

Superfund

# CATALOG OF SUPERFUND PROGRAM INFORMATION PRODUCTS 1994



PAGE TWO





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- Introduction (general information)
- New Documents (listed alphabetically)
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- Information On How To Obtain A Listing And
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Complete List Of RODs (Records Of Decision - listed by state and then alphabetically by site name)

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EPA/540/8-91/014  
Publication 9200.7-02D  
November 1994

# **CATALOG OF SUPERFUND PROGRAM INFORMATION PRODUCTS 1994**

Office of Emergency and Remedial Response  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Washington, DC 20460



## **NTIS & EPA**

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS), in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), distributes the fact sheets, directives, and technical publications needed to respond to Superfund legislation and makes them available automatically, as they are issued, weeks before they are formally announced.

Superfund material is available in the following seven standing order subscriptions:

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## ABOUT NTIS AND EPA

### National Technical Information Service

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS) is a self-supporting agency within the U.S. Department of Commerce where scientific, technical, engineering and business-related information generated by the U.S. government and foreign sources is collected and made available for purchase by the general public. As such, NTIS is a partner to the Environmental Protection Agency for the distribution of its reports which are publicly releasable.

The NTIS collection, which contains more than 2.2 million reports and grows by nearly 1,500 titles each week, includes information on current technologies, business and management studies, and international market research. Additional findings are available in the fields of energy, health and social sciences.

As a key participant in the development of advanced information products and services, NTIS is able to provide its reports in various formats in addition to paper copy and microfiche. Much of the collection can be supplied in electronic formats including datafiles on tape, datafiles on diskette, software programs on tape, software programs on diskette, titles on CD-ROM, audiovisuals, slide sets and multimedia kits.

Although a federal agency within the Technology Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce, NTIS is unique in that it does not receive tax-payer support from Congress. Instead, operating costs must be recovered from the sale of its products and services.

### The EPA-NTIS Partnership

Superfund is the federal program that protects people and the environment by cleaning up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. It was established by Congress in 1980 in response to the growing concern over health and environmental risks posed by these sites. Administered nationwide by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and its 10 regional offices, it works in cooperation with individual states and tribal governments. Cleanup activities are funded either by the parties responsible for contamination, or by the Superfund Trust Fund, derived from a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries.

Since the program's inception, EPA has studied thousands of hazardous waste sites and gained extensive experience in technologies associated with successful removal or remediation. This experience is documented in scores of program guidances and technical manuals, fact sheets, software and explanatory documents. Production of these products has made the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR), Superfund's home office in EPA, a larger publishing enterprise than many private sector publishers. Disseminating this information to program participants who include states, local and tribal governments, private contracting firms, potentially responsible parties, law firms, and citizens groups is a daunting task.

In 1991, The National Technical Information Service (NTIS) joined in a partnership with EPA under which it serves as the public clearinghouse for access to this collection, ensuring that requests for these products are filled rapidly and at the lowest possible cost. NTIS is the repository of technical publications for the federal government, and is the largest single source for public access to federally produced information. It is equipped to reproduce and distribute publications on demand, or on a standing order basis.

The partnership streamlines public access to Superfund publications, and ensures timely, cost-effective production of top-quality products. In keeping with the new emphasis on streamlining government, the partnership has enabled EPA to fully dedicate its resources to Superfund's mission of hazardous site cleanup.



## NTIS PRODUCTS

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# How to Order

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How to order a document from NTIS:

1. Locate the NTIS order number and Price code for a document

**0001 CERCLIS Characterization Project: National Results**

Order number PB92-963331CDH Price PC A06/MR A02

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The report, which is one in a series providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program, characterizes a sample of national sites in CERCLIS. Separate reports are available for the ten EPA regions.

Price code\*

NTIS order number

**Specification:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 108p.

**Subject index keyword:** Hazardous materials, Sites, Assessments, United States, Superfund, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), CERCLA Information Systems (CERCLIS).

2. Either complete the order form in the back of the directory or call NTIS at (703) 487-4650

\*All documents are listed with a price code. Schedules to convert the codes into dollar amounts are provided at the back of the catalog.



# Sample Entry

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Title —

Reference number — **0001 CERCLIS Characterization Project: National Results**

NTIS order number — Order number PB92-963331CDH, Price PC **A06**/MF A02

Summary — Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Nov 91

Price code\* — The report, which is one in a series providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program, characterizes a sample of national sites in CERCLIS. Separate reports are available for the ten EPA regions.

Keywords — Specification: Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 108p.

Keywords — **Subject index keyword:** Hazardous materials, Sites, Assessments, United States, Superfund, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), CERCLA Information Systems (CERCLIS).

\*All documents are listed with a price code. Schedules to convert the price codes into dollar amounts are provided at the back of the catalog.



## ADMINISTRATIVE & MANAGEMENT: CERCLIS

### 0001 CERCLIS Characterization Project: National Results

Order Number PB92-963315CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The report, which is one in a series providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program, characterizes a sample of national sites in CERCLIS. Separate reports are available for the ten EPA Regions.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 108p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Sites, Assessments, United States, Superfund, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act(CERCLA), CERCLA Information System(CERCLIS).

### 0002 CERCLIS Characterization Project: Region 1 Results

Order Number PB92-963316CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The publication is one in a series of reports providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program and characterizes a sample of Regional sites in CERCLIS. National and Regional NPL (National Priority List) characterization reports cover the NPL characterization project, which provides a snapshot of sites on the NPL as of February 1991.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 76p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Sites, Assessments, Superfund, CERCLA(Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act), CERCLIS(CERCLA Information System).

### 0003 CERCLIS Characterization Project: Region 2 Results

Order Number PB92-963317CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The publication is one in a series of reports providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program and characterizes a sample of Regional sites in CERCLIS. National and Regional NPL (National Priorities List) characterization reports cover the NPL characterization project, which provides a snapshot of sites on the NPL as of February 1991.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 76p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Sites, Assessments, Superfund, CERCLA(Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act), CERCLIS(CERCLA Information System).

### 0004 CERCLIS Characterization Project: Region 3 Results

Order Number PB92-963318CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The report, which is one in a series providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program, characterizes a sample of Region 3 sites in CERCLIS. Separate reports are available for the other nine EPA Regions and for the nation as a whole.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 88p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Sites, Assessments, Superfund, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act(CERCLA), CERCLA Information System(CERCLIS).

### 0005 CERCLIS Characterization Project: Region 4 Results

Order Number PB92-963319CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The report, which is one in a series providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program, characterizes a sample of Region 4 sites in CERCLIS. Separate reports are available for the other nine EPA regions and for the nation as a whole.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 80p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Sites, Assessments, Superfund, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act(CERCLA), CERCLA Information System(CERCLIS).

### 0006 CERCLIS Characterization Project: Region 5 Results

Order Number PB92-963320CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The report, which is one in a series providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program, characterizes a sample of Region 5 sites in CERCLIS. Separate reports are available for the other nine EPA Regions and for the nation as a whole.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 80p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Sites, Assessments, Superfund, US EPA Region 5, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act(CERCLA), CERCLA Information System(CERCLIS).

### 0007 CERCLIS Characterization Project: Region 6 Results

Order Number PB92-963321CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The report, which is one in a series providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program, characterizes a sample of Region 6



## ADMINISTRATIVE & MANAGEMENT: CERCLIS

sites in CERCLIS. Separate reports are available for the other nine EPA Regions and for the nation as a whole.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 80p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Sites, Assessments, Superfund, US EPA Region 6, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act(CERCLA), CERCLA Information System(CERCLIS).

### 0008 CERCLIS Characterization Project: Region 7 Results

Order Number PB92-963322CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The report, which is one in a series providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program, characterizes a sample of Region 7 sites in CERCLIS. Separate reports are available for the other nine EPA Regions and for the nation as a whole.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 80p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Sites, Assessments, Superfund, US EPA Region 7, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act(CERCLA), CERCLA Information System(CERCLIS).

### 0009 CERCLIS Characterization Project: Region 8 Results

Order Number PB92-963323CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The report, which is one in a series providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program, characterizes a sample of Region 8 sites in CERCLIS. Separate reports are available for the other nine EPA Regions and for the nation as a whole.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 80p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Sites, Assessments, Superfund, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act(CERCLA), CERCLA Information System(CERCLIS).

### 0010 CERCLIS Characterization Project: Region 9 Results

Order Number PB92-963324CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The report, which is one in a series providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program, characterizes a sample of Region 9 sites in CERCLIS. Separate reports are available for the other nine EPA Regions and for the nation as a whole.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 80p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Sites, Assessments, Superfund, Comprehensive Environmental Re-

sponse Compensation and Liability Act(CERCLA), CERCLA Information System(CERCLIