out exactly how the money in each category will be spent. Each appropriations bill ultimately must be signed by the president in order to take effect. This budget process often takes an entire session of Congress; the president presents his proposals in early February, and Congress often does not finish its work on appropriations bills until September and sometimes even later. Payroll taxes, which finance the Social Security and Medicare programs, have become increasingly important as those programs have grown. In , payroll taxes accounted for one-third of all federal revenues; employers and workers each had to pay an amount equal to 7. The federal government raises another 10 percent of its revenue from a tax on corporate profits, while miscellaneous other taxes account for the remainder of its income. Local governments, in contrast, generally collect most of their tax revenues from property taxes. State governments traditionally have depended on sales and excise taxes, but state income taxes have grown more important since World War II. The federal income tax is levied on the worldwide income of U. The tax law also established the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to collect taxes and enforce tax laws either by seizing the property and income of non-payers or through prosecution. The income tax was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in because it was not apportioned among the states in conformity with the Constitution. It was not until the 16th Amendment to the Constitution was adopted in that Congress was authorized to levy an income tax without apportionment. Still, except during World War I, the income tax system remained a relatively minor source of federal revenue until the s. During World War II, the modern system for managing federal income taxes was introduced, income tax rates were raised to very high levels, and the levy became the principal sources of federal revenue. Beginning in , the government required employers to collect income taxes from workers by withholding certain sums from their paychecks, a policy that streamlined collection and significantly increased the number of taxpayers.

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Most debates about the income tax today revolve around three issues: The overall level of taxation is decided through budget negotiations. Although Americans allowed the government to run up deficits, spending more than it collected in taxes during the 1960s, 1970s, and the part of the 1980s, they generally believe budgets should be balanced. Most Democrats, however, are willing to tolerate a higher level of taxes to support a more active government, while Republicans generally favor lower taxes and smaller government. From the outset, the income tax has been a progressive levy, meaning that rates are higher for people with more income. Most Democrats favor a high degree of progressivity, arguing that it is only fair to make people with more income pay more in taxes. Many Republicans, however, believe a steeply progressive rate structure discourages people from working and investing, and therefore hurts the overall economy. Accordingly, many Republicans argue for a more uniform rate structure. Some even suggest a uniform, or "flat," tax rate for everybody. Some economists -- both Democrats and Republicans -- have suggested that the economy would fare better if the government would eliminate the income tax altogether and replace it with a consumption tax, taxing people on what they spend rather than what they earn. Proponents argue that would encourage saving and investment. But as of the end of the 1980s, the idea had not gained enough support to be given much chance of being enacted. Over the years, lawmakers have carved out various exemptions and deductions from the income tax to encourage specific kinds of economic activity. Most notably, taxpayers are allowed to subtract from their taxable income any interest they must pay on loans used to buy homes. The Tax Reform Act of 1986, perhaps the most substantial reform of the U.S. tax code, reduced, or eliminated, income taxes for millions of low-income Americans.

Fiscal Policy and Economic Stabilization In the 1930s, with the United States reeling from the Great Depression, the government began to use fiscal policy not just to support itself or pursue social policies but to promote overall economic growth and stability as well. Policy-makers were influenced by John Maynard Keynes, an English economist who argued in *The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money* that the rampant joblessness of his time resulted from inadequate demand for goods and services. According to Keynes, people did not have enough income to buy everything the economy could produce, so prices fell and companies lost money or went bankrupt. Without government intervention, Keynes said, this could become a vicious cycle. As more companies went bankrupt, he argued, more people would lose their jobs, making income fall further and leading yet more companies to fail in a frightening downward spiral. Keynes argued that government could halt the decline by increasing spending on its own or by cutting taxes. Either way, incomes would rise, people would spend more, and the economy could start growing again. If the government had to run up a deficit to achieve this purpose, so be it, Keynes said. In his view, the alternative -- deepening economic decline -- would be worse. After the war, the economy continued to be fueled by pent-up demand from families who had deferred buying homes and starting families. By the 1960s, policy-makers seemed wedded to Keynesian theories. But in retrospect, most Americans agree, the government then made a series of mistakes in the economic policy arena that eventually led to a reexamination of fiscal policy. After enacting a tax cut in 1964 to stimulate economic growth and reduce unemployment, President Lyndon B. Johnson and Congress launched a series of expensive domestic spending programs designed to alleviate poverty. Johnson also increased military spending to pay for American involvement in the Vietnam War. These large government programs, combined with strong consumer spending, pushed the demand for goods and services beyond what the economy could produce. Wages and prices started rising. Soon, rising wages and prices fed each other in an ever-rising cycle. Such an overall increase in prices is known as inflation. Keynes had argued that during such periods of excess demand, the government should reduce spending or raise taxes to avert inflation. But anti-inflation fiscal policies are difficult to sell politically, and the government resisted shifting to them. Then, in the early 1970s, the nation was hit by a sharp rise in international oil and food prices. This posed an acute dilemma for policy-makers. The conventional anti-inflation strategy would be to restrain demand by cutting federal spending or raising taxes. But this would have drained income from an economy already suffering from higher oil prices. The result would have been a sharp rise in unemployment. If policy-makers chose to counter the loss of income caused by rising oil prices, however, they would have had to increase

