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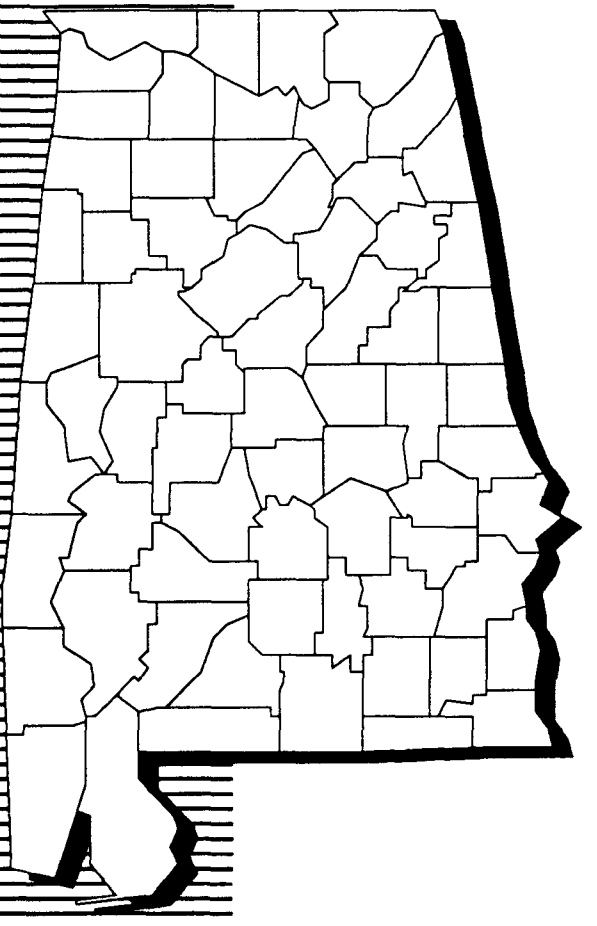

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The National Overview volume, **Superfund: Focusing on the Nation at Large (1991),** may be ordered as PB92-963253.

The complete set of the overview documents, plus the 49 state reports may be ordered as PB92-963253.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Introduction:
A Brief Overview 1

Superfund:
How Does the Program Work to Clean Up Sites? 5

The Volume:
How to Use the State Book 13

NPL Sites:
In the State of Alabama 17

The NPL Report:
Progress to Date 19

The NPL Fact Sheets:
Summary of Site Activities 21

Appendix A: Glossary:
Terms Used in the Fact Sheets 47

Appendix B: Repositories of Site Information 63

A Brief Overview

WHY THE SUPERFUND PROGRAM?

As the 1970s came to a close, a series of headline stories gave Americans a look at the dangers of dumping industrial and urban wastes on the land. First there was New York's Love Canal. Hazardous waste buried there over a 25-year period contaminated streams and soil, and endangered the health of nearby residents. The result: evacuation of several hundred people. Then the leaking barrels at the Valley of the Drums in Kentucky attracted public attention, as did the dioxin-tainted land and water in Times Beach, Missouri.

In all these cases, human health and the environment were threatened, lives were disrupted, and property values were reduced. It became increasingly clear that there were large numbers of serious hazardous waste problems that were falling through the cracks of existing environmental laws. The magnitude of these emerging problems moved Congress to enact the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act in 1980. CERCLA — commonly known as Superfund — was the first Federal law established to deal with the dangers posed by the Nation's hazardous waste sites.

After Discovery, the Problem Intensified

Few realized the size of the problem until the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) began the process of site discovery and site evaluation. Not hundreds, but thousands of potential hazardous waste sites existed, and they presented the Nation with some of the most complex pollution problems it had ever faced.

Since the Superfund program began, hazardous waste has surfaced as a major environmental concern in every part of the United States. It wasn't just the land that was contaminated by past disposal practices. Chemicals in the soil were spreading into the groundwater (a source of drinking water for many) and into streams, lakes, bays, and wetlands. Toxic vapors contaminated the air at some sites, while improperly disposed or stored wastes threatened the health of the surrounding community and the environment at others.

The EPA Identified More than 1,200 Serious Sites

The EPA has identified 1,245 hazardous waste sites as the most serious in the Nation. These sites comprise the National Priorities List; sites targeted for cleanup under Super-fund. But site discoveries continue, and the EPA estimates that, while some will be deleted after lengthy cleanups, this list, commonly called the NPL, will continue to grow by approximately 50 to 100 sites per year, potentially reaching 2,100 sites by the year 2000.

THE NATIONAL CLEANUP EFFORT IS MUCH MORE THAN THE NPL

From the beginning of the program, Congress recognized that the Federal government could

not and should not address all environmental problems stemming from past disposal practices. Therefore, the EPA was directed to set priorities and establish a list of sites to target. Sites on the NPL (1,245) thus are a relatively small subset of a larger inventory of potential hazardous waste sites, but they do comprise the most complex and compelling cases. The EPA has logged more than 35,000 sites on its national inventory of potentially hazardous waste sites and assesses each site within one year of being logged.

THE EPA IS MAKING PROGRESS ON SITE CLEANUP

The goal of the Superfund program is to tackle immediate dangers first and then move through the progressive steps necessary to eliminate any long-term risks to public health and the environment.

Superfund responds immediately to sites posing imminent threats to human health and the environment at both NPL sites and sites not on the NPL. The purpose is to stabilize, prevent, or temper the effects of a release of hazardous substances, or the threat of one, into the environment. These might include tire fires or transportation accidents involving the spill of hazardous chemicals. Because they reduce the threat a site poses to human health and the environment, immediate cleanup actions are an integral part of the Superfund program.

Immediate response to imminent threats is one of Superfund's most noted achievements. Where imminent threats to the public or environment were evident, the EPA has initiated or completed emergency actions that attacked the most serious threats of toxic exposure in more than 2,700 cases.

The ultimate goal for a hazardous waste site on the NPL is a permanent solution to an environmental problem that presents a serious threat to the public or the environment. This often requires a long-term effort. The EPA has aggressively accelerated its efforts to perform these long-term cleanups of NPL sites. More cleanups were started in 1987, when the Superfund law was amended, than in any previous year. By 1991, construction had started at more than four times as many sites as in 1986! Of the sites currently on the NPL, more than 500 — nearly half — have had construction cleanup activity. In addition, more than 400 more sites presently are in the investigation stage to determine the extent of site contamination and to identify appropriate cleanup remedies. Many other sites with cleanup remedies selected are poised for the start of cleanup construction activity. In measuring success by "progress through the cleanup pipeline," the EPA clearly is gaining momentum.

THE EPA MAKES SURE CLEANUP WORKS

The EPA has gained enough experience in cleanup construction to understand that environmental protection does not end when the remedy is in place. Many complex technologies — like those designed to clean up groundwater — must operate for many years in order to accomplish their objectives.

The EPA's hazardous waste site managers are committed to proper operation and maintenance of every remedy constructed. No matter who has been delegated responsibility for monitoring the cleanup work, the EPA will assure that the remedy is carefully followed and that it continues to do its job.

Likewise, the EPA does not abandon a site even after the cleanup work is done. Every five years, the Agency reviews each site where residues from hazardous waste cleanup still remain to ensure that public and environmental

health are being safeguarded. The EPA will correct any deficiencies discovered and will report to the public annually on all five-year reviews conducted that year.

CITIZENS HELP SHAPE DECISIONS

Superfund activities also depend upon local citizen participation. The EPA's job is to analyze the hazards and to deploy the experts, but the Agency needs citizen input as it makes choices for affected communities.

Because the people in a community where a Superfund site is located will be those most directly affected by hazardous waste problems and cleanup processes, the EPA encourages citizens to get involved in cleanup decisions. Public involvement and comment does influence EPA cleanup plans by providing valuable information about site conditions, community concerns, and preferences.

The State and U.S. Territories volumes and the companion National overview volume provide general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each NPL site. These volumes clearly describe what the problems are, what the EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how we, as a Nation, can move ahead in solving these serious problems.

USING THE STATE AND NATIONAL VOLUMES TOGETHER

To understand the big picture on hazardous waste cleanup, citizens need to hear about both environmental progress across the country and the cleanup accomplishments closer to home. Citizens also should understand the challenges involved in hazardous waste cleanup and the decisions we must make, as a Nation, in finding the best solutions.

The National overview, *Superfund: Focusing on the Nation at Large (1991),* contains important information to help you understand the magnitude and challenges facing the Superfund program, as well as an overview of the National cleanup effort. The sections describe the nature of the hazardous waste problem nationwide, threats and contaminants at NPL sites and their potential effects on human health and the environment, vital roles of the various participants in the cleanup process, the Superfund program's successes in cleaning up the Nation's serious hazardous waste sites, and the current status of the NPL. If you did not receive this overview volume, ordering information is provided in the front of this book.

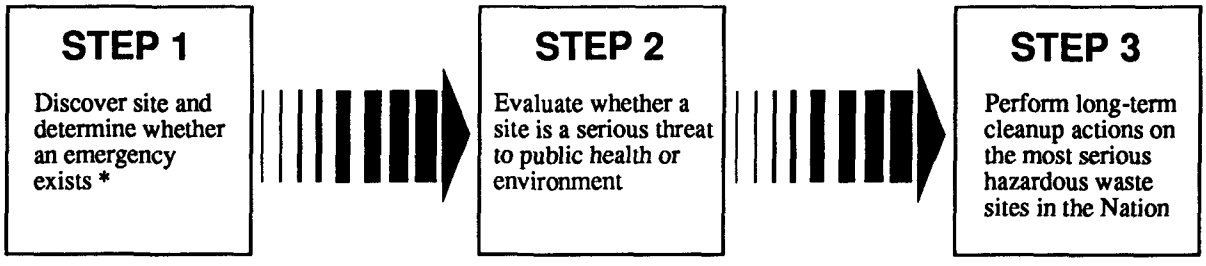
This volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State or Territorial site being cleaned up under the Superfund program. These sites represent the most serious hazardous waste problems in the Nation and require the most complicated and costly site solutions yet encountered. Each book gives a "snapshot" of the conditions and cleanup progress that has been made at each NPL site. Information presented for each site is current as of April 1991. Conditions change as our cleanup efforts continue, so these site summaries will be updated annually to include information on new progress being made.

To help you understand the cleanup accomplishments made at these sites, this volume includes a description of the process for site discovery, threat evaluation, and long-term cleanup of Superfund sites. This description, *How Does the Program Work to Clean Up Sites?,* will serve as a reference point from which to review the cleanup status at specific sites. A glossary defining key terms as they apply to hazardous waste management and site cleanup is included as Appendix A in the back of this book.

How Does the Program Work to Clean Up Sites?

The diverse problems posed by hazardous waste sites have provided the EPA with the challenge to establish a consistent approach for evaluating and cleaning up the Nation's most serious sites. To do this, the EPA has had to step beyond its traditional role as a regulatory agency to develop processes and guidelines for each step in these technically complex site cleanups. The EPA has established procedures to coordinate the efforts of its Washington, D.C. Headquarters program offices and its front-line staff in ten Regional Offices, with the State and local governments, contractors, and private parties who are participating in site cleanup. An important part of the process is that any time during cleanup, work can be led by the EPA or the State or, under their monitoring, by private parties who are potentially responsible for site contamination.

THREE-STEP SUPERFUND PROCESS



** Emergency actions are performed whenever needed in this three-step process.*

The process for discovery of the site, evaluation of threat, and the long-term cleanup of Superfund sites is summarized in the following pages. The phases of each of these steps are highlighted within the description. The flow diagram above provides a summary of the three-step process.

Although this book provides a current "snapshot" of site progress made only by emergency actions and long-term cleanup actions at Superfund sites, it is important to understand the discovery and evaluation process that leads to identifying and cleaning up these most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous

waste sites in the Nation. The discovery and evaluation process is the starting point for this summary description of Superfund involvement at hazardous waste sites.

STEP 1: SITE DISCOVERY AND EMERGENCY EVALUATION

How does the EPA learn about potential hazardous waste sites?

Site discovery occurs in a number of ways. Information comes from concerned citizens. People may notice an odd taste or foul odor in their drinking water or see half-buried leaking barrels; a hunter may come across a field where waste was dumped illegally. There may be an explosion or fire, which alerts the State or local authorities to a problem. Routine investigations by State and local governments and required reporting and inspection of facilities that generate, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste also help keep the EPA informed about actual or potential threats of hazardous substance releases. All reported sites or spills are recorded in the Superfund inventory (CERCLIS) for further investigation to determine whether they will require cleanup.

What happens if there is an imminent danger?

As soon as a potential hazardous waste site is reported, the EPA determines whether there is an emergency requiring an immediate cleanup action. If there is, they act as quickly as possible to remove or stabilize the imminent threat. These short-term emergency actions range from building a fence around the contaminated area to keep people away, or temporarily relocating residents until the danger is addressed, to providing bottled water to residents while their local drinking water supply is being cleaned up or physically removing wastes for safe disposal.

However, emergency actions can happen at any time an imminent threat or emergency warrants them. For example, if leaking barrels are found when cleanup crews start digging in the ground or if samples of contaminated soils or air show that there may be a threat of fire or explosion, an immediate action is taken.

STEP 2: SITE THREAT EVALUATION

If there isn't an imminent danger, how does the EPA determine what, if any, cleanup actions should be taken?

Even after any imminent dangers are taken care of, in most cases, contamination may remain at the site. For example, residents may have been supplied with bottled water to take care of their immediate problem of contaminated well water, but now it's time to determine what is contaminating the drinking water supply and the best way to clean it up. The EPA may determine that there is no imminent danger from a site, so any long-term threats need to be evaluated. In either case, a more comprehensive investigation is needed to determine if a site poses a serious, but not imminent, danger and whether it requires a long-term cleanup action.

Once a site is discovered and any needed emergency actions are taken, the EPA or the State collects all available background information not only from their own files, but also from local records and U.S. Geological Survey maps. This information is used to identify the site and to perform a preliminary assessment of its potential hazards. This is a quick review of readily available information to answer the questions:

- Are hazardous substances likely to be present?

- How are they contained?
- How might contaminants spread?
- How close is the nearest well, home, or natural resource area such as a wetland or animal sanctuary?
- What may be harmed — the land, water, air, people, plants, or animals?

Some sites do not require further action because the preliminary assessment shows that they do not threaten public health or the environment. But even in these cases, the sites remain listed in the Superfund inventory for record-keeping purposes and future reference. Currently, there are more than 35,000 sites maintained in this inventory.

If the preliminary assessment shows a serious threat may exist, what's the next step?

Inspectors go to the site to collect additional information to evaluate its hazard potential. During this *site inspection*, they look for evidence of hazardous waste, such as leaking drums and dead or discolored vegetation. They may take some samples of soil, well water, river water, and air. Inspectors analyze the ways hazardous materials could be polluting the environment, such as runoff into nearby streams. They also check to see if people (especially children) have access to the site.

How does the EPA use the results of the site inspection?

Information collected during the site inspection is used to identify the sites posing the most serious threats to human health and the environment. This way, the EPA can meet the requirement that Congress gave them to use Superfund monies only on the worst hazardous waste sites in the Nation.

To identify the most serious sites, the EPA developed the Hazard Ranking System (HRS). The HRS is the scoring system the EPA uses to assess the relative threat from a release or a potential release of hazardous substances from a site to surrounding groundwater, surface water, air, and soil. A site score is based on the likelihood that a hazardous substance will be released from the site, the toxicity and amount of hazardous substances at the site, and the people and sensitive environments potentially affected by contamination at the site.

Only sites with high enough health and environmental risk scores are proposed to be added to the NPL. That's why 1,245 sites are on the NPL, but there are more than 35,000 sites in the Superfund inventory. Only NPL sites can have a long-term cleanup paid for from Superfund, the national hazardous waste trust fund. Superfund can, and does, pay for emergency actions performed at any site, whether or not it's on the NPL.

Why are sites proposed to the NPL?

Sites proposed to the NPL have been evaluated through the scoring process as the most serious problems among uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites in the U.S. In addition, a site will be proposed to the NPL if the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry issues a health advisory recommending that people be moved away from the site. The NPL is updated at least once a year, and it's only after public comments are considered that these proposed worst sites officially are added to the list.

Listing on the NPL does not set the order in which sites will be cleaned up. The order is influenced by the relative priority of the site's health and environmental threats compared to other sites, and such factors as State priorities, engineering capabilities, and available tech-

nologies. Many States also have their own list of sites that require cleanup; these often contain sites that are not on the NPL and are scheduled to be cleaned up with State money. And, it should be noted again that any emergency action needed at a site can be performed by the Superfund, whether or not a site is on the NPL.

A detailed description of the current progress in cleaning up NPL sites is found in the section of the 1991 National overview volume entitled *Cleanup Successes: Measuring Progress.*

How do people find out whether the EPA considers a site a national priority for cleanup under the Superfund Program?

All NPL sites, where Superfund is responsible for cleanup, are described in the State and Territorial volumes. The public also can find out whether other sites, not on the NPL, are being addressed by the Superfund program by calling their Regional EPA office or the Superfund Hotline at the numbers listed in this book.

STEP 3: LONG-TERM CLEANUP ACTIONS

After a site is added to the NPL, what are the steps to cleanup?

The ultimate goal for a hazardous waste site on the NPL is a permanent, long-term cleanup. Since every site presents a unique set of challenges, there is no single all-purpose solution. A five-phase "remedial response" process is used to develop consistent and workable solutions to hazardous waste problems across the Nation:

1. *Remedial Investigation*: investigate in detail the extent of the site contamination
2. *Feasibility Study*: study the range of possible cleanup remedies
3. *Record of Decision or ROD*: decide which remedy to use
4. *Remedial Design*: plan the remedy
5. *Remedial Action*: carry out the remedy

This remedial response process is a long-term effort to provide a permanent solution to an environmental problem that presents a serious threat to the public or environment.

The first two phases of a long-term cleanup are a combined *remedial investigation and feasibility study* (RI/FS) that determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site and identify and evaluate cleanup alternatives. These studies may be conducted by the EPA or the State or, under their monitoring, by private parties.

Like the initial site inspection described earlier, a remedial investigation involves an examination of site data in order to better define the problem. However, the remedial investigation is much more detailed and comprehensive than the initial site inspection.

A remedial investigation can best be described as a carefully designed field study. It includes extensive sampling and laboratory analyses to generate more precise data on the types and quantities of wastes present at the site, the type of soil and water drainage patterns, and specific human health and environmental risks.

The result of the remedial investigation is information that allows the EPA to select the cleanup strategy that is best suited to a particular site or to determine that no cleanup is needed.

Placing a site on the NPL does not necessarily mean that cleanup is needed. It is possible for

a site to receive an HRS score high enough to be added to the NPL, but not ultimately require cleanup actions. Keep in mind that the purpose of the scoring process is to provide a preliminary and conservative assessment of *potential* risk. During subsequent site investigations, the EPA may find either that there is no real threat or that the site does not pose significant human health or environmental risks.

How are cleanup alternatives identified and evaluated?

The EPA or the State or, under their monitoring, private parties identify and analyze specific site cleanup needs based on the extensive information collected during the remedial investigation. This analysis of cleanup alternatives is called a *feasibility study*.

Since cleanup actions must be tailored exactly to the needs of each individual site, more than one possible cleanup alternative is always considered. After making sure that all potential cleanup remedies fully protect human health and the environment and comply with Federal and State laws, the advantages and disadvantages of each cleanup alternative are compared carefully. These comparisons are made to determine their effectiveness in the short and long term, their use of permanent treatment solutions, and their technical feasibility and cost.

To the maximum extent practicable, the remedy must be a permanent solution and must use treatment technologies to destroy principal site contaminants. Remedies such as containing the waste on site or removing the source of the problem (like leaking barrels) often are considered effective. Often, special pilot studies are conducted to determine the effectiveness and feasibility of using a particular technology to clean up a site. Therefore, the combined remedial investigation and feasibility study can take between 10 and 30 months to complete, depending on the size and complexity of the problem.

Does the public have a say in the final cleanup decision?

Yes. The Superfund law requires that the public be given the opportunity to comment on the proposed cleanup plan. Their concerns are considered carefully before a final decision is made.

The results of the remedial investigation and feasibility study, which also point out the recommended cleanup choice, are published in a report for public review and comment. The EPA or the State encourages the public to review the information and take an active role in the final cleanup decision. Fact sheets and announcements in local papers let the community know where they can get copies of the study and other reference documents concerning the site. Local information repositories, such as libraries or other public buildings, are established in cities and towns near each NPL site to ensure that the public has an opportunity to review all relevant information and the proposed cleanup plans. Locations of information repositories for each NPL site described in this volume are given in Appendix B.

The public has a minimum of 30 days to comment on the proposed cleanup plan after it is published. These comments can be written or given verbally at public meetings that the EPA or the State are required to hold. Neither the EPA nor the State can select the final cleanup remedy without evaluating and providing written answers to specific community comments and concerns. This "responsiveness summary" is part of the EPA's write-up of the final remedy decision, called the Record of Decision, or ROD.

The ROD is a public document that explains the cleanup remedy chosen and the reason it

was selected. Since sites frequently are large and must be cleaned up in stages, a ROD may be necessary for each contaminated resource or area of the site. This may be necessary when contaminants have spread into the soil, water, and air and affect such sensitive areas as wetlands, or when the site is large and cleaned up in stages. This often means that a number of remedies, using different cleanup technologies, are needed to clean up a single site.

If every cleanup action needs to be tailored to a site, does the design ofthe remedy need to be tailored, too?

Yes. Before a specific cleanup action is carried out, it must be designed in detail to meet specific site needs. This stage of the cleanup is called the *remedial design*. The design phase provides the details on how the selected remedy will be engineered and constructed.

Projects to clean up a hazardous waste site may appear to be like any other major construction project but, in fact, the likely presence of combinations of dangerous chemicals demands special construction planning and procedures. Therefore, the design of the remedy can take anywhere from six months to two years to complete. This blueprint for site cleanup includes not only the details on every aspect of the construction work, but a description of the types of hazardous wastes expected at the site, special plans for environmental protection, worker safety, regulatory compliance, and equipment decontamination.

Once the design is completed, how long does it take to actually clean up the site, and how much does it cost?

The time and cost for performing the site cleanup, called the *remedial action*, are as varied as the remedies themselves. In a few cases, the only action needed may be to remove drums of hazardous waste and to decontaminate them, an action that takes limited time and money. In most cases, however, a remedial action may involve different and expensive cleanup measures that can take a long time.

For example, cleaning polluted groundwater or dredging contaminated river bottoms can take several years of complex engineering work before contamination is reduced to safe levels. Sometimes the selected cleanup remedy described in the ROD may need to be modified because of new contaminant information discovered or difficulties that were faced during the early cleanup activities. Taking into account these differences, each remedial cleanup action takes an average of 18 months to complete and ultimately costs an average of $26 million to complete all necessary cleanup actions at a site .

Once the cleanup action is completed, is the site automatically "deleted" from the NPL?

No. The deletion of a site from the NPL is anything but automatic. For example, cleanup of contaminated groundwater may take up to 20 years or longer. Also, in some cases, *long-term monitoring* of the remedy is required to ensure that it is effective. After construction of certain remedies, operation and maintenance (e.g., maintenance of ground cover, groundwater monitoring, etc.), or continued pumping and treating of groundwater may be required to ensure that the remedy continues to prevent future health hazards or environmental damage and ultimately meets the cleanup goals specified in the ROD. Sites in this final monitoring or operational stage of the cleanup process are designated as "construction complete."

It's not until a site cleanup meets all the goals and monitoring requirements of the selected

remedy that the EPA can officially propose the site for *deletion* from the NPL, and it's not until public comments are taken into consideration that a site actually can be deleted from the NPL. All sites deleted from the NPL and sites with completed construction are included in the progress report found later in this book.

Can a site be taken off the NPL if no cleanup has taken place?

Yes. But only if further site investigation reveals that there are no threats present at the site and that cleanup activities are not necessary. In these cases, the EPA will select a "no action" remedy and may move to delete the site when monitoring confirms that the site does not pose a threat to human health or the environment.

In other cases, sites may be "removed" from the NPL if new information concerning site cleanup or threats show that the site does not warrant Superfund activities.

A site may be removed if a revised HRS scoring, based on updated information, results in a score below the minimum for NPL sites. A site also may be removed from the NPL by transferring it to other appropriate Federal cleanup authorities, such as RCRA, for further cleanup actions.

Removing sites for technical reasons or transferring sites to other cleanup programs preserves Superfund monies for the Nation's most pressing hazardous waste problems where no other cleanup authority is applicable.

Can the EPA make parties responsible for the contamination pay?

Yes. Based on the belief that "the polluters should pay," after a site is placed on the NPL, the EPA makes a thorough effort to identify and find those responsible for causing contamination problems at a site. Although the EPA is willing to negotiate with these private parties and encourages voluntary cleanup, it has the authority under the Superfund law to legally force those potentially responsible for site hazards to take specific cleanup actions. All work performed by these parties is closely guided and monitored by the EPA and must meet the same standards required for actions financed through the Superfund.

Because these enforcement actions can be lengthy, the EPA may decide to use Superfund monies to make sure a site is cleaned up without unnecessary delay. For example, if a site presents an imminent threat to public health and the environment or if conditions at a site may worsen, it could be necessary to start the cleanup right away. Those responsible for causing site contamination are liable under the law (CERCLA) for repaying the money the EPA spends in cleaning up the site.

Whenever possible, the EPA and the Department of Justice use their legal enforcement authorities to require responsible parties to pay for site cleanups, thereby preserving Superfund resources for emergency actions and for sites where no responsible parties can be identified.

How to Use the State Book

The site fact sheets presented in this book are comprehensive summaries that cover a broad range of information. The fact sheets describe hazardous waste sites on the NPL and their locations, as well as the conditions leading to their listing ("Site Description"). The summaries list the types of contaminants that have been discovered and related threats to public and ecological health ("Threats and Contaminants"). "Cleanup Approach" presents an overview of the cleanup activities completed, underway, or planned. The fact sheets conclude with a brief synopsis of how much progress has been made in protecting public health and the environment. The summaries also pinpoint other actions, such as legal efforts to involve polluters responsible for site contamination and community concerns.

The fact sheets are arranged in alphabetical order by site name. Because site cleanup is a dynamic and gradual process, all site information is accurate as of the date shown on the bottom of each page. Progress always is being made at NPL sites, and the EPA periodically will update the site fact sheets to reflect recent actions and will publish updated State volumes. The following two pages show a generic fact sheet and briefly describe the information under each section.

HOW CAN YOU USE THIS STATE BOOK?

You can use this book to keep informed about the sites that concern you, particularly ones close to home. The EPA is committed to involving the public in the decision making process associated with hazardous waste cleanup. The Agency solicits input from area residents in communities affected by Superfund sites. Citizens are likely to be affected not only by hazardous site conditions, but also by the remedies that combat them. Site cleanups take many forms and can affect communities in different ways. Local traffic may be rerouted, residents may be relocated, temporary water supplies may be necessary.

Definitive information on a site can help citizens sift through alternatives and make decisions. To make good choices, you must know what the threats are and how the EPA intends to clean up the site. You must understand the cleanup alternatives being proposed for site cleanup and how residents may be affected by each one. You also need to have some idea of how your community intends to use the site in the future, and you need to know what the community can realistically expect once the cleanup is complete.

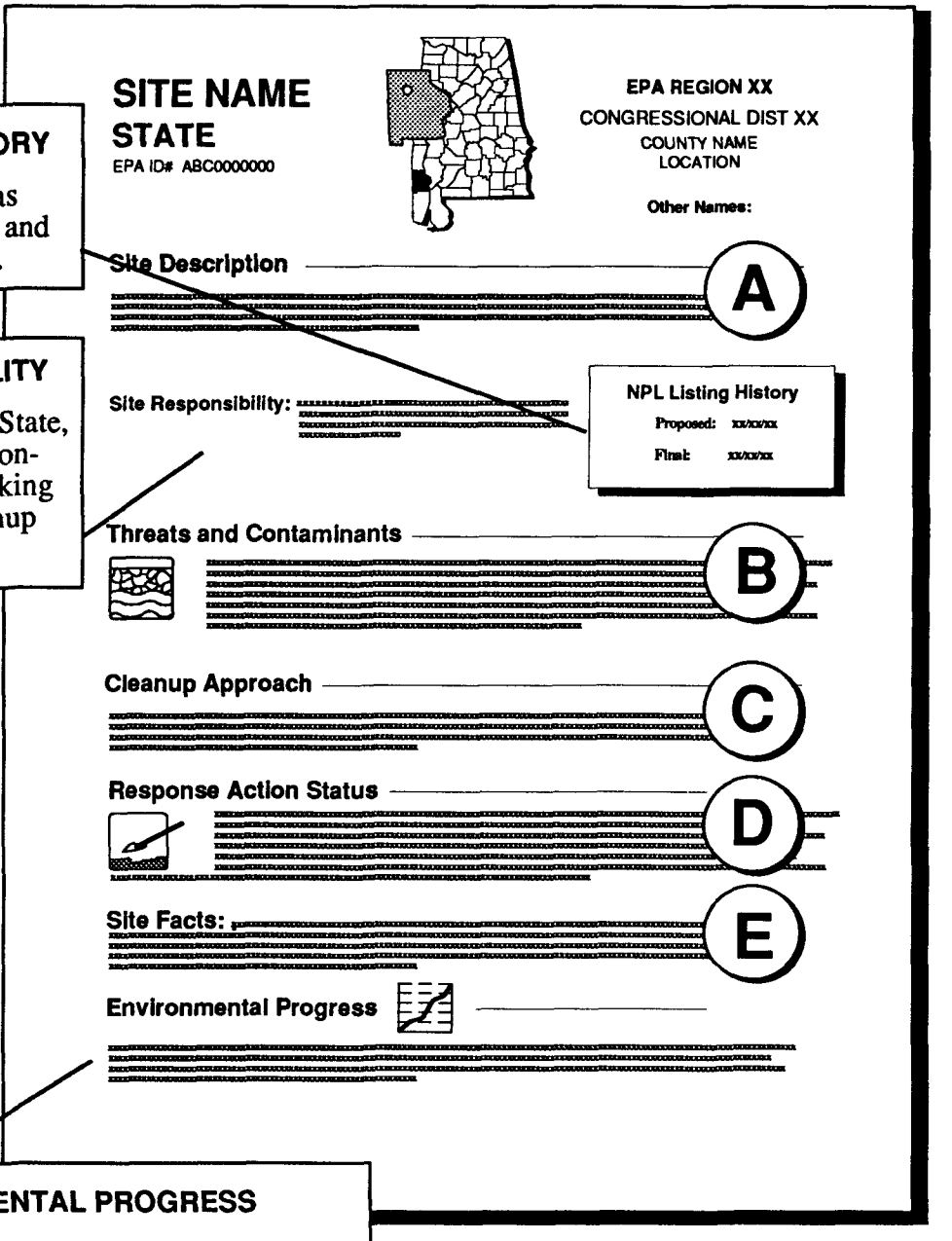
The EPA wants to develop cleanup methods that meet community needs, but the Agency only can take local concerns into account if it understands what they are. Information must travel both ways in order for cleanups to be effective and satisfactory. Please take this opportunity to learn more, become involved, and assure that hazardous waste cleanup at "your" site considers your community's concerns.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Dates when the site was Proposed, made Final, and Deleted from the NPL.

SITE RESPONSIBILITY

Identifies the Federal, State, and/or potentially responsible parties that are taking responsibility for cleanup actions at the site.



ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRESS

A summary of the actions to reduce the threats to nearby residents and the surrounding environment; progress towards cleaning up the site and goals of the cleanup plan are given here.

A

SITE DESCRIPTION

This section describes the location and history of the site. It includes descriptions of the most recent activities and past actions at the site that have contributed to the contamination. Population estimates, land usages, and nearby resources give readers background on the local setting surrounding the site.

B

THREATS AND CONTAMINANTS

The major chemical categories of site contamination are noted, as well as which environmental resources are affected. Icons representing each of the affected resources (may include air, groundwater, surface water, soil, and contamination to environmentally sensitive areas) are included in the margins of this section. Potential threats to residents and the surrounding environments arising from the site contamination also are described.

C

CLEANUP APPROACH

This section contains a brief overview of how the site is being cleaned up.

D

RESPONSE ACTION STATUS

Specific actions that have been accomplished or will be undertaken to clean up the site are described here. Cleanup activities at NPL sites are divided into separate phases, depending on the complexity and required actions at the site. Two major types of cleanup activities often are described: initial, immediate, or emergency actions to quickly remove or reduce imminent threats to the community and surrounding areas; and long-term remedial phases directed at final cleanup at the site. Each stage of the cleanup strategy is presented in this section of the summary. Icons representing the stage of the cleanup process (initial actions, site investigations, EPA selection of the cleanup remedy, engineering design phase, cleanup activities underway, and completed cleanup) are located in the margin next to each activity description.

E

SITE FACTS

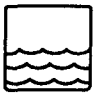
Additional information on activities and events at the site are included in this section. Often details on legal or administrative actions taken by the EPA to achieve site cleanup or other facts pertaining to community involvement with the site cleanup process are reported here.

THE VOLUME

The "icons," or symbols, accompanying the text allow the reader to see at a glance which environmental resources are affected and the status of cleanup activities at the site.

Icons in the Threats and Contaminants Section

Contaminated *Groundwater* resources in the Contaminated *Groundwater* in the vicinity or underlying the site. (Groundwater is often used as a drinking water source.)



Contaminated *Surface Water and Sediments* on or near the site. (These include lakes, ponds, streams, and rivers.)

Contaminated *Air* in the vicinity of the site. (Air pollution usually is periodic and involves contaminated dust particles or hazardous gas emissions.)

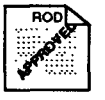
Contaminated *Soil and Sludges* on or near the site. (This contamination category may include bulk or other surface hazardous wastes found on the site.)

Threatened or contaminated *Environmentally Sensitive Areas* in the vicinity of the site. (Examples include wetlands and coastal areas or critical habitats.)

Icons in the Response Action Status Section

Initial Actions have been taken or are underway to eliminate immediate threats at the site.

Site Studies at the site to determine the nature and extent of contamination are planned or underway.



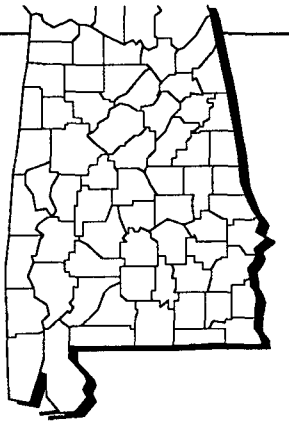
Remedy Selected indicates that site investigations have been concluded, and the EPA has selected a final cleanup remedy for the site or part of the site.

Remedy Design means that engineers are preparing specifications and drawings for the selected cleanup technologies.

Cleanup Ongoing indicates that the selected cleanup remedies for the contaminated site, or part of the site, currently are underway.

Cleanup Complete shows that all cleanup goals have been achieved for the contaminated site or part of the site.

Environmental Progress summarizes the activities taken to date to protect human health and to clean up site contamination.



The State of Alabama

The State of Alabama is located on the Gulf of Mexico, within EPA Region 4. Region 4 includes the states situated in the southeastern U.S. The state covers 51,705 square miles consisting of coastal plains, giving way to hills and broken terrain. Currently ranked 22nd in U.S. populations, Alabama experienced a 3.8% increase in population between 1980 and 1990, and currently has approximately 4,102,000 residents, according to the 1990 Census. Residents work in a variety of industries, including pulp and paper, chemicals, electronics, apparel, textiles, primary metals, lumber (pine and hardwoods), food processing, fabricated metals, and automobile tires. Alabama's chief manufactured goods are ships, mobile homes, and processed poultry.

How Many NPL Sites Are in the State of Alabama?

Proposed	0
Final	12
Deleted	0
	12

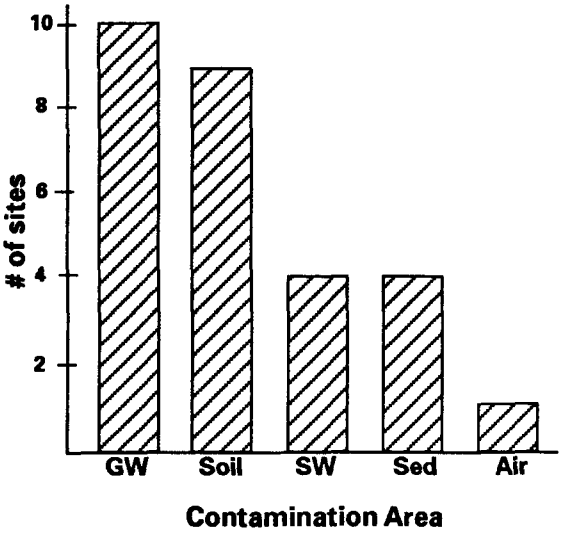
Where Are the NPL Sites Located?

Congressional District 1	6 sites
Congressional Districts 2, 3	2 sites
Congressional Districts 5, 6	1 site

What Type of Sites Are on the NPL in the State of Alabama?

# of sites	type of sites
7	Chemicals & Allied Products
2	Federal Facilities
1	Recycler
1	Electronics & Electrical Equipment
1	Spill-Train Derailment

How Are Sites Contaminated and What Are the Principal* Chemicals?



Groundwater: Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals (inorganics).

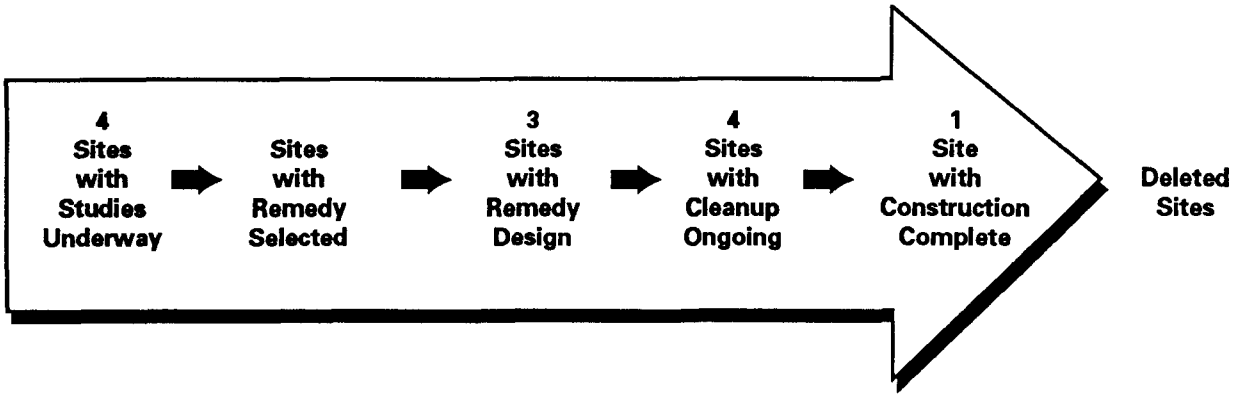
Soil: Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals (inorganics).

Surface Water and Sediments: Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals (inorganics).

Air: Heavy metals (inorganics).

*Appear at 30% or more sites

Where Are the Sites in the Superfund Cleanup Process?†



In addition to the activities described above, initial actions have been taken at 8 sites as interim cleanup measures.

†Cleanup status reflects phases of site activities rather than administrative accomplishments.

Progress To Date

The following Progress Report lists all sites currently on, or deleted from, the NPL and briefly summarizes the status of activities for each site at the time this report was prepared. The steps in the Superfund cleanup process are arrayed across the top of the chart, and each site's progress through these steps is represented by an arrow (⇨) indicating the current stage of cleanup.

Large and complex sites often are organized into several cleanup stages. For example, separate cleanup efforts may be required to address the source of the contamination, hazardous substances in the groundwater, and surface water pollution, or to clean up different areas of a large site. In such cases, the chart portrays cleanup progress at the site's *most advanced* stage, reflecting the status of site activities rather than administrative accomplishments.

- An arrow in the "Initial Response" category indicates that an emergency cleanup or initial action has been completed or currently is underway. Emergency or initial actions are taken as an interim measure to provide immediate relief from exposure to hazardous site conditions or to stabilize a site to prevent further contamination.

- A final arrow in the "Site Studies" category indicates that an investigation to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site currently is ongoing.

- A final arrow in the "Remedy Selection" category means that the EPA has selected the final cleanup strategy for the site. At the few sites where the EPA has determined that initial response actions have eliminated site contamination, or that any remaining contamination will be naturally dispersed without further cleanup activities, a "No Action" remedy is selected. In these cases, the arrows are discontinued at the "Remedy Selection" step and resume in the "Construction Complete" category.

- A final arrow at the "Remedial Design" stage indicates that engineers currently are designing the technical specifications for the selected cleanup remedies and technologies.

- A final arrow in the "Cleanup Ongoing" column means that final cleanup actions have been started at the site and currently are underway.

- A final arrow in the "Construction Complete" category is used only when all phases of the site cleanup plan have been performed, and the EPA has determined that no additional construction actions are required at the site. Some sites in this category currently may be undergoing long-term operation and maintenance or monitoring to ensure that the cleanup actions continue to protect human health and the environment.

- A check in the "Deleted" category indicates that the site cleanup has met all human health and environmental goals and that the EPA has deleted the site from the NPL.

Further information on the activities and progress at each site is given in the site "Fact Sheets" published in this volume.

Progress Toward Cleanup at NPL Sites in the State of Alabama

Page	Site Name	County	NPL	Date	Initial Response	Site Studies	Remedy Selected	Remedy Design	Cleanup Ongoing	Construction Complete	Deleted
23	ALABAMA ARMY AMMUNITION	TALLADEGA	Final	07/07/87		⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
25	ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	CALHOUN	Final	03/15/89	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨			
27	CIBA-GEIGY CORPORATION (MCINTOSH PLANT)	WASHINGTON	Final	09/24/84		⇨	⇨	⇨			
29	INTERSTATE LEAD CO (ILCO)	JEFFERSON	Final	06/10/86	⇨	⇨					
31	MOWBRAY ENGINEERING CO.	BUTLER	Final	09/08/83	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	
33	OLIN CORP (MCINTOSH PLANT)	WASHINGTON	Final	09/21/84	⇨	⇨					
35	PERDIDO GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	BALDWIN	Final	09/08/83	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨			
37	REDWING CARRIERS, INC. (SARALAND)	MOBILE	Final	02/21/90	⇨	⇨					
39	STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO. (COLD CREEK PLANT)	MOBILE	Final	09/21/84		⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
41	STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO. (LEMOYNE PLANT)	MOBILE	Final	09/21/84	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
43	T.H. AGRICULTURE & NUTRITION CO. (MONTGOMERY PLANT)	MONTGOMERY	Final	08/30/90	⇨	⇨					
45	TRIANA/TENNESSEE RIVER	MADISON	Final	09/08/83		⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		

Summary of Site Activities

EPA REGION 4

Who Do I Call with Questions?

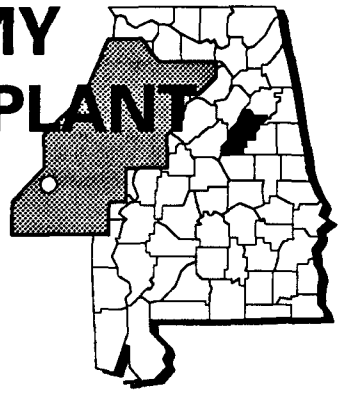
The following pages describe each NPL site in Alabama, providing specific information on threats and contaminants, cleanup activities, and environmental progress. Should you have questions, please call the EPA's Region 4 Office in Atlanta, Georgia or one of the other offices listed below:

EPA Region 4 Superfund Community Relations Office	(404) 347-3454
EPA Region 4 Superfund Office	(404) 347-5065
EPA Superfund Hotline	(800) 424-9346
EPA Headquarters Public Information Center	(202) 260-2080
Alabama Superfund Office	(205) 271-7914

ALABAMA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

ALABAMA

EPA ID# AL6210020008



EPA REGION 4
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 03
Talladega County
East of the Coosa River, north of Childersburg

Site Description

The Alabama Army Ammunition Plant (AAAP) covers approximately 5,170 acres just east of the Coosa River, 4 miles north of Childersburg. The plant was established in 1941 and was used for the manufacture of explosives including trinitrotoluene (TNT), dinitrotoluene, nitrocellulose, and tetryl. The Army ceased operations in 1945, but the plant was on standby status until 1973, when it was declared excess property. Most of the structures used in the manufacturing processes have been demolished or destroyed by controlled burning. Sources of contamination include disposal sites, as well as spills and general wastes including recycled acids from the manufacturing operations. Because the site is of a complex nature, and the site activities were so varied, the site has been divided into Areas A and B for cleanup purposes. Present use of the site includes timber cutting and licensed deer hunting. Land use around the site is primarily recreational, industrial, agricultural, or undeveloped. Three farms border the site and a small residential community lies several thousand feet southeast of the site next to Talladega Creek, which may be considered a groundwater divide located between AAAP and the City. Only an estimated 40 residents live within 1 to 2 miles of the site. There are other residences both north and south of the site, but they are buffered from the site by other industry or extensive undeveloped or wooded areas. Childersburg uses groundwater for drinking water. The total population using the river as a source of drinking water is estimated to be 1,800, and the population using groundwater is estimated to be 700.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 07/07/87

Threats and Contaminants

Contaminants of concern on site are the nitroaromatic compounds, including TNT, which have been detected in the surface water and the groundwater, which is the main source of drinking water. Lead, asbestos, and nitroaromatic compounds have been detected in the soil. Coming in direct contact with or accidentally ingesting the contaminated groundwater, surface water, or soils could be a major health threat. There also is a possibility of a fire or explosion due to the nature of the wastes on site. Ecological risk will be evaluated as a part of the Army's continued study to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of Areas A and B.

Response Action Status

Area A: The Army completed an investigation for Area A of the site to evaluate the nature and the extent of the contamination. The results of the study helped the Army to decide on the engineering designs to be used to clean up the site. The EPA concurred with the selected procedures, and the Army has carried out the cleanup operation. The cleanup actions in Area A included soil excavation and decontamination of storage igloos and buildings. The work was completed in 1988. The Army must demonstrate to the EPA that the cleanup activities performed in Area A fulfill statutory requirements, an event expected to be completed by late 1991. By 1992, all previously excavated and stockpiled soils are expected to be incinerated.

Area B: The Army currently is investigating Area B of the site to evaluate the nature and the extent of the contamination. Previous investigations have found that groundwater contaminated with nitroaromatic compounds is above Federal drinking water standards, and surface water contaminated with nitroaromatics and lead also is above water quality standards. The investigation is scheduled to be completed in 1992. Once the study has been completed, the EPA will make a final remedy selection.

Site Facts: A Federal Facility Agreement has been filed between the Army, the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, and the EPA for cleanup actions at the site. AAAP also is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DoD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DoD facilities. The Army has selected 24 separate study areas within Areas A and B of the AAAP site.

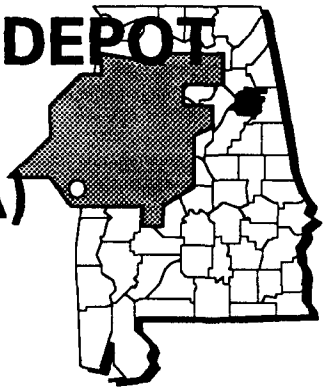
Environmental Progress

The Army has cleaned up the contamination in Area A of the installation, and investigations into the extent of contamination in Area B and the remedy recommendations and selection are proceeding with assistance from the EPA. The potential for exposure to hazardous materials has been reduced while investigations into the final cleanup solution are taking place.

ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT (SOUTHEAST INDUSTRIAL AREA)

ALABAMA

EPA ID# AL3210020027



EPA REGION 4
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 03
Calhoun County
Anniston

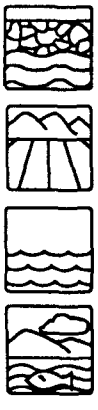
Site Description

The Anniston Army Depot (Southeast Industrial Area) site comprises 600 acres in the southeastern area of the Nichols Industrial Complex. This area consists of an extensive series of shipping and warehouse buildings that have been used since 1948 for the repair and modification of combat vehicles and artillery equipment. The depot's initial mission was limited to ammunition storage, refurbishment, testing, and decommissioning of combat vehicles and various types of ordnance. A 1979 study revealed that on-site disposal of wastes generated by chemical cleaning, painting, and plating operations had resulted in groundwater contamination. Two facilities were closed as a result of the 1979 investigations: a 2-million-gallon lagoon (A-Block Lagoon) and a landfill operation (Site Z-1). Approximately 39,000 residents live near the site in Anniston. The southeastern industrial area is drained by Dry Creek, which flows into Choccolocco Creek, a tributary of the Coosa River. Coldwater Spring is located adjacent to Dry Creek, approximately 1 1/2 miles south of the depot boundary. The spring is the primary source of drinking water for approximately 72,000 people in Calhoun County.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 03/15/89

Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater is contaminated with heavy metals, chlorinated solvents, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). A soil removal operation was conducted by the Army on two separate occasions to remove contaminated soils to a permitted treatment facility. The contamination included chromium, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene (TCE), phenols, and dichloroethylene. Aquatic life that may be at risk from contamination in the Coldwater Spring includes pygmy sculpin, water snake, crayfish, and various aquatic insects. Residents could drink and be directly exposed to contaminated water if site-related contaminants have migrated into Coldwater Spring.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: initial actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on extraction activities and the installation of extraction wells.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: The Army excavated contaminated soil and removed it to an off-site approved disposal facility. This removal action was completed in 1983. The Army installed an air stripper in 1987 to treat the 400,000 to 900,000 gallons per day of groundwater pumped from underneath the Metal Finish Facility. It is recommended that a network of groundwater quality monitoring points be established to evaluate extraction system effectiveness in each area. These monitoring wells ideally would be sampled prior to groundwater extraction system start-up to establish baseline conditions, and at some regular interval thereafter (e.g., semi-annually).

Extraction Wells: A total of 16 extraction wells were installed in 1988; 7 wells are at the trench area (Site Z-1), 6 wells in the northeastern area, and 3 in the old landfill area. The wells were evaluated to provide a basis for site characterization and groundwater extraction system design and optimization. The extraction wells and treatment facilities are scheduled for construction completion in 1990. The extraction systems are recommended for 24-hour continuous operation. Automatic on/off systems for intermittent operation (i.e., pumping) are recommended for all wells and are especially recommended for low-yielding wells in critical capture areas. Extraction system performance monitoring during the first 3 to 6 months of system operation is recommended to provide additional data on long-term aquifer behavior, draw-down effects and contaminant capture. Cleanup is expected to be completed in 1994.

Southeast Industrial Area: In 1990, the Army began a study of the nature and extent of site contamination. When it is completed, scheduled for 1992, appropriate cleanup remedies will be selected.

Site Facts: A Federal Facility Agreement has been negotiated between the Army, the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, and the EPA for cleanup actions. Anniston Army Depot is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DoD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DoD facilities. The Army has completed the records search phase and has finished an assessment of cleanup alternatives.

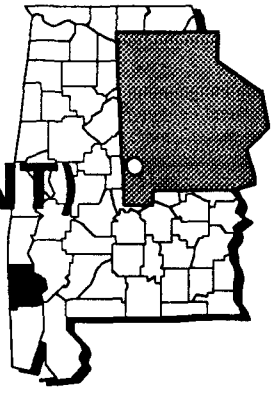
Environmental Progress

The Army already has taken several steps to improve conditions at the Anniston Army Depot (Southeast Industrial Area), such as excavating and removing contaminated soil and installing an air stripping treatment system to pump and treat contaminated groundwater. Cleanup activities are continuing, and extraction wells have been installed; therefore, the site currently does not pose an immediate threat to the public or to the environment.

CIBA-GEIGY CORPORATION (MCINTOSH PLANT)

ALABAMA

EPA ID# ALD001221902



EPA REGION 4
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 01
Washington County
McIntosh

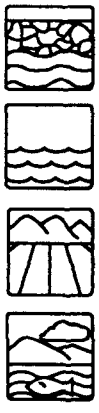
Site Description

The Ciba-Geigy Corporation (McIntosh Plant) produces industrial organic chemicals, pesticides, agricultural chemicals, and synthetic resins on a 1,500-acre site in McIntosh. The plant was built in the early 1950s, and the company formerly disposed of wastes in several on-site landfills and in an open burning area. Disposal of wastes is now carried out under EPA requirements. Pesticides have been found in soil and sediments downgradient of the burn area and in a drinking water well on the site. Prior to 1965, effluent from the plant flowed into the Tombigbee River after chemicals were neutralized in the facility's wastewater impoundment. However, an aeration basin and holding basin were constructed in 1965 to treat the effluent. Over the years, modifications have been made to the treatment system to meet State and Federal discharge standards. Approximately 2,200 residents of McIntosh receive drinking water from a public well within 3 miles of the site; however, most public wells are upstream from the site and do not appear to be contaminated. The closest residence is less than 1,000 feet away from the site. The Tombigbee River and freshwater wetlands are within 100 feet of several former disposal areas, and the wetlands area is subject to periodic flooding by the river.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/08/83
Final Date: 09/24/84

Threats and Contaminants



A drinking water well on the site is contaminated with lindane from former waste disposal practices. Sediments are contaminated with heavy metals including chromium and mercury. Soil is contaminated with DDT and lindane. Surface water contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including chlorobenzene, toluene, and phenols. Trespassers at the facility who accidentally ingest or otherwise come into contact with contaminated groundwater, surface water, soil, or sediments may be at risk. Runoff from the site could threaten wetlands near the disposal areas.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the groundwater; the affected deep aquifer and soil; and the bluff line, flood plain and dilute ditch.

Response Action Status

Groundwater: The Ciba-Geigy Corporation installed a groundwater pumping system consisting of 10 fully penetrating alluvial pumping wells to intercept and remove contaminated groundwater from the shallow aquifer. The water removed from these wells is treated by the plant's on-site biological wastewater treatment system and is then discharged into the Tombigbee River. The EPA has determined that no further action is needed for this phase of the cleanup. Ciba-Geigy installed 43 monitoring wells and 4 corrective action monitoring wells to determine the effectiveness of the groundwater treatment system.

Deep Aquifer and Soil: The Ciba-Geigy Corporation is studying the type and extent of the soil and deep aquifer contamination at the site. Once the study is completed, cleanup alternatives will be recommended.

Bluff Line, Flood Plain, and Dilute Ditch: The Ciba-Geigy Corporation also is studying the nature and extent of contamination of the bluff line, the flood plain, and the dilute ditch. These studies are expected to be completed in 1992, at which time a cleanup remedy will be selected.

Site Facts: The Ciba-Geigy Corporation is operating under a Federal hazardous waste management permit.

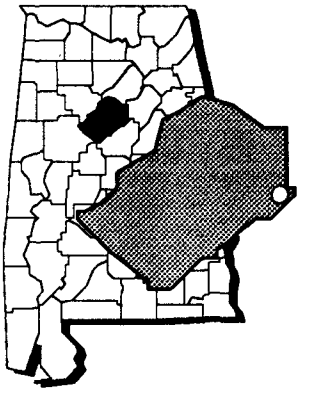
Environmental Progress

The EPA has determined that the groundwater cleanup phase of the Ciba-Geigy Corporation (McIntosh Plant) site cleanup is completed. Ciba-Geigy is monitoring the effectiveness of the groundwater treatment system through monitoring wells. Cleanup alternatives for the deep aquifer and soils will be selected once the EPA has completed intensive investigations into the extent and nature of the contamination.

INTERSTATE LEAD COMPANY (ILCO)

ALABAMA

EPA ID# ALD041906173



EPA REGION 4
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 06
Jefferson County
Leeds

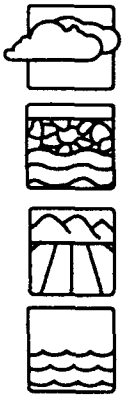
Site Description

Interstate Lead Company (ILCO) owns and operates this 12-acre lead battery reclamation facility and secondary lead smelter and has generated, treated, stored, and disposed of wastes containing lead on its property, as well as in numerous locations near the site. Slag from reclamation operations was used as fill at seven known sites, including the ILCO parking lot, the City of Leeds Landfill, Fleming's Patio, the Church of God, J & L Fabricators, Inc., the Connell property, and the Gulf station. The unnamed tributary to Dry Creek, adjacent to the main facility and parking lot, contains lead-contaminated sediments. Approximately 3,000 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site, and the nearest home is less than 1/4 mile away from the site. Six of the locations listed above are within 3 miles of the springs and wells that supply drinking water for 6,000 families in Leeds. Access to most of the sites is unrestricted.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, County, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/18/85
Final Date: 06/10/86

Threats and Contaminants



The County measured elevated lead concentrations in the air south and southwest of the ILCO site in 1983 and 1984. The owner found lead and cadmium in groundwater under the facility in 1985. Groundwater and soil also contain chromium, nickel, and arsenic. The State detected lead in Dry Creek and an unnamed tributary next to the facility. Surface water and sediments also contain nickel and arsenic. People could be exposed to heavy metals by coming in direct contact with or accidentally ingesting contaminated soil or by drinking polluted groundwater. In addition, contaminants in nearby surface water could pose a health threat to residents who use the area for recreation.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: emergency actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Emergency Actions: In 1984, the EPA removed lead-bearing wastes from the Church of God area. ILCO has placed a synthetic liner over the parking lot, covered waste piles at the main facility, diverted runoff, and begun construction on a stormwater treatment system.

Entire Site: The EPA began an intensive study of soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment contamination at the site in 1986. This study will determine the nature and extent of pollution problems at the site and will recommend the best strategies for final cleanup. It is slated for completion in 1991.

Site Facts: ILCO signed a Consent Order, agreeing to conduct a study of site contamination and cleanup options on the main facility, parking lot, and tributaries to Dry Creek. These activities will be conducted under provisions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

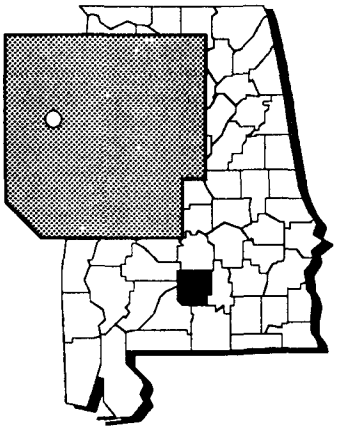
Environmental Progress

The removal of wastes, installation of the liner, and surface drainage control have reduced the potential for people to be exposed to hazardous materials at the Interstate Lead Company site while studies and cleanup actions take place.

MOWBRAY ENGINEERING COMPANY

ALABAMA

EPA ID# ALD031618069



EPA REGION 4

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 02

Butler County

Greenville

Site Description

The 3-acre Mowbray Engineering Company site is located on a wetland, saturated for most of the year. The company, which has repaired electrical transformers since the early 1940s, discharged waste transformer oils containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) to the neighboring swamp for over 20 years. The swamp water ultimately drained into Persimmon Creek, which is used for fishing. From 1955 to 1974, operators drained, repaired, and refilled about 1,000 used transformers each year, each unit holding about 9 gallons of oil. In 1974, the owners installed a 3,000-gallon underground storage tank to collect waste oil, which was sold between 1974 and 1978. After that time, waste oil was recycled. Sampling over the years has yielded uneven results. In 1975, after a major fish kill in an adjacent stream, EPA analysts found only trace levels of PCBs, but when another kill occurred in 1980, they discovered significant levels of PCBs in swamp soils. An aquifer underlying the site supplies approximately 11,400 residents with drinking water.

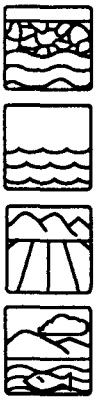
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Sampling of the site's four monitoring wells revealed PCBs, carbon disulfide, and various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the groundwater. Sediments and soils downstream of the site and in the wetlands contained PCBs. Soil in the on-site processing area showed PCBs, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and VOCs. Fish caught in 1981 at the confluence of Persimmon Creek and Tanyard Branch and downstream were contaminated with PCBs. Accidentally ingesting or coming in direct contact with contaminated groundwater, surface water, sediments or soil posed health threats. Also, eating contaminated fish was another threat.

Cleanup Approach

This site was addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1981, the EPA sent emergency cleanup workers to the site to remove debris and the top 6 inches of PCB-contaminated swamp soil and disposed of these wastes at an EPA-approved facility.

Entire Site: In 1985, when soils in the stormwater drainage pathway were discovered to be highly contaminated with PCBs, the EPA devised a long-term cleanup strategy. The remedy selected for this site in 1986 included: (1) excavating, removing, and disposing of the underground storage tanks located on company property; (2) treating or disposing of waste oils encountered in the swamp area and in the underground storage tanks by a method approved under the toxic substances control laws; (3) diverting the drainage of surface runoff around the swamp area; (4) excavating contaminated soils and incinerating them on or off the site, or alternatively stabilizing and solidifying them; (5) grading and replanting the swamp; (6) properly closing the abandoned water supply well on site; and (7) conducting operation and maintenance activities as necessary. Cleanup was completed in 1987. Sampling conducted after each cleanup phase confirmed that standards were being met. The Mowbray Engineering Company site is in the process of being formally deleted from the NPL.

Site Facts: In 1990, the potentially responsible parties signed a Consent Decree, in which they agreed to assume complete responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the site and to pay for past investigation and cleanup activities.

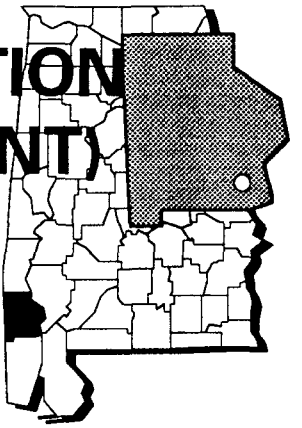
Environmental Progress

All cleanup activities are completed at the Mowbray Engineering Company site, and the EPA expects to delete the site from the NPL in 1991. Cleanup activities have eliminated all soil, surface, and groundwater contamination making the site safe to nearby residents and the environment.

OLIN CORPORATION (MCINTOSH PLANT)

ALABAMA

EPA ID# ALD008188708



EPA REGION 4

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 01

Washington County

McIntosh

Other Names:
Olin Corp. Old Plant Landfill
Olin Corp-Mercury
Olin Corp Lime Slurry Ponds

Site Description

The 1,500-acre Olin Corp (McIntosh Plant) has been used since the 1950s to manufacture chlorine and caustic soda, using a mercury core process. In 1956, Olin constructed a pesticide and organic chemical plant. The plant closed in 1981, and Olin also switched from the mercury cell process to the diaphragm cell process, which is being used today. Olin's past waste disposal practices may have contaminated groundwater. On-site wells that once provided the plant's drinking water are known to be contaminated. In 1980, Olin began installing monitoring wells and found heavy metals and chlorinated aromatic compounds. Nearby wells supply water to the community of McIntosh and to the Ciba-Geigy and Olin plants. The closest residence is less than a mile from the site. There are an estimated 220 people residing within a 1-mile radius of the site. Also within 1 mile of the site is a sizable wetlands area. The Tombigbee River is to the east of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 09/08/83

Final Date: 09/21/84

Threats and Contaminants

On-site wells that once provided the plant's drinking water are known to be contaminated with chromium, lead, mercury, and chlorinated aromatic compounds. Monitoring also has shown contamination with benzene, carbon tetrachloride, and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Accidentally ingesting or coming in direct contact with volatile components of groundwater may pose potential health risks to individuals. Soils in the vicinity of the active plant were found to be contaminated with hexachlorobenzene. The site is secured, reducing the risk of exposure to contaminants. The adjacent river and wetland areas may be threatened by contaminants from the site.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two phases: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: Contaminated areas were covered in 1984 to prevent the infiltration of rainwater. The site also was secured. In 1990, contaminated soils were removed from the active plant facility after having been identified during a maintenance activity.

Entire Site: The parties potentially responsible for the site contamination are continuing to study the groundwater problem and regularly report results of the State. A water quality study will be conducted on the Tombigbee River and the wetlands near the plant to determine the extent of contamination by mercury and other contaminants discharged from the plant into the natural basin near the river. A full-scale study of contamination at the site and evaluation of possible cleanup techniques began in 1990, with completion scheduled for 1993.

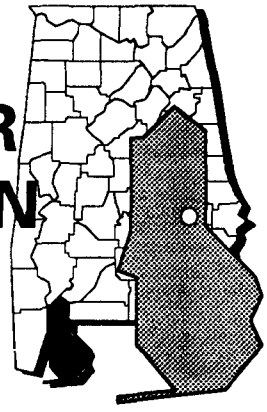
Environmental Progress

Initial actions to cover contaminated areas, remove contaminated soils, and secure the site have reduced the risks of exposure to contaminants at the Olin Corporation (McIntosh Plant) while further studies take place.

PERDIDO GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION

ALABAMA

EPA ID# ALD980728703



EPA REGION 4
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 01
Baldwin County
Perdido

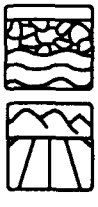
Site Description

The 15-acre Perdido Ground Water Contamination site was contaminated as a result of a 1965 train derailment on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad (now CSX Transportation, Inc.). Tank cars spilled approximately 7,600 gallons of benzene into drainage ditches, which then seeped into the underlying aquifer. The contaminated area is about 300 yards downgradient of the derailment site. A second possible source of contamination is a cluster of several underground storage tanks located 1,900 feet from the derailment area. In 1981, residents became concerned about the taste and odor of the well water. The State confirmed contamination of nine wells. As a result of the identification of the benzene-contaminated wells, a Baldwin County Health officer recommended that residents within a 1-mile radius of the derailment use alternate water supplies. Wells no longer are being used for drinking water; however, some well water may be used for livestock and gardens. The Town of Perdido has a population of approximately 450, of which 250 residents were directly affected by contaminated well water. Within a 1-mile radius of the site are about 125 houses and businesses. The surrounding area is agricultural; livestock grazing and timber logging for paper production are the primary activities. A junior high school is 2,000 feet to the south of the train derailment location.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater and soil are contaminated with benzene from the derailed tank cars. Contaminated drinking water is not a threat to area residents, since an alternate water supply was provided. However, ingestion of benzene may occur if contaminated well water is being used to water livestock and gardens. Because benzene tends not to adsorb onto soil, but seeps down into groundwater, there is little threat to people coming in direct contact with the soil.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: an emergency response and a long-term remedial phase focusing on groundwater cleanup at the site.

Response Action Status

Emergency Response: The National Guard provided two water tanks for affected residents. CSX Transportation voluntarily connected 150 residences within 1 mile downgradient of the site to the Atmore municipal water supply system in 1983.

Groundwater: In 1988, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the groundwater that includes pumping and treating the water by using air stripping and treatment of the spent benzene-laden air with activated carbon adsorption. Air stripping is a process in which contaminants are removed by forcing a stream of air through the water. Carbon adsorption involves forcing the air through tanks containing activated carbon, a specially treated material that attracts the contaminants. Once the water is treated, it will be released into the aquifer. The air will be monitored and discharged after carbon adsorption treatment, and groundwater will be monitored after the cleanup to ensure that cleanup goals have been met. CSX is constructing the groundwater treatment system. The engineering design of the selected remedy is scheduled to be completed in 1992, with actual cleanup expected to commence thereafter.

Site Facts: CSX Transportation agreed in 1983 to install a groundwater treatment system.

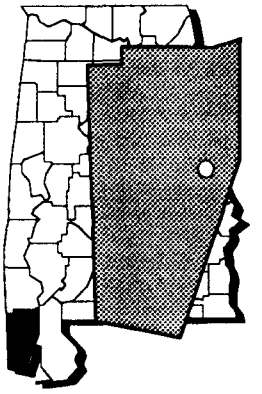
Environmental Progress

With the provision of an alternative water supply to affected residents, no immediate threats exist at the Perdido Ground Water Contamination site while a groundwater treatment system is being installed and further cleanup activities take place.

REDWING CARRIERS, INC. (SARALAND)

ALABAMA

EPA ID# ALD980844385



EPA REGION 4
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 01
Mobile County
Saraland

Site Description

Redwing Carriers, Inc. began operations as a chemical transporting business on this 1-acre site in 1961 and was used as a parking and washing terminal for company trucks. The trucks carried numerous substances, including asphalt, diesel fuel, weed killer, oil, and sulfuric acid. After the site was sold by Redwing in 1971, it was covered with fill material, graded, and an apartment complex was built on it. Residents of the complex became concerned after tar-like material began oozing to the surface at numerous locations, including the building courtyard and parking lot. In 1985, the EPA detected high levels of volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) in the soil and the leachate coming from the tar-like material. The apartment complex houses approximately 160 people. The City of Saraland Water Department provides drinking water to 19,000 people. The water is obtained from three 100-foot-deep wells less than 2 miles from the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 02/21/90

Threats and Contaminants

Soil around the apartment complex and leachate from the tar oozing to the surface are contaminated with various VOCs from the former site activities. The aquifer underlying the site may be contaminated. The drinking water potentially is threatened by the site contamination. People who come in direct contact with the tar-like substance oozing from the ground may be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a single long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: Redwing removed some of the contaminated soil to a federally approved hazardous waste facility. The company periodically inspects the site and removes any tar rising to the surface.

Entire Site: Redwing Carriers, under EPA monitoring, is conducting a study to determine the extent of contamination at the site. Once the study is completed, scheduled for 1992, various alternatives for cleaning up the area will be recommended. Redwing will continue to remove any tar oozing to the surface while the site study is underway.

Site Facts: The EPA sent notice letters in 1990 to the potentially responsible parties, requiring a study to determine the nature and extent of the contamination. An Administrative Order on Consent with the potentially responsible parties requires them to conduct cleanup activities whenever the tar-like material seeps to the surface of the complex.

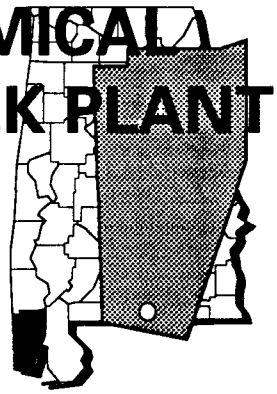
Environmental Progress

By continually removing the contaminated leachate from the site, the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Redwing Carriers, Inc. (Saraland) site is reduced while further investigations and cleanup activities are taking place.

STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO. (COLD CREEK PLANT)

ALABAMA

EPA ID# ALD095688875



EPA REGION 4
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 01
Mobile County
Twenty miles north of Mobile

Other Names:
ICI Plant

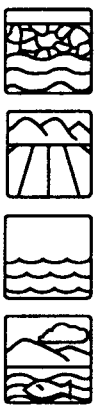
Site Description

The 947-acre Stauffer Chemical Company's Cold Creek Plant manufactures pesticides and formerly operated two on-site landfills to dispose of process wastes including liquids and solids contaminated with pesticides, solvents, and heavy metals. Stauffer reports that the two landfills are lined with natural clay and are covered with plastic caps. The landfills are graded, planted with grass, and fenced. Stauffer maintains monitoring wells at the two landfills. This site and Stauffer Le Moyne Plant, another nearby NPL site, are being treated in a combined effort. There are several sparsely populated rural communities within a few miles of the site. Also, there are 20 residential drinking water supply wells within 2 miles of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/08/83
Final Date: 09/21/84

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater and soil are contaminated with various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including carbon disulfide. Sediments are polluted with heavy metals including mercury. Accidentally ingesting or coming in direct contact with contaminated groundwater and soil pose a health hazard to individuals. Also, exposure to mercury-contaminated Cold Creek Swamp sediment and fish may pose a significant threat to public health.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in three long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of groundwater, solid waste management units, and Cold Creek Swamp.

Response Action Status

Groundwater: In 1989, the EPA selected the following remedy to clean up the site: (1) modify the existing groundwater interception and treatment system; (2) install additional monitoring and installation wells; (3) continue extracting groundwater from the surface aquifer through existing and additional intercept wells; (4) monitor groundwater movement at the site to determine the adequacy of the remedial action; (5) conduct treatability studies as appropriate for source treatment; and (6) decommission wells no longer needed for monitoring. Akzo Chemicals and ICI Americas jointly will clean up the site. Designs intended to modify the groundwater treatment unit were started by the potentially responsible parties in 1990 and are expected to be completed in 1992. The existing groundwater treatment system has been in operation since 1989.

Solid Waste Management Units: The solid waste management units are active, federally regulated waste facilities. An investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination in these units is being conducted by the potentially responsible parties and is expected to be completed in 1994.

Cold Creek Swamp: The parties potentially responsible for the site contamination were asked to perform an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at Cold Creek Swamp and to determine long-term remedial actions for cleanup. The study began in 1990 and is expected to be completed in 1993, after which final cleanup remedies will be selected.

Site Facts: There is concern that an adjacent rayon manufacturer uses contaminated groundwater in the manufacturing process.

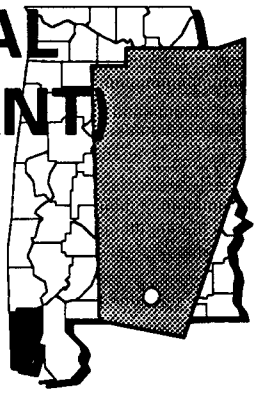
Environmental Progress

The plastic cap on the landfills and the fence have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances at the Stauffer Chemical Co. (Cold Creek Plant) while awaiting the final cleanup actions.

STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO. (LE MOYNE PLANT)

ALABAMA

EPA ID# ALD008161176



EPA REGION 4

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 01

Mobile County

Twenty miles north of Mobile

Other Names:
Akzo Plant
Axis Plant

Site Description

The Stauffer Chemical Company's Le Moyne Plant began operations in the early 1950s and manufactured carbon disulfide. In 1964, the company produced chlorine and caustic soda, using the mercury cell process. In 1974, the plant expanded again, producing additional industrial inorganic compounds. During the 1950s and the 1960s, Stauffer used an on-site landfill located east of the manufacturing facility, between the plant and the Mobile River. Stauffer reported that the landfill contained drums of wastes that included organics, solvents, heavy metals, acids, and bases. The landfill was constructed in native clay and covered with a vinyl plastic cap. Topsoil was spread over the cap, and the area was revegetated and fenced. Wastes were held in clay-lined ponds on site and then discharged to Cold Creek Swamp. Groundwater, sediments, and surface water around the site are contaminated. The Stauffer Le Moyne Plant and the Stauffer Cold Creek Plant, another nearby NPL site, are being treated in a combined effort. The site is located in an industrial area where approximately 1,600 people are employed by all the industrial facilities in the area. There are a few sparsely populated rural communities within a few miles of the site. Groundwater is the sole source of drinking water in this area, and approximately 4,000 people, including the employees of the local industries and the residents of the Axis community, are served by wells within 3 miles of the site.

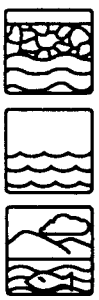
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 09/08/83

Final Date: 09/21/84

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater in the vicinity of the landfill and ponds are contaminated with various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including carbon disulfide. Mercury has been found in the sediments of the Cold Creek Swamp. Thiocyanates also were found in sediments under nearby Halby Pond. People could be exposed to the contaminants through direct contact or accidental ingestion and inhalation of contaminated groundwater and sediments. Also, people could be exposed to mercury by eating fish that are contaminated from Cold Creek Swamp.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in four stages: initial actions and three long-term remedial phases focusing on groundwater cleanup, cleanup of Cold Creek Swamp, and cleanup of the Solid Waste Management Units.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: Three extraction wells with an aeration pond and surface water discharge have been pumping and treating contaminated groundwater since 1980.

Groundwater: Stauffer Chemical assumed the responsibility to study the nature and the extent of the contamination in the groundwater and to conduct subsequent cleanup activities. The study was completed in 1989. The following methods have been selected to augment the existing groundwater cleanup at the site: (1) modification of the existing groundwater system; (2) installation of additional monitoring and extraction wells; (3) extraction of groundwater from the surface aquifer through existing and additional intercept wells; (4) groundwater monitoring on the site to determine the adequacy of the cleanup action; (5) performance of studies to determine the best approach for treating the source of contamination; and (6) decommissioning of wells no longer needed for monitoring. Designs of the modified groundwater treatment unit are expected to be completed by 1992. Meanwhile, the existing treatment system continues to operate.

Cold Creek Swamp: The parties potentially responsible for the site contamination were asked to perform an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at Cold Creek Swamp and to identify long-term remedial actions for cleanup. The investigation, started in 1990, is planned to be completed in 1993. After this investigation is complete, final cleanup remedies will be selected.

Solid Waste Management Units: The solid waste management units are active federally regulated waste facilities. An investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination in the units is expected to begin in 1997. Additional studies will be performed on the source units (disposal ponds), following the design of the groundwater treatment remedy.

Site Facts: An Administrative Order on Consent was signed between the EPA and Stauffer Chemical in 1986 to investigate the site, in an effort to determine the nature and extent of the contamination. Stauffer Chemical is responsible for the studies. In 1990, a Consent Decree was entered, requiring the potentially responsible parties to design and implement the selected groundwater remedy. There is concern that a rayon manufacturer adjacent to the Stauffer Chemical plants may be using contaminated groundwater in processing operations.

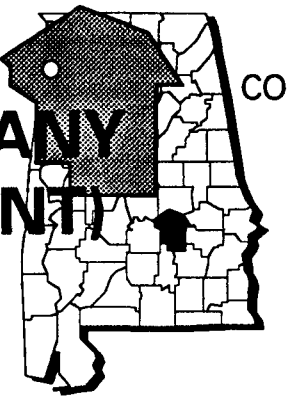
Environmental Progress

Extraction wells have been pumping contaminated groundwater since 1980, reducing the potential for exposure to hazardous materials while further cleanup activities continue at the Stauffer Chemical sites.

T.H. AGRICULTURAL & NUTRITION COMPANY (MONTGOMERY PLANT)

ALABAMA

EPA ID# ALD007454085



EPA REGION 4
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 02
Montgomery County
Downtown Montgomery

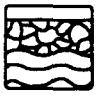
Site Description

The 11 1/2-acre T.H. Agricultural & Nutrition Company (Montgomery Plant) site previously was used to distribute pesticides. During the 1970s and, possibly, the late 1960s, the company operated under the name of Thomson-Hayward Chemical Company, but this company closed in 1980. The company changed its name to T.H. Agricultural & Nutrition Company in 1981. When the plant operated, insecticides, herbicides, and other chemical wastes were buried in pits and trenches covering 1 acre of the plant site. The City of Montgomery's water supply division has 21 wells within 3 miles of the site, and this system serves approximately 250,000 people.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



Lindane was discovered in the groundwater on and off the site. Drinking contaminated groundwater is a potential health hazard to the nearby residents.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1981, T.H. Agricultural & Nutrition Company voluntarily agreed to remove 2,900 cubic yards of contaminated soil to a federally approved facility.

Entire Site: In 1991, the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination began an investigation to evaluate the nature and extent of contamination and to determine remedies for site cleanup. Cleanup activities will begin upon completion of the investigation in 1993.

Site Facts: An Administrative Order on Consent was signed between the EPA and Ato Chem North America, Inc. in March 1991, requiring the company to conduct site investigations.

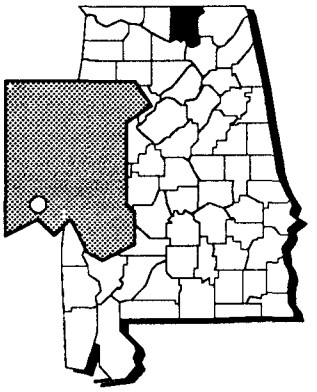
Environmental Progress

The removal of contaminated soil has reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the T.H. Agricultural & Nutrition Company (Montgomery Plant) site while investigations are taking place.

TRIANA/ TENNESSEE RIVER

ALABAMA

EPA ID# ALD983166299



EPA REGION 4

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 05

Madison County

Triana, near Huntsville

Other Namaes:
USA Redstone Arsenal
Olin Corp/Huntsville Plant
US Army Missile Command
Triana (Redstone) Arsenal

Site Description

The Triana/Tennessee River site occupies approximately 1,400 acres near the small town of Triana and also is situated along 20 miles of the Tennessee river and its tributaries. DDT was manufactured for commercial use by a lessee, Olin Corp., at Redstone Arsenal (RSA) in Huntsville between 1947 and 1970. The manufacturing, handling, and disposal practices at the facility led to the discharge of DDT residues through RSA's drainage system into the Huntsville Spring Branch-Indian Creek tributary system, which enters the Tennessee River. An estimated 475 tons of DDT residues accumulated in the sediment of the tributary system. The plant was closed and demolished in 1971, but the area remains contaminated with DDT. The area surrounding the site is rural and has a population of 600 residents. The community has been affected by the contamination because the residents depend on, to some extent, locally caught fish for food. Until the introduction of a water supply system in 1967, residents used water from Indian Creek and the Tennessee River.

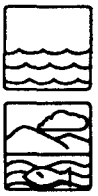
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/23/81

Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Huntsville Spring Branch-Indian Creek and the Tennessee River have shown signs of contamination with DDT. Eating fish from contaminated rivers, creeks, and streams could be harmful to the health of the public. Drinking water from these sources also may be a potential health threat. To a lesser extent, coming in direct contact with the sediments from the contaminated river, creek, or tributaries may be harmful. The contamination of the Tennessee River and its tributaries has affected the recreational use of the area. The Huntsville Spring Branch flows through the Wheeler Wildlife Refuge, and contamination threatens the wildlife there.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a single long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The Olin Corporation submitted its final engineering design for cleaning up the site in 1986 and began construction on the initial cleanup phase. All construction was completed in 1987. The first year's monitoring showed reduced levels of DDT in selected fish species. The methods that were used to clean up the site included: (1) bypassing, and burying on site, the most heavily contaminated channel area; and (2) continuing programs for fish and water studies and investigations of the movement of contaminants through the water and the fish. Fish, water, and sediment monitoring will continue in order to determine progress made at the site. Olin has until 1998 to meet the targeted levels of performance. If they do not achieve the performance levels with the selected remedy constructed, Olin will be required to construct another remedy. If Olin meets the performance standards for 3 years, it will then be required to operate and maintain the constructed remedy for the remaining 7 years.

Site Facts: In 1983, Olin and the EPA settled on Olin's responsibility to conduct a study of the site and on the final design for its cleanup. The settlement included a Consent Decree that required Olin to develop and carry out a remedial plan to isolate DDT from humans and the environment. The plan was submitted and reviewed by a panel consisting of representatives from the EPA, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Department of the Army, the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, and Olin Corporation. This panel will oversee Olin's cleanup action until it meets the performance standards.

Environmental Progress

Initial cleanup activities have been completed at the Triana/Tennessee River site. The parties potentially responsible for site contamination, under EPA guidance, will continue to oversee monitoring activities at the site and will ensure the effectiveness of the treatment methods used.

Glossary: Terms Used in the Fact Sheets

Terms Used in the NPL Book

This glossary defines terms used throughout the NPL Volumes. The terms and abbreviations contained in this glossary apply specifically to work performed under the Superfund program in the context of hazardous waste management. These terms may have other meanings when used in a different context.

Acids: Substances, characterized by low pH (less than 7.0), that are used in chemical manufacturing. Acids in high concentration can be very corrosive and react with many inorganic and organic substances. These reactions possibly may create toxic compounds or release heavy metal contaminants that remain in the environment long after the acid is neutralized.

Administrative Order On Consent: A legal and enforceable agreement between the EPA and the parties potentially responsible for site contamination. Under the terms of the Order, the potentially responsible parties (PRPs) agree to perform or pay for site studies or cleanups. It also describes the oversight rules, responsibilities, and enforcement options that the government may exercise in the event of non-compliance by potentially responsible parties. This Order is signed by PRPs and the government; it does not require approval by a judge.

Administrative Order [Unilateral]: A legally binding document issued by the EPA, directing the parties potentially responsible to perform site cleanups or studies (generally, the EPA does not issue Unilateral Orders for site studies).

Aeration: A process that promotes breakdown of contaminants in soil or water by exposing them to air.

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR): The Federal agency within the U.S. Public Health Service charged with carrying out the health-related responsibilities of CERCLA.

Air Stripping: A process whereby volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) are removed from contaminated material by forcing a stream of air through it in a pressurized vessel. The contaminants are evaporated into the air stream. The air may be further treated before it is released into the atmosphere.

Ambient Air: Any unconfined part of the atmosphere. Refers to the air that may be inhaled by workers or residents in the vicinity of contaminated air sources.

Aquifer: An underground layer of rock, sand, or gravel capable of storing water within cracks and pore spaces, or between grains. When water contained within an aquifer is of sufficient quantity and quality, it can be tapped and used for drinking or other purposes. The water contained in the aquifer is called groundwater. A sole source aquifer supplies 50% or more of the drinking water of an area.

Artesian (Well): A well made by drilling into the earth until water is reached, which, from internal pressure, flows up like a fountain.

Attenuation: The naturally occurring process by which a compound is reduced in concentration over time through adsorption, degradation, dilution, and/or transformation.

Background Level: The amount of a substance typically found in the air, water, or soil from natural, as opposed to human, sources.

Baghouse Dust: Dust accumulated in removing particulates from the air by passing it through cloth bags in an enclosure.

Bases: Substances characterized by high pH (greater than 7.0), which tend to be corrosive in chemical reactions. When bases are mixed with acids, they neutralize each other, forming salts.

Berm: A ledge, wall, or a mound of earth used to prevent the migration of contaminants.

Bioaccumulate: The process by which some contaminants or toxic chemicals gradually collect and increase in concentration in living tissue, such as in plants, fish, or people, as they breathe contaminated air, drink contaminated water, or eat contaminated food.

Biological Treatment: The use of bacteria or other microbial organisms to break down toxic organic materials into carbon dioxide and water.

Bioremediation: A cleanup process using naturally occurring or specially cultivated microorganisms to digest contaminants and break them down into non-hazardous components.

Bog: A type of wetland that is covered with peat moss deposits. Bogs depend primarily on moisture from the air for their water source, are usually acidic, and are rich in plant residue [see Wetland].

Boom: A floating device used to contain oil floating on a body of water or to restrict the potential overflow of waste liquids from containment structures.

Borehole: A hole that is drilled into the ground and used to sample soil or groundwater.

Borrow Pit: An excavated area where soil, sand, or gravel has been dug up for use elsewhere.

Cap: A layer of material, such as clay or a synthetic material, used to prevent rainwater from penetrating and spreading contaminated materials. The surface of the cap generally is mounded or sloped so water will drain off.

Carbon Adsorption: A treatment system in which contaminants are removed from groundwater and surface water by forcing water through tanks containing activated carbon, a specially treated material that attracts and holds or retains contaminants.

Carbon Disulfide: A degreasing agent formerly used extensively for parts washing. This compound has both inorganic and organic properties, which increase cleaning efficiency. However, these properties also cause chemical reactions that increase the hazard to human health and the environment.

Carbon Treatment: [see Carbon Adsorption].

Cell: In solid waste disposal, one of a series of holes in a landfill where waste is dumped, compacted, and covered with layers of dirt.

CERCLA: [see Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act].

Characterization: The sampling, monitoring, and analysis of a site to determine the

extent and nature of toxic releases. Characterization provides the basis for acquiring the necessary technical information to develop, screen, analyze, and select appropriate cleanup techniques.

Chemical Fixation: The use of chemicals to bind contaminants, thereby reducing the potential for leaching or other movement.

Chromated Copper Arsenate: An insecticide/herbicide formed from salts of three toxic metals: copper, chromium, and arsenic. This salt is used extensively as a wood preservative in pressure-treating operations. It is highly toxic and water-soluble, making it a relatively mobile contaminant in the environment.

Cleanup: Actions taken to eliminate a release or threat of release of a hazardous substance. The term "cleanup" sometimes is used interchangeably with the terms remedial action, removal action, response action, or corrective action.

Closure: The process by which a landfill stops accepting wastes and is shut down, under Federal guidelines that ensure the protection of the public and the environment.

Comment Period: A specific interval during which the public can review and comment on various documents and EPA actions related to site cleanup. For example, a comment period is provided when the EPA proposes to add sites to the NPL. There is minimum 3-week comment period for community members to review and comment on the remedy proposed to clean up a site.

Community Relations: The EPA effort to establish and maintain two-way communication with the public. Goals of community relations programs include creating an understanding of EPA programs and related actions, assuring public input into decision-making processes related to affected communities, and making certain that the Agency is aware of, and responsive to, public concerns. Specific community relations activities are required in relation to Superfund cleanup actions [see Comment Period].

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA): Congress enacted the CERCLA, known as Superfund, in 1980 to respond directly to hazardous waste problems that may pose a threat to the public health and the environment. The EPA administers the Superfund program.

Confluence: The place where two bodies of water, such as streams or rivers, come together.

Consent Decree: A legal document, approved and issued by a judge, formalizing an agreement between the EPA and the parties potentially responsible for site contamination. The decree describes cleanup actions that the potentially responsible parties are required to perform and/or the costs incurred by the government that the parties will reimburse, as well as the roles, responsibilities, and enforcement options that the government may exercise in the event of non-compliance by potentially responsible parties. If a settlement between the EPA and a potentially responsible party includes cleanup actions, it must be in the form of a Consent Decree. A Consent Decree is subject to a public comment period.

Consent Order: [see Administrative Order on Consent].

Containment: The process of enclosing or containing hazardous substances in a structure, typically in a pond or a lagoon, to prevent the migration of contaminants into the environment.

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological material or substance whose quantity, location, or nature produces undesirable health or environmental effects.

Contingency Plan: A document setting out an organized, planned, and coordinated course of action to be followed in case of a fire, explosion, or other accident that releases toxic chemicals, hazardous wastes, or radioactive materials into the environment.

Cooperative Agreement: A contract between the EPA and the States, wherein a State agrees to manage or monitor certain site cleanup responsibilities and other activities on a cost-sharing basis.

Cost Recovery: A legal process by which potentially responsible parties can be required to pay back the Superfund program for money it spends on any cleanup actions [see Potentially Responsible Parties].

Cover: Vegetation or other material placed over a landfill or other waste material. It can be designed to reduce movement of water into the waste and to prevent erosion that could cause the movement of contaminants.

Creosotes: Chemicals used in wood preserving operations and produced by distillation of tar, including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons [see PAHs and PNAs]. Contaminating sediments, soils, and surface water, creosotes may cause skin ulcerations and cancer through prolonged exposure.

Culvert: A pipe used for drainage under a road, railroad track, path, or through an embankment.

Decommission: To revoke a license to operate and take out of service.

Degradation: The process by which a chemical is reduced to a less complex form.

Degrease: To remove grease from wastes, soils, or chemicals, usually using solvents.

De minimis: This legal phrase pertains to settlements with parties who contributed small amounts of hazardous waste to a site. This process allows the EPA to settle with small, or *de minimis* contributors, as a single group rather than as individuals, saving time, money, and effort.

Dewater: To remove water from wastes, soils, or chemicals.

Dike: A low wall that can act as a barrier to prevent a spill from spreading.

Disposal: Final placement or destruction of toxic, radioactive, or other wastes; surplus or banned pesticides or other chemicals; polluted soils; and drums containing hazardous materials. Disposal may be accomplished through the use of approved secure landfills, surface impoundments, land farming, deep well injection, or incineration.

Downgradient: A downward hydrologic slope that causes groundwater to move toward lower elevations. Therefore, wells *downgradient* of a contaminated groundwater source are prone to receiving pollutants.

Effluent: Wastewater, treated or untreated, that flows out of a treatment plant, sewer, or industrial outfall. Generally refers to wastes discharged into surface waters.

Emission: Pollution discharged into the atmosphere from smokestacks, other vents, and surface areas of commercial or industrial facilities.

Emulsifiers: Substances that help in mixing materials that do not normally mix; e.g., oil and water.

Endangerment Assessment: A study conducted to determine the risks posed to public health or the environment by contamination at NPL sites. The EPA or the State conducts the study when a legal action is to be taken to direct the potentially responsible parties to clean up a site or pay for the cleanup. An endangerment assessment supplements an investigation of the site hazards.

Enforcement: EPA, State, or local legal actions taken against parties to facilitate settlements; to compel compliance with laws, rules, regulations, or agreements; and/or to obtain penalties or criminal sanctions for violations. Enforcement procedures may vary, depending on the specific requirements of different environmental laws and related regulatory requirements. Under CERCLA, for example, the EPA will seek to require potentially responsible parties to clean up a Superfund site or pay for the cleanup [see Cost Recovery].

Erosion: The wearing away of land surface by wind or water. Erosion occurs naturally from weather or surface runoff, but can be intensified by such land-related practices as farming, residential or industrial development, road building, or timber-cutting. Erosion may spread surface contamination to off-site locations.

Estuary (estuarine): Areas where fresh water from rivers and salt water from nearshore ocean waters are mixed. These areas may include bays, mouths of rivers, salt marshes, and lagoons. These water ecosystems shelter and feed marine life, birds, and wildlife.

Evaporation Ponds: Areas where sewage sludge or other watery wastes are dumped and allowed to dry out.

Feasibility Study: The analysis of the potential cleanup alternatives for a site. The feasibility study usually starts as soon as the remedial investigation is underway; together, they are commonly referred to as the RI/FS [see Remedial Investigation].

Filtration: A treatment process for removing solid (particulate) matter from water by passing the water through sand, activated carbon, or a man-made filter. The process is often used to remove particles that contain contaminants.

Flood Plain: An area along a river, formed from sediment deposited by floods. Flood plains periodically are innundated by natural floods, which can spread contamination.

Flue Gas: The air that is emitted from a chimney after combustion in the burner occurs. The gas can include nitrogen oxides, carbon oxides, water vapor, sulfur oxides, particles, and many chemical pollutants.

Fly Ash: Non-combustible residue that results from the combustion of flue gases. It can include nitrogen oxides, carbon oxides, water vapor, sulfur oxides, as well as many other chemical pollutants.

French Drain System: A crushed rock drain system constructed of perforated pipes, which is used to drain and disperse wastewater.

Gasification (coal): The conversion of soft coal into gas for use as a fuel.

Generator: A facility that emits pollutants into the air or releases hazardous wastes into water or soil.

Good Faith Offer: A voluntary offer, generally in response to a Special Notice letter, made by a potentially responsible party, consisting of a written proposal demonstrating a potentially responsible party's qualifications

and willingness to perform a site study or cleanup.

Groundwater: Underground water that fills pores in soils or openings in rocks to the point of saturation. In aquifers, groundwater occurs in sufficient quantities for use as drinking and irrigation water and other purposes.

Groundwater Quality Assessment: The process of analyzing the chemical characteristics of groundwater to determine whether any hazardous materials exist.

Halogens: Reactive non-metals, such as chlorine and bromine. Halogens are very good oxidizing agents and, therefore, have many industrial uses. They are rarely found by themselves; however, many chemicals such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), some volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and dioxin are reactive because of the presence of halogens.

Hazard Ranking System (HRS): The principal screening tool used by the EPA to evaluate relative risks to public health and the environment associated with abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. The HRS calculates a score based on the potential of hazardous substances spreading from the site through the air, surface water, or groundwater and on other factors such as nearby population. The HRS score is the primary factor in deciding if the site should be on the NPL.

Hazardous Waste: By-products of society that can pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health and the environment when improperly managed. It possesses at least one of four characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity), or appears on special EPA lists.

Hot Spot: An area or vicinity of a site containing exceptionally high levels of contamination.

Hydrogeology: The geology of groundwater, with particular emphasis on the chemistry and movement of water.

Impoundment: A body of water or sludge confined by a dam, dike, floodgate, or other barrier.

Incineration: A group of treatment technologies involving destruction of waste by controlled burning at high temperatures, e.g., burning sludge to reduce the remaining residues to a non-burnable ash that can be disposed of safely on land, in some waters, or in underground locations.

Infiltration: The movement of water or other liquid down through soil from precipitation (rain or snow) or from application of wastewater to the land surface.

Influent: Water, wastewater, or other liquid flowing into a reservoir, basin, or treatment plant.

Injection Well: A well into which waste fluids are placed, under pressure, for purposes of disposal.

Inorganic Chemicals: Chemical substances of mineral origin, not of basic carbon structure.

Installation Restoration Program: The specially funded program established in 1978 under which the Department of Defense has been identifying and evaluating its hazardous waste sites and controlling the migration of hazardous contaminants from those sites.

Intake: The source from where a water supply is drawn, such as from a river or water body.

Interagency Agreement: A written agreement between the EPA and a Federal agency that has the lead for site cleanup activities,

setting forth the roles and responsibilities of the agencies for performing and overseeing the activities. States often are parties to interagency agreements.

Interim (Permit) Status: Conditions under which hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, that were operating when regulations under the RCRA became final in 1980, are temporarily allowed by the EPA to continue to operate while awaiting denial or issuance of a permanent permit. The facility must comply with certain regulations to maintain interim status.

Lagoon: A shallow pond or liquid waste containment structure. Lagoons typically are used for the storage of wastewaters, sludges, liquid wastes, or spent nuclear fuel.

Landfarm: To apply waste to land and/or incorporate waste into the surface soil, such as fertilizer or soil conditioner. This practice commonly is used for disposal of composted wastes and sludges.

Landfill: A disposal facility where waste is placed in or on land. *Sanitary* landfills are disposal sites for non-hazardous solid wastes. The waste is spread in layers, compacted to the smallest practical volume, and covered with soil at the end of each operating day. Secure *chemical* landfills are disposal sites for hazardous waste. They are designed to minimize the chance of release of hazardous substances into the environment [see Resource Conservation and Recovery Act].

Leachate [n]: The liquid that trickles through or drains from waste, carrying soluble components from the waste. **Leach, Leaching [v.t.]:** The process by which soluble chemical components are dissolved and carried through soil by water or some other percolating liquid.

Leachate Collection System: A system that gathers liquid that has leaked into a landfill or other waste disposal area and pumps it to the surface for treatment.

Liner: A relatively impermeable barrier designed to prevent leachate (waste residue) from leaking from a landfill. Liner materials include plastic and dense clay.

Long-term Remedial Phase: Distinct, often incremental, steps that are taken to solve site pollution problems. Depending on the complexity, site cleanup activities can be separated into several of these phases.

Marsh: A type of wetland that does not contain peat moss deposits and is dominated by vegetation. Marshes may be either fresh or saltwater and tidal or non-tidal [see Wetland].

Migration: The movement of oil, gas, contaminants, water, or other liquids through porous and permeable soils or rock.

Mill Tailings: [See Mine Tailings].

Mine Tailings: A fine, sandy residue left from mining operations. Tailings often contain high concentrations of lead, uranium, and arsenic or other heavy metals.

Mitigation: Actions taken to improve site conditions by limiting, reducing, or controlling toxicity and contamination sources.

Modeling: A technique using a mathematical or physical representation of a system or theory that tests the effects that changes on system components have on the overall performance of the system.

Monitoring Wells: Special wells drilled at specific locations within, or surrounding, a hazardous waste site where groundwater can be sampled at selected depths and studied to obtain such information as the direction in

which groundwater flows and the types and amounts of contaminants present.

National Priorities List (NPL): The EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term cleanup under Superfund. The EPA is required to update the NPL at least once a year.

Neutrals: Organic compounds that have a relatively neutral pH, complex structure and, due to their organic bases, are easily absorbed into the environment. Naphthalene, pyrene, and trichlorobenzene are examples of neutrals.

Nitroaromatics: Common components of explosive materials, which will explode if activated by very high temperatures or pressures; 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT) is a nitroaromatic.

Notice Letter: A General Notice Letter notifies the parties potentially responsible for site contamination of their possible liability. A Special Notice Letter begins a 60-day formal period of negotiation during which the EPA is not allowed to start work at a site or initiate enforcement actions against potentially responsible parties, although the EPA may undertake certain investigatory and planning activities. The 60-day period may be extended if the EPA receives a good faith offer within that period.

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC): The predesignated EPA, Coast Guard, or Department of Defense official who coordinates and directs Superfund removal actions or Clean Water Act oil- or hazardous-spill corrective actions.

Operation and Maintenance: Activities conducted at a site after a cleanup action is completed to ensure that the cleanup or containment system is functioning properly.

Organic Chemicals/Compounds: Chemical substances containing mainly carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Outfall: The place where wastewater is discharged into receiving waters.

Overpacking: Process used for isolating large volumes of waste by jacketing or encapsulating waste to prevent further spread or leakage of contaminating materials. Leaking drums may be contained within oversized barrels as an interim measure prior to removal and final disposal.

Pentachlorophenol (PCP): A synthetic, modified petrochemical that is used as a wood preservative because of its toxicity to termites and fungi. It is a common component of creosotes and can cause cancer.

Perched (groundwater): Groundwater separated from another underlying body of groundwater by a confining layer, often clay or rock.

Percolation: The downward flow or filtering of water or other liquids through subsurface rock or soil layers, usually continuing downward to groundwater.

Petrochemicals: Chemical substances produced from petroleum in refinery operations and as fuel oil residues. These include fluoranthene, chrysene, mineral spirits, and refined oils. Petrochemicals are the bases from which volatile organic compounds (VOCs), plastics, and many pesticides are made. These chemical substances often are toxic to humans and the environment.

Phenols: Organic compounds that are used in plastics manufacturing and are by-products of petroleum refining, tanning, textile, dye, and resin manufacturing. Phenols are highly poisonous.

Physical Chemical Separation: The treatment process of adding a chemical to a substance to separate the compounds for further treatment or disposal.

Pilot Testing: A small-scale test of a proposed treatment system in the field to determine its ability to clean up specific contaminants.

Plugging: The process of stopping the flow of water, oil, or gas into or out of the ground through a borehole or well penetrating the ground.

Plume: A body of contaminated groundwater flowing from a specific source. The movement of the groundwater is influenced by such factors as local groundwater flow patterns, the character of the aquifer in which groundwater is contained, and the density of contaminants [see Migration].

Pollution: Generally, the presence of matter or energy whose nature, location, or quantity produces undesired health or environmental effects.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons or Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs): PAHs, such as pyrene, are a group of highly reactive organic compounds found in motor oil. They are a common component of creosotes and can cause cancer.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs): A group of toxic chemicals used for a variety of purposes including electrical applications, carbonless copy paper, adhesives, hydraulic fluids, microscope immersion oils, and caulking compounds. PCBs also are produced in certain combustion processes. PCBs are extremely persistent in the environment because they are very stable, non-reactive, and highly heat resistant. Chronic exposure to PCBs is believed to cause liver damage. It also is known to bioaccumulate in fatty tissues. PCB use and sale was banned in 1979 with the passage of the Toxic Substances Control Act.

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PNAs): PNAs, such as naphthalene, and biphenyls, are a group of highly reactive organic compounds that are a common component of creosotes, which can be carcinogenic.

Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC): A plastic made from the gaseous substance vinyl chloride. PVC is used to make pipes, records, raincoats, and floor tiles. Health risks from high concentrations of vinyl chloride include liver cancer and lung cancer, as well as cancer of the lymphatic and nervous systems.

Potable Water: Water that is safe for drinking and cooking.

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs): Parties, including owners, who may have contributed to the contamination at a Superfund site and may be liable for costs of response actions. Parties are considered PRPs until they admit liability or a court makes a determination of liability. PRPs may sign a Consent Decree or Administrative Order on Consent to participate in site cleanup activity without admitting liability.

Precipitation: The removal of solids from liquid waste so that the solid and liquid portions can be disposed of safely; the removal of particles from airborne emissions. Electrochemical precipitation is the use of an anode or cathode to remove the hazardous chemicals. Chemical precipitation involves the addition of some substance to cause the solid portion to separate.

Preliminary Assessment: The process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected waste site or release to determine if a threat or potential threat exists.

Pump and Treat: A groundwater cleanup technique involving the extracting of contaminated groundwater from the subsurface and the removal of contaminants, using one of several treatment technologies.

Radionuclides: Elements, including radium and uranium-235 and -238, which break down and produce radioactive substances due to their unstable atomic structure. Some are man-made, and others are naturally occurring in the environment. Radon, the gaseous form of radium, decays to form alpha particle radiation, which cannot be absorbed through skin. However, it can be inhaled, which allows alpha particles to affect unprotected tissues directly and thus cause cancer. Radiation also occurs naturally through the breakdown of granite stones.

RCRA: [See Resource Conservation and Recovery Act].

Recharge Area: A land area where rainwater saturates the ground and soaks through the earth to reach an aquifer.

Record of Decision (ROD): A public document that explains which cleanup alternative(s) will be used to clean up sites listed on the NPL. It is based on information generated during the remedial investigation and feasibility study and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

Recovery Wells: Wells used to withdraw contaminants or contaminated groundwater.

Recycle: The process of minimizing waste generation by recovering usable products that might otherwise become waste.

Remedial Action (RA): The actual construction or implementation phase of a Superfund site cleanup following the remedial design [see Cleanup].

Remedial Design: A phase of site cleanup, where engineers design the technical specifications for cleanup remedies and technologies.

Remedial Investigation: An in-depth study designed to gather the data necessary to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a Superfund site, establish the criteria for cleaning up the site, identify the preliminary alternatives for cleanup actions, and support the technical and cost analyses of the alternatives. The remedial investigation is usually done with the feasibility study. Together they are customarily referred to as the RI/FS [see Feasibility Study].

Remedial Project Manager (RPM): The EPA or State official responsible for overseeing cleanup actions at a site.

Remedy Selection: The selection of the final cleanup strategy for the site. At the few sites where the EPA has determined that initial response actions have eliminated site contamination, or that any remaining contamination will be naturally dispersed without further cleanup activities, a "No Action" remedy is selected [see Record of Decision].

Removal Action: Short-term immediate actions taken to address releases of hazardous substances [see Cleanup].

Residual: The amount of a pollutant remaining in the environment after a natural or technological process has taken place, e.g., the sludge remaining after initial wastewater treatment, or particulates remaining in air after the air passes through a scrubbing, or other, process.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): A Federal law that established a regulatory system to track hazardous substances from the time of generation to disposal. The law requires safe and secure

procedures to be used in treating, transporting, storing, and disposing of hazardous substances. RCRA is designed to prevent new, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

Retention Pond: A small body of liquid used for disposing of wastes and containing overflow from production facilities. Sometimes retention ponds are used to expand the capacity of such structures as lagoons to store waste.

Riparian Habitat: Areas adjacent to rivers and streams that have a high density, diversity, and productivity of plant and animal species relative to nearby uplands.

Runoff: The discharge of water over land into surface water. It can carry pollutants from the air and land and spread contamination from its source.

Scrubber: An air pollution device that uses a spray of water or reactant or a dry process to trap pollutants in emissions.

Sediment: The layer of soil, sand, and minerals at the bottom of surface waters, such as streams, lakes, and rivers, that absorbs contaminants.

Seeps: Specific points where releases of liquid (usually leachate) form from waste disposal areas, particularly along the lower edges of landfills.

Seepage Pits: A hole, shaft, or cavity in the ground used for storage of liquids, usually in the form of leachate, from waste disposal areas. The liquid gradually leaves the pit by moving through the surrounding soil.

Septage: Residue remaining in a septic tank after the treatment process.

Sinkhole: A hollow depression in the land surface in which drainage collects; associated with underground caves and passages that facilitate the movement of liquids.

Site Characterization: The technical process used to evaluate the nature and extent of environmental contamination, which is necessary for choosing and designing cleanup measures and monitoring their effectiveness.

Site Inspection: The collection of information from a hazardous waste site to determine the extent and severity of hazards posed by the site. It follows, and is more extensive than, a preliminary assessment. The purpose is to gather information necessary to score the site, using the Hazard Ranking System, and to determine if the site presents an immediate threat that requires a prompt removal action.

Slag: The fused refuse or dross separated from a metal in the process of smelting.

Sludge: Semi-solid residues from industrial or water treatment processes that may be contaminated with hazardous materials.

Slurry Wall: Barriers used to contain the flow of contaminated groundwater or subsurface liquids. Slurry walls are constructed by digging a trench around a contaminated area and filling the trench with an impermeable material that prevents water from passing through it. The groundwater or contaminated liquids trapped within the area surrounded by the slurry wall can be extracted and treated.

Smelter: A facility that melts or fuses ore, often with an accompanying chemical change, to separate the metal. Emissions from smelters are known to cause pollution.

Soil Gas: Gaseous elements and compounds that occur in the small spaces between particles of soil. Such gases can move through

or leave the soil or rock, depending on changes in pressure.

Soil Vapor Extraction: A treatment process that uses vacuum wells to remove hazardous gases from soil.

Soil Washing: A water-based process for mechanically scrubbing soils in-place to remove undesirable materials. There are two approaches: dissolving or suspending them in the wash solution for later treatment by conventional methods, and concentrating them into a smaller volume of soil through simple particle size separation techniques [see Solvent Extraction].

Stabilization: The process of changing an active substance into inert, harmless material, or physical activities at a site that act to limit the further spread of contamination without actual reduction of toxicity.

Solidification/Stabilization: A chemical or physical reduction of the mobility of hazardous constituents. Mobility is reduced through the binding of hazardous constituents into a solid mass with low permeability and resistance to leaching.

Solvent: A substance capable of dissolving another substance to form a solution. The primary uses of industrial solvents are as cleaners for degreasing, in paints, and in pharmaceuticals. Many solvents are flammable and toxic to varying degrees.

Solvent Extraction: A means of separating hazardous contaminants from soils, sludges, and sediment, thereby reducing the volume of the hazardous waste that must be treated. It generally is used as one in a series of unit operations. An organic chemical is used to dissolve contaminants as opposed to water-based compounds, which usually are used in soil washing.

Sorption: The action of soaking up or attracting substances. It is used in many pollution control systems.

Stillbottom: Residues left over from the process of recovering spent solvents.

Stripping: A process used to remove volatile contaminants from a substance [see Air Stripping].

Sumps: A pit or tank that catches liquid runoff for drainage or disposal.

Superfund: The program operated under the legislative authority of the CERCLA and Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) to update and improve environmental laws. The program has the authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health, welfare, or the environment. The "Superfund" is a trust fund that finances cleanup actions at hazardous waste sites.

Surge Tanks: A holding structure used to absorb irregularities in flow of liquids, including liquid waste materials.

Swamp: A type of wetland that is dominated by woody vegetation and does not accumulate peat moss deposits. Swamps may be fresh or saltwater and tidal or non-tidal [see Wetlands].

Thermal Treatment: The use of heat to remove or destroy contaminants from soil.

Treatability Studies: Testing a treatment method on contaminated groundwater, soil, etc., to determine whether and how well the method will work.

Trichloroethylene (TCE): A stable, colorless liquid with a low boiling point. TCE has many industrial applications, including use as

a solvent and as a metal degreasing agent. TCE may be toxic to people when inhaled, ingested, or through skin contact and can damage vital organs, especially the liver [see Volatile Organic Compounds].

Unilateral [Administrative] Order: [see Administrative Order].

Upgradient: An upward hydrologic slope; demarks areas that are higher than contaminated areas and, therefore, are not prone to contamination by the movement of polluted groundwater.

Vacuum Extraction: A technology used to remove volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from soils. Vacuum pumps are connected to a series of wells drilled to just above the water table. The wells are sealed tightly at the soil surface, and the vacuum established in the soil draws VOC-contaminated air from the soil pores into the well, as fresh air is drawn down from the surface of the soil.

Vegetated Soil Cap: A cap constructed with graded soils and seed for vegetative growth, to prevent erosion [see Cap].

Vitrification: The process of electrically melting wastes and soils or sludges to bind the waste in a glassy, solid material more durable than granite or marble and resistant to leaching.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): VOCs are manufactured as secondary petrochemicals. They include light alcohols, acetone, trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, dichloroethylene, benzene, vinyl chloride, toluene, and methylene chloride. These potentially toxic chemicals are used as solvents, degreasers, paints, thinners, and fuels. Because of their volatile nature, they readily evaporate into the air, increasing the potential exposure to humans. Due to their low water solubility, environmental persistence, and widespread industrial use, they are commonly found in soil and groundwater.

Waste Treatment Plant: A facility that uses a series of tanks, screens, filters, and other treatment processes to remove pollutants from water.

Wastewater: The spent or used water from individual homes or industries.

Watershed: The land area that drains into a stream or other water body.

Water Table: The upper surface of the groundwater.

Weir: A barrier to divert water or other liquids.

Wetland: An area that is regularly saturated by surface or groundwater and, under normal circumstances, is capable of supporting vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands are critical to sustaining many species of fish and wildlife. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, and bogs. Wetlands may be either coastal or inland. Coastal wetlands have salt or brackish (a mixture of salt and fresh) water, and most have tides, while inland wetlands are non-tidal and freshwater. Coastal wetlands are an integral component of estuaries.

Wildlife Refuge: An area designated for the protection of wild animals, within which hunting and fishing are either prohibited or strictly controlled.

Information Repositories for NPL Sites in Alabama

Information Repositories for NPL Sites in the State of Alabama

Repositories are established for all NPL sites so that the public can obtain additional information related to site activities. Some sites may have more than one repository location, however, the primary site repository is listed below. All public access information pertaining to the site will be on file at these repositories. The quantity and nature of the documentation found in the repositories depends on the extent of activity and cleanup progress for each site and may include some or all of the following: community relations plans, announcements for public meetings, minutes from public meetings, fact sheets detailing activities at sites, documents relating to the selection of cleanup remedies, press releases, locations of other public information centers, and any other documents pertaining to site activities.

Site Name	Site Repository
USA ALABAMA ARMY AMMUNITION SITE	Earle A. Rainwater Memorial Library, The Alabama Room, 112 Ninth Avenue, SW, Childersburg, AL 35044
USA ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	Anniston Public Library, 108 East Tenth Street, Anniston, AL 36202
CIBA-GEIGY CHEMICAL CORPORATION	McIntosh Town Hall, Commerce Street, McIntosh, AL 36553
INTERSTATE LEAD COMPANY/ILCO	Leeds Public Library, 802 Parkway Drive, S.E. Leeds, AL 35094
MOWBRAY ENGINEERING COMPANY	Greenville Public Library, 101 Adams Street, Greenville, AL 36037
OLIN CORPORATION/MCINTOSH PLANT	McIntosh Town Hall, Commerce Street, McIntosh, AL 36553
PERDIDO GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION	Bay Minette Public Library, 119 West Second Street, Bay Minette, AL 36507
REDWING CARRIERS, INC./SARALAND APARTMENTS	Saraland Public Library, 111 Saraland Loop Road, Saraland, AL 36571
STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO. COLD CREEK	Toulminville Public Library, 22318 St. Stephens Road, Mobile, AL 36613
STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO. LEMOYNE PLANT/AXIS PLANT	Toulminville Public Library, 22318 St. Stephens Road, Mobile, AL 36613
T.H. AGRICULTURE & NUTRITION COMPANY	Not Established
TRIANA/TENNESSEE RIVER	Town Hall, Town of Triana, 640 Sixth Street, Madison, AL 35758

* U.S. G.P.O.:1992-311-893:60624