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spending or cut taxes. Since neither policy could increase the supply of oil or food, however, boosting demand without changing supply would merely mean higher prices. President Jimmy Carter sought to resolve the dilemma with a two-pronged strategy. He geared fiscal policy toward fighting unemployment, allowing the federal deficit to swell and establishing countercyclical jobs programs for the unemployed. To fight inflation, he established a program of voluntary wage and price controls. Neither element of this strategy worked well. By the end of the s, the nation suffered both high unemployment and high inflation. Deficits now seemed to be a permanent part of the fiscal scene. Deficits had emerged as a concern during the stagnant s. Then, in the s, they grew further as President Ronald Reagan pursued a program of tax cuts and increased military spending. Now, even if the government wanted to pursue spending or tax policies to bolster demand, the deficit made such a strategy unthinkable. Beginning in the late s, reducing the deficit became the predominant goal of fiscal policy. With foreign trade opportunities expanding rapidly and technology spinning off new products, there seemed to be little need for government policies to stimulate growth. Instead, officials argued, a lower deficit would reduce government borrowing and help bring down interest rates, making it easier for businesses to acquire capital to finance expansion. The government budget finally returned to surplus in This led to calls for new tax cuts, but some of the enthusiasm for lower taxes was tempered by the realization that the government would face major budget challenges early in the new century as the enormous post-war baby-boom generation reached retirement and started collecting retirement checks from the Social Security system and medical benefits from the Medicare program. By the late s, policy-makers were far less likely than their predecessors to use fiscal policy to achieve broad economic goals. Instead, they focused on narrower policy changes designed to strengthen the economy at the margins. President Reagan and his successor, George Bush , sought to reduce taxes on capital gains -- that is, increases in wealth resulting from the appreciation in the value of assets such as property or stocks. They said such a change would increase incentives to save and invest.

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### Chapter 3 : New York State Assembly | Richard N. Gottfried

*We've had some high-profile cases of buildings that could've really benefited from some investment and stabilization, rather than disinvestment and demolition.*

Additional Resources Responsible management of waste is an essential aspect of sustainable building. In this context, managing waste means eliminating waste where possible; minimizing waste where feasible; and reusing materials which might otherwise become waste. Solid waste management practices have identified the reduction, recycling, and reuse of wastes as essential for sustainable management of resources. Most construction and demolition waste currently generated in the U. In some areas all or part of construction and demolition waste stream is unlawfully deposited on land, or in natural drainages including water, contrary to regulations to protect human health, commerce and the environment. Businesses and citizens of the U. Increasingly, significant volumes of construction related waste are removed from the waste stream through a process called diversion. Diverted materials are sorted for subsequent recycling, and in some cases reused. Volumes of building-related waste generated are significantly influenced by macroeconomic conditions affecting construction, societal consumption trends, and natural and anthropogenic hazards. In recent years, construction industry awareness of disposal and reuse issues has been recognized to reduce volumes of construction and demolition waste disposed in landfills. Construction industry professionals and building owners can educate and be educated about issues such as beneficial reuse, effective strategies for identification and separation of wastes, and economically viable means of promoting environmentally and socially appropriate means of reducing total waste disposed. Organizations and governments can assume stewardship responsibilities for the orderly, reasonable, and effective disposal of building-related waste, promotion of public and industry awareness of disposal issues, and providing stable business-friendly environments for collecting, processing, and repurposing of wastes. Businesses can create value through the return of wastes back to manufacturing processes, promoting and seeking out opportunities for incorporation of recycled materials into products, and prioritizing reduction of building-related wastes through efficient jobsite practices. Description Effective management of building-related waste requires coordinated action of governmental, business, and professional groups and their activities. Several non-governmental organizations and societies in the US promote coordinated action, and have identified best management practices in the interest of public health and welfare see resources. Absent coordinated regulations, realistic business opportunities, and the commitment of design and construction professionals and their clients for continual improvement of industry practices, consistent and stable markets for recovered materials cannot be achieved or sustained. Management of building-related waste is expensive and often presents unintended consequences. However, common sense suggests that failure to reduce, reuse and recycle societal wastes is unsustainable. It stands to reason that efficient and effective elimination and minimization of waste, and reuse of materials are essential aspects of design and construction activity. Creativity, persistence, knowledge of available markets and businesses, and understanding of applicable regulations are important skills for design and construction professionals. Eliminating Waste Some waste generated in the process of construction can be eliminated. For example, durable modular metal form systems for use in concrete construction may be selected on the basis of being readily demountable and reusable on other projects, thus eliminating wood waste associated with formwork fabricated of plywood and dimensional lumber. Elimination of waste can be beneficial to reduce impacts on human health and the environment. Minimizing Waste Some building-related waste can be minimized. For example, construction products can be selected on the basis of its being designed and manufactured to be shipped with minimal packaging. Also consider that selection and use of recyclable materials and products offers potential to minimize waste. For example, doors and windows in good, resalable condition might substitute for new products, or be donated and or sold for use on another projectâ€”a form of beneficial reuse. Materials and products which cannot efficiently and effectively be eliminated, minimized or

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reused ultimately are collected, and unless managed, will probably be disposed at the lowest cost. In many areas of the country, disposal fees at solid waste landfills are substantially higher than the cost of separation and recovery, including the disposal cost for residues. The term "hazardous" was intended to designate wastes that present a serious risk to human health and the environment when mismanaged. Several components encountered as part of construction and demolition materials operations are RCRA hazardous wastes and therefore processes must meet all of the regulatory management requirements for hazardous waste. Note that hazardous most hazardous components encountered with construction and demolition materials operations are identified by respective characteristics, rather than listing. For example, discarded paints and solvents would have ignitability characteristics; batteries would have corrosivity characteristics. In Canada, each level of government has powers to protect the environment. Collection, diversion, and disposal operations are the responsibility of municipal governments, while the approval, licensing and monitoring of operations are the responsibility of the provinces and territories. Management Most construction and demolition debris is generated at the project level and therefore subject to laws and regulations by local, state, provincial, and federal laws. Construction and demolition debris is defined at the state level in the United States, and at the provincial level in Canada. Check local, state, and provincial regulations to verify correct interpretation of the law. Local practices in the management and disposal of construction and demolition wastes often are shaped by the availability of suitable disposal sites, economic conditions, societal priorities, availability of markets for recycling and reuse, transportation options, and the capabilities of local workforces and construction businesses to adapt demolition processes for management of wastes. Management of construction and demolition wastes is addressed at project, organization, and disposition levels. Project Level—Enhancing project value and performance The project level encompasses the work of a specific project or projects, and is administered by the project team, often led by the architect or engineer during the design phase. The project level requirements are often communicated through project specifications, and contract provisions. Green building certification programs, notably LEED, include protocols, measurement and verification targets, and documentation that may be helpful to ensure project goals are achieved. Organization Level—Stewardship of corporate values and priorities The organization level encompasses the management of wastes identified at the project level, and includes the business practices and priorities of building owners and general contractors. The organization level provisions are often communicated through corporate reports, policy statements, and work plans. Performance measured against corporate targets for diversion, reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, and sustainability metrics are increasingly being recognized in industry programs recognizing corporate green building practices. Organizations can work with vendors responsible at the disposition level to ensure that business practices and operation of segregation, sorting, transporting and final disposition of wastes meet or exceed corporate expectations. Disposition Level—Management of diversion and disposal The disposition level encompasses the segregation, sorting, handling, transporting and final disposition of wastes, and is administered by the businesses and agencies responsible for disposal under contract or agreement, under licenses, and in accordance with all laws and regulations. Communication is often provided in the form of written diversion reports tabulating the amounts of materials accepted, diverted, and disposed, and the locations of final disposition of the materials received. Service providers at the disposition level can work with building owners and general contractors for project-specific approaches to managing waste, including custom diversion plans tailored to the project opportunities. An assertion of right to enjoy the benefits of specific property. Industry best practices promote inspection and evaluation of materials and products proposed for reuse to be certain hazards are mitigated, for example: A term referring to the practice of placing unrelated materials together in a single container, usually for benefits of convenience and speed, but presenting challenges for subsequent recovery and diversion. Waste generated by construction activities, such as scrap, damaged or spoiled materials, temporary and expendable construction materials, and aids that are not included in the finished project, packaging materials, and waste generated by the workforce. Waste generated from the process of intentional dismantling all or portions of a building, and clearing of buildings and contents

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destroyed or damaged as a result of natural or anthropogenic hazards. The practice of diverting waste from disposal in a landfill, by means of eliminating or minimizing waste, or reuse of materials. A written assertion by a material recovery facility operator identifying constituent materials diverted from disposal, usually including summary tabulations of materials, weight in short-ton units NIST , and percentages. Material having no value in reuse, although employed for beneficial use in stabilization of industrial waste in landfills. Waste generated from the process of clearing land, including preparing building sites for construction, generally consisting of vegetation, soil, rocks, and constituent matter. An internationally recognized green building certification system, providing third-party verification that a building or community was designed and built using strategies intended to improve performance in metrics such as energy savings, water efficiency, CO2 emissions reduction, improved indoor environmental quality, and stewardship of resources and sensitivity to their impacts. Vegetation, soils, and constituent matter excluding rocks, and being both carbon- and nitrogen-rich, and completely biodegradable to carbon dioxide, water and biomass through the action of micro-organisms under normal environmental conditions. Introducing a material into some process for remanufacture into a new product, which may be the same or similar product or a completely different type of product. Waste which is economically impractical to recover for reuse or to divert from disposal. The principal Federal law in the United States, enacted in and amending the Solid Waste Disposal Act of , with the intent of governing the disposal of solid waste and hazardous waste, and codified in Title 40 CFR. Construction and demolition debris are regulated under Subtitle D: RCRA authorizes states to carry out many of the federal regulations through their own state laws, with such laws subject to approval by the EPA. The subsequent use of a material, product, or component upon salvage. Recovery of components, products, or materials for the purpose of reusing them for the same or similar purposes as their original use. An item of industrial recycling equipment featuring a conveyor belt and several stations for workers to rapidly sort and segregate waste, usually part of a material recovery facility. A term referring to the practice of administering and implementing a management strategy to identify and segregate unrelated waste at the first opportunity, thus simplifying subsequent processes for recovery of materials and diversion, but presenting challenges for management of space on the jobsite, training and supervision, and inefficiencies associated with hauling. Construction and Demolition Wastes Wastes encountered constitute all the materials and products incorporated into the built environment over a period of decades or in some areas over centuries. Include in that list earth, pavement, and organic plant materials. Assessment of wastes to be encountered on projects is an important first step in developing a construction and demolition waste management plan at the project level. Industrial hygienists perform waste characterization studies and identify components which present known risks to human health and the environment. Specialty contractors provide comprehensive services for identification, verification, removal, handling and disposal of known and suspect hazardous and dangerous materials in accordance with applicable regulations. Materials and products presenting known risk: Hazardous wastes listed, characteristic and universal types identified by US EPA Asbestos-containing materials friable.

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### Chapter 4 : Construction Waste Management | WBDG Whole Building Design Guide

*Rather than demolish and rebuild the facade, a scheme was developed for in-place stabilization using a combination of shoring, grout injection, and anchoring.*

The Division of Housing and Community Renewal under Governors Spitzer and Paterson has been an extraordinary improvement over what it had been for many years before. I and many others are deeply grateful for that. However, I oppose the proposed new demolition regulations. But tenants will continue to lose their homes and the community will lose affordable housing. The intent of the demolition provision of the Rent Stabilization Law RSL is to allow owners to completely demolish dangerous and dilapidated housing and replace it with new, safe housing. Unfortunately, the proposed changes to the demolition regulations seem to encourage the continuation of this practice. The central proposition of rent regulation is that preserving affordable housing is a distinctly important public purpose. We should also keep in mind that when we allow a landlord to evict a tenant, we are allowing a family to be deprived of their home. Landlords must not be permitted to evict tenants simply because they wish to decontrol the units or turn them to some more lucrative use. The recent upsurge in demolition applications indicates that owners are using the demolition provisions precisely for that purpose. In many of these applications, the owner proposes to do nothing more than reconstitute a substantially similar structure to the one being gutted, with the principal difference being the decontrol of the apartments. The proposed regulations continue the current practice by codifying that tenants may be denied renewal of their leases and evicted by a landlord who only intends to gut a building, not demolish it. Gut renovation is not the same as demolition. The regulation should be changed to limit the extraordinary remedy of de-regulation and eviction to cases of complete demolition. The regulations should also be amended to require a finding by DHCR that the building is in fact unsafe and that de-regulation, eviction and demolition are necessary to remedy the condition. The current regulations only require that the landlord have the necessary permits and financing for the job. That should not be enough. There should also be a mechanism to monitor whether the landlord carries out the demolition plan. If not, the de-registration of the building should be revoked and any housing accommodations at the site should be subject to Rent Stabilization. The argument is made that a requirement of full demolition is not practical because the landmarks preservation laws protect some buildings, and demolishing some buildings might destabilize adjoining buildings. However, the landmarks laws have hardship provisions that allow demolition when necessary, and the construction industry uses temporary lateral supports to prop up adjoining buildings. Another problem with the proposed changes is in the calculation of the stipend to be paid by landlords to tenants in buildings to be demolished. The stipends are too low to achieve the stated goal of preventing displacement of tenants from their neighborhoods, because they fail to ensure that they will find alternative housing at affordable rents. This is especially a problem in Manhattan, but not exclusively. The proposed inadequate stipend formula means that tenants will be displaced from their neighborhoods because they will not be able to find affordable housing there. Indeed, under the formula they may not be able to find alternative housing at affordable rents anywhere. The premise of the demolition policy has always been that landlords must not be permitted to demolish their buildings unless they relocate their tenants, or provide them enough financial assistance with which to relocate. Unfortunately, the provisions that have allowed landlords to pay their tenants a stipend, rather than offering them new apartments, permitted landlords to cheaply rid themselves of their tenants, pushing them into a rental market without the resources to afford replacement housing. This formula would not provide enough compensation to allow many formerly rent-regulated tenants to stay in their neighborhoods, especially those who live in Manhattan. DHCR should require that landlords find a comparable apartment, pay moving expenses, and pay the difference between the previous and the new apartments. If, as DHCR implies, it is possible for tenants to locate new apartments in their new neighborhoods with the proposed stipends, then it should be even easier for their landlords, as industry

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professionals, to locate such apartments for their tenants. If it is argued that requiring the relocating of tenants would be a severe burden for landlords, that would indicate that the proposed stipends are not really adequate to pay for alternative accommodations. Of course, some tenants may prefer to have a stipend rather than having to accept an apartment chosen by the landlord who is evicting them. So the regulations ought to offer tenants a choice between a stipend and relocation. DHCR should also reinstate the policy to require a hearing when a landlord applies for a demolition permit. It is imperative that there be transparency in the process of demolition applications. I appreciate this opportunity to testify and look forward to continuing to work with the Division on this and many other issues.

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### Chapter 5 : The Medical Messiahs: Afterword

*Rather than taking infrastructure for grantedâ€”rather than treating it as an extension of natureâ€”we ought to interrogate the ground beneath our feet. Bibliography [i] Cronon, William.*

Whereas earlier societies might have organized their world in terms of natural boundaries such as rivers, mountains, forestsâ€”first natureâ€”ours is a society of railroad lines, neighborhoods, parks, and subway stops. The networks and environments once meticulously debated, planned, and constructed become the taken-for-granted, the static, the neutral: My purpose in this afterword is to provide a brief overview of these questions as well as propose a new question to be asked by all those who engage with infrastructure: In the history of New Haven, periods of rapid technological change have remade the fabric of the city on numerous occasions, each time reflecting new norms and priorities, and benefitting different groups. When railroads and streetcars arrived in the 19th century, for instance, the city grew in population and geographical sizeâ€”with more people than ever counting themselves as New Haveners. This accessibility, however came at the expense of the old streetcar suburbs, which were left to decay as residents fled to the suburbs. In addition to devastating local communities, the demolition dramatically altered the landscape of the city, sequestering Long Wharf and the Hill from downtown. Oak street area before and after the construction of the connector. The introduction of the automobile dramatically altered the landscape of the city. What before was a dense, populous neighborhood was destroyed for a connector that primarily served suburban commuters. Improvements in technology the automobile and changes in the social landscape suburbanization had brought forth a new infrastructural regimeâ€”one that served some residents well, but left others, such as the residents of Oak Street, behind. Indeed, with every new infrastructural development there are winners and losers: Historically, when water and sewer networks first came to the American city, individuals who had once provided for their own hygienic needs experienced a loss of autonomy, while private utility providers reaped ever-greater profits. In every era, new technologies constantly remake the fabric of a city, but the new metropolis that results does not always benefit all parties equally. Today, the City of New Haven is undergoing another period of rapid transformation. Indeed, current projections suggest that the city will match or beat that rate of growth every five years until , outpacing any other city in the state of Connecticut. This rapid growth in population will test the infrastructure of a city with the lowest housing vacancy rate in the nation. Furthermore, this population growth brings with it new patterns of living and moving: It will need to construct more housing, improve diverse transportation servicesâ€”pedestrian, bicycle, transit, and automobile-basedâ€”and increase capacity on data and energy networks. However, as the city remakes itself for a new population, lines will need to be redrawn and priorities decided. The fundamental question is: New Haven Streetcar Proposal. Why did the city choose to study this corridor over other more heavily trafficked corridors? Though city planners take a number of factors into account when considering new projects, the lesson of the New Haven Streetcar is that in a city with growing infrastructural challenges and finite resources, hard decisions must be made about which neighborhoods and populations to serve first. Infrastructure not only connects, but also divides, drawing distinctions between neighborhoods and population groups. Our duty, then, is to ask this question of every new proposal that comes before the city: Will high-speed rail proposals along the northeast corridor create benefits for the entire city, or merely privilege a select few business travellers? Will the introduction of sustainable energy into the power supply cause a price increase that hurts low-income consumers, or are the benefits of clean air and water worth that increase? In each of these scenarios, the act of balancing harm and benefit is of critical importance. In the past, we have too often allowed the perceived long-term benefits of a project such as the oak street connector to obscure the importance of protecting local communities. By interrogating the ground beneath our feet, we can help to protect against this sort of hubris. The Private and the Public One major dimension of the infrastructural divide in New Haven lies between the public and the private. In New Haven, national trends of declining industry and growth in the education and healthcare

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sectors have manifested themselves in Yale University, which continues to grow in importance and geographical footprint relative to its home city. This map of the University in shows its limited footprint relative to the surrounding city. Though central, Yale remained a marginal power in the city relative to its neighborhoods and manufacturing firms. This growth has caused political problems for the city government, since Yale University, as a nonprofit, does not pay property taxes, but has also changed the nature of the city itself: Indeed, as the university continues to expand, with two new residential colleges slated to begin construction this year, we should continue to ask that fundamental question: The Yale-New haven infrastructural divide takes many forms, articulated throughout this guide. In the area of public space, with the construction of the residential colleges in the s, for instance, formerly publicly accessible courtyards became sealed offâ€”making what was once public space private. This means that the electricity that serves New Haven residents has a much higher carbon footprint than the electricity that serves Yale and often, when New Haven loses electricity, Yale does not. And in the area of transportation, Yale maintains its own private, free shuttle system that often makes Yale students reluctant to use local public transportation. As Yale continues to grow, we should continue to question this divide. Ought Yale privatize its power plants and allow them to produce clean power for the entire city? Ought it distribute local transit passes to its students as many urban universities do [ix] rather than maintain a separate shuttle system? As it pursues more development, ought it ensure that the housing it builds is inclusive and affordable? An informed, passionate public, can pressure the university to answer these questions with fairness in mind. Its purpose, then, is not so much to exhaustively inform, but to inspire. Over the four centuries of its existence, New Haven has experienced a number of periods of rapid technological change that have reshaped the fabric of the cityâ€”serving certain populations well, and others poorly. Today, the city is in yet another period of rapid change: Even huge projects, such as the Oak Street Connector are not immune from change: The project seeks to reconnect the cities downtown to neighborhoods such as The Hill and Long Wharf, while creating new spaces for businesses looking to relocate downtown. In addition to reconnecting the city, however, Downtown Crossing, like all infrastructure also has the capacity to divide. Will the elimination of traffic-carrying capacity make it more difficult to get downtown? Will increased connectivity cause more wealthy New Haveners to move south, pushing residents out of neighborhoods in the Hill? To make sure these authorities consider equity, history, and community in their plans, an informed public is vital. As the city continues to remake itself, we must remain cognizant of the networks that connect and divide. Rather than taking infrastructure for grantedâ€”rather than treating it as an extension of natureâ€”we ought to interrogate the ground beneath our feet. Bibliography [i] Cronon, William. *Chicago and the Great West. Our University in the Wider World.* Yale University Press,

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### Chapter 6 : Opal Group, Inc. - Projects

*The promising mechanical properties of stabilized C&D materials justify the use of these materials in high-performance applications, such as in the construction of road base/subbase layers, rather than limiting it to lower-quality applications, such as in utility and embankment fills.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Today the marble gleams. And nestles against a modern high-rise on the neighboring lot. After what journalist Clyde Haberman called the Forty Years War, Columbia University completed a handsome renovation of upper Morningside Drive and made peace with its senior resident. Most buildings are dedicated to institutional uses, but itself houses a mix of institutional and noninstitutional tenants. Jane Wood died in The walk from the subway to her memorial service led through a jungle of big-box stores and luxury co-ops that were remaking blue-collar Chelsea. Yet inside the old church on West 25th Street, a different Chelsea showed through. Neighbors filled the aisles. Their presence attested to the close-knit community that had struggled to stay in place. Some were squatters from Some were their children and grandchildren. The losses are in bolder print. Laws enacted in the s and after have weakened the rent-stabilization system. Whole neighborhoods have gentrified with a vengeance. Behind the direct authors of these changes lie the invisible hands of free-market dogma and superheated real estate values. The late s and s saw a boom in conversions of moderate-rent buildings to market-rate co-ops, deals that turned handsome profits for departing landlords. And those could not afford to buy in were turned out of their homes. Sunset clauses have allowed many Mitchell-Lama and other limited-equity co-ops along with Mitchell-Lamas limited-dividend rentals to buy out of their affordability programs and go market-rate. And some of the limited-equity co-ops formed in abandoned buildings have loosened income caps and resale restrictions. Thus the co-operative apartment building, a socialized form of property holding, now serves in some cases to dispossess poorer tenants. Another institution that held out hope for such tenants, the communityboard system, has also fallen short of its purported mission. The establishment of community boards during the s and s seemed a response to the many callsâ€”from good-government groups, the racially identified community -control movement, and multiracial tenant organizationsâ€”for citizen participation in local planning. Many did so; some still do. But most have now adapted to the neoliberal environment by trading in participatory planning and sweat equity for corporate boards, city contracts, budgets balanced on for-profit subsidiaries, and professional staffs that treat residents as clients, not constituents. This transformation has enabled material Afterword growthâ€”New York CDCs have developed or managed some eighty thousand housing units, many below market rateâ€”at You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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### Chapter 7 : Afterword | A People's Guide to Infrastructure in New Haven

*final explanation of significant differences for the final record of decision (rod) soils operable unit (ou-1) change of primary treatment technology from biological.*

Site Name and Location Site Name: Hampden County, Massachusetts B. Lead and Support Agencies Lead Agency: Harish Panchal C. Summary of Significant Differences The September 15, Record of Decision ROD called for in-situ mixing and stabilization of contaminated soils and sediments, consolidation of these materials with lagoon and wetland sediments on site property and capping with a permeable cap. During the design process, studies showed that an ex-situ stabilization process would be more effective in the short term and less expensive than in-situ stabilization. These studies also showed that a low permeability cap would be more effective over the long term and comparable in cost to the permeable cap planned in the ROD Additionally, cleanup levels that appear in the ROD for lagoon sediment are based on non-promulgated Maximum Contaminant Levels MCLs. Since the MCLs were only proposed and not promulgated, corrections were made, based on human health risk, to the cleanup values for 1,1-dichloroethane and acetone D. In response, EPA, on April 29, , has issued for public comment a proposed rule which, if it were to become final, would change CAMU, and possibly trigger the land disposal restriction regulations in more remedial actions. On March 13, , EPA issued the following guidance: In , the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection DEP, formerly the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering issued a permit for collection and storage of waste oil materials In , this permit was amended to change the owner of the property and to allow for the collection and disposal of "solvent, lacquers, etc The facility reportedly operated until or when the permit was not renewed and removal actions were initiated During the period from to , the DEP conducted several property inspections and discovered several violations including improper maintenance and spills of waste oil and hazardous materials. In January of , DEP initiated enforcement actions against the owners resulting in a closing of the facility m DEP then issued a Notice of Responsibility to the current owner requiring removal of approximately 1. Initial removal activities were conducted by private firms and, by mid- , an estimated one quarter to one million gallons of waste material had been reportedly removed from the property. Contaminants of concern COCs in the groundwater include: Summary of the Selected Remedy The major components of the source control remedy selected in the ROD include Decontamination, demolition, and off-site disposal of property structures. Each of these factors is discussed in more detail below. In-situ stabilization entails combining the contaminated material and the stabilization mix in-place or without excavation. Ex-situ stabilization entails excavation of the contaminated material prior to combining with the stabilization mix. The Treatability Study conducted as part of the Remedial Design indicated that, due to the variability of the chemical and physical properties of the various media at the site, a unique mix design should be used to solidify and stabilize each medium. Excavation of a particular site medium with subsequent processing by ex situ stabilization allows the utilization of different mix designs for each site medium. The use of ex-situ stabilization processing techniques also provides greater quality control for the stabilization process Chemical addition rates and mixing efficiency can be monitored more closely using ex-situ stabilization processing techniques such as mobile mixing plants and area mixing and layering. Ex situ stabilization also allows for verification sampling in the excavations to ensure that the soil, and lagoon and wetland sediments with concentrations above cleanup levels are stabilized In addition, although the effectiveness of ex situ stabilization could be adversely affected by heterogeneous feed material, excavation of site media prior to ex situ stabilization allows for additional processing steps prior to the stabilization to improve the homogeneity of the feed material at the stabilization plant For example, excavation of site media will allow removal of oversize material and debris via screening and homogenizing of influent feed size via a hammermill. The difficulty of accounting for the variability in the feed material could also be minimized during ex situ stabilization because the feed material would be readily visible and perhaps even pre-characterized for

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pertinent parameters such as moisture content and organic contaminants Ex situ processing techniques such as mobile mixing plants and area mixing and layering can also be operated as closed systems to allow the capture and treatment of fugitive emissions, if necessary Ex situ stabilization also allows for more effective conditioning of the lagoon sediments through the addition of lime kiln dust to improve the workability of the sediments This would result in lower required dosages of solidify agent and lower volumes of stabilized material. In addition, the greatest depth to which media must be remediated at the site is estimated to be no greater than six feet This depth is well within the limits of common excavation techniques which would be used to excavate the material for the ex situ stabilization The mobilization and use of in situ stabilization would be more practical for media which extended to greater depths and could not be readily removed by common excavation techniques A geophysical survey was also conducted to evaluate the presence of subsurface barriers in the areas to be stabilized. This survey indicated that subsurface barriers are pervasive and widespread throughout these areas Since the locations of the subsurface barriers correspond to the soil areas to be excavated, it is not practicable to excavate the soil for purposes of removing subsurface barriers, and then to backfill the soil for in situ stabilization. This cost decrease is due to the fact that in situ stabilization requires the use of highly specialized equipment and specially trained personnel which is not necessary for ex situ stabilization Based on the rationale presented in the preceding paragraphs, EPA concludes that ex situ stabilization of site soil, lagoon sediment, and wetland sediments is preferable to the in situ stabilization techniques included in the ROD 2. The CAMU designation will facilitate the cleanup plan as proposed The CAMU encompasses the area within the boundaries of the site which contain the excavation areas, the cap area, the processing area and the staging area see Figure 1. Each of these criteria is addressed below 1. The CAMU shall facilitate the implementation of reliable, effects c protective, and cost-effective remedies. In addition, based on the reasons discussed in III. Therefore, the designation of a CAMU, which is necessary to perform ex situ stabilization, will result in the implementation of a reliable, effective, protective and cost-effective remedy. Waste management activities associated with the CAMU shall not create unacceptable risks to humans or to the environment resulting from exposure to hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents The purpose of designating a CAMU is to allow performance of a cleanup plan to decrease existing risks to humans and the environment. The remediation will be conducted in such a way that it does not create additional risks to humans or the environment. Air monitoring, both in the vicinity of the work and at the downwind perimeter fence, will be conducted during all remediation activities to evaluate whether controls are necessary. If it is determined that controls are necessary, they will be implemented 3. The CAMU shall include uncontaminated areas of the facility, only if including such areas for the purpose of managing remediation waste is more protective than management of such wastes at contaminated areas of the facility. A small amount of uncontaminated land is included in the area of the CAMU The use of these uncontaminated areas is necessary to perform the remedial action, which will decrease existing risks to humans and the environment Therefore, inclusion of these uncontaminated areas is more protective than the management of wastes only at contaminated areas of the facility 4. Areas within the CAMU, where wastes remain in place after closure of the CAMU, shall be managed and contained so as to minimize future releases, to the extent practicable. The stabilized soil and sediments will be consolidated wuhm the CAMU and will be protected by a cap to minimize future releases. The CAMU shall expedite the timing of remedial activity implementation, when appropriate and practicable. The purpose of designating a CAMU is to permit the implementation of the remedy as designed to date Designation of this CAMU will expedite the timing of remedial action implementation. The CAMU designation will permit the use of ex-situ stabilization which will reduce the toxicity and mobility of wastes that will remain within the capped area of the CAMU after completion of the remedial activity Ex-situ stabilization, when compared to the in situ stabilization selected in the ROD, also reduces the volume of wastes that will remain in the capped area since it provides better control of the volume of material to be stabilized 7 The CAMU shall, to the extent practicable, minimize the land area of the facility upon which wastes will remain in place after closure of the CAMU. Soils and sediments will be stabilized and

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consolidated within the capped area of the CAMU at the completion of the Remedial Action, thus reducing the land area upon which wastes remain in place 3. The ROD selected a permeable cap as the cover for the stabilized materials 10 based on the ability of the permeable cap to reduce potential for erosion due to weathering of the stabilized material and for flood storage capacity These functions would also be provided by a low permeability cap One concern with using a low permeability cap is whether this type of cap would result in decreased flood storage capacity. However, design studies indicated that the flood storage capacity is minimally affected by the type of cap constructed The component that makes the low-permeability cap less permeable is the geomembrane liner, not the soil layers above the liner The cap volume available for flood storage in both the permeable and low- permeability designs is in the soil layers above the relatively impermeable stabilized material. The storage capacity of these soils is primarily based on the porosity of soil. Therefore, both the permeable and low-permeability caps discussed provide similar storage capacity for flood water. Based on the results of this model, the low- permeability cap configurations would reduce the potential for erosion of the stabilized materials. A low-permeability cap would, therefore, enhance the long-term effectiveness of the stabilization system In addition, there are no drawbacks to using a low-permeability cap at the site The cost difference between a low permeability cap and a permeable cap is insignificant. Based on the above information, EPA concludes that a low permeability cap will be more effective in the long-term and is therefore preferable to the permeable cap described in the ROD. Rationale for Changes The Settling Parties have proposed to modify the selected remedy in order to improve the overall short-term and long-term effectiveness and to decrease the overall costs of the remedy. They have also requested the CAMU designation in order to facilitate implementation of the proposed changes to the remedy The adjustment of cleanup levels based on the MCLs is a correction of a previous calculation based on non-promulgated MCLs EPA Interim Final Guidance on Preparing Superfund Documents OSWER Directive states that changes to a component of a remedy are generalK incremental changes to the hazardous waste approach selected for the site i e. Part EPA has determined that the revisions to the remedy described in this ESD do not fundamentally alter the overall approach of this remedy but, rather, are incremental changes to a component, of the remedy. Thus, consistent with the above- referenced guidance, it is appropriate to make these types of changes to the ROD through an ESD Furthermore, the Settling Parties have requested the designation of a CAMU to allow for temporary storage, stabilization and placement of excavated contaminated materials without triggering the Land Disposal Restrictions LDRs and Minimum Technology Requirements MTRs intended for hazardous process 12 wastes. No DC Cir. The proposed rule was issued for days public comment, and a public hearing was held June 4, We do not know when, or if, the proposed rule will be approved as a final rule. Also, we do not know if any final rule will eliminate or modify the CAMU regulations in a manner which would affect the Site remedial action. Moreover, the Region has a strong interest in proceeding with cleanup progress at the Site, such interest would not be served by awaiting final action on the proposed rule. For these reasons, the Region will not be following the proposed rule on Requirements for Management of Hazardous Contaminated Media, but rather will follow substantively the current regulations on Corrective Action Management Units. Palmer Public Library N. EPA conducted a public comment period on these proposals from September 9, to October 9, During this public comment period, EPA received one comment letter. The comments contained in this letter as well as responses to the comments, are included in this document as Appendix I. A public meeting was requested and held on November 19, at the Palmer Town Hall, as part of the agenda of the Palmer Conservation Commission. After review of all comments received during the public comment period, EPA has 15 determined that no significant new information was presented that would necessitate modification of the proposed changes in the ESD or the CAMU designation VIII. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, pp. In accordance with 40 C. Part , Subpart G, and that inclusion of the regulated unit will enhance implementation of effective, protective and reliable remedial actions for the Site, 2. This Final Explanation of Significant Differences and Designation of Corrective Action Management Unit, the September Record of Decision, and the remedial design documents found in the Administrative Record for the Site, provide specification of Site

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remedial action requirements in accordance with 40 C. Are more chemicals being added to the waste in order to excavate it? Excavation of contaminated soils and sediments will be accomplished via standard construction equipment; i. How are the lagoon sediments going to be conditioned? The reason for conditioning is to improve the workability of the sediments. Essentially, this conditioning will reduce water content, help eliminate clumping and will ensure full mixing of the "stabilization mix" with the sediments. What are the stabilization mix designs? The contaminated soils, the wetland sediments and the lagoon sediments the contaminated media exhibit different physical and chemical characteristics. The intent of the treatability study was to find one or more mixes for each media, which would meet the performance standards for structural integrity, and contaminant mobility. Is the toxic waste leaching into the Quaboag River? Discussion of findings related to the Quaboag River and area groundwater can be found on pages of the ROD. In general, it appears based on flow patterns that contaminated groundwater is discharging to both the wetlands adjacent to the Quaboag River and to the River itself. However, no contaminants were detected in the Quaboag River surface water samples. Will the contaminated plume continue to be monitored? Groundwater surrounding the site is currently being monitored. Following completion of the Remedial Action, groundwater will continue to be monitored. In all probability, monitoring will continue for at least 30 years. How will residents and businesses be affected during the cleanup? Local effect of the Remedial Action should be minimal, similar to a construction project of equal magnitude. Aside from the transport of materials, all activities will take place within the Site boundaries. Materials equipment, concrete and related material for the stabilization process, soils and geomembrane for the cap will be brought in by truck at various stages of the Remedial Action. Noise and operating hours will be similar to other construction projects. What is heterogeneous feed material? Feed material is the contaminated soils and sediments which are to be stabilized under this remedy. Feed material could also be thought of as the "raw product" in a manufacturing context. Heterogeneous feed material refers to size inconsistencies in these same soils and sediments, i. The issue here is that the more inconsistent heterogeneous the feed material, the more difficult it is to fully mix i. How long will the cleanup take? The plan is for the work to be completed between the Spring and Fall of On a small site like PSC Resources, this will allow some limited flexibility for the Construction Contractor to determine how to best handle the logistics of excavation, staging and materials handling with regard to the stabilization process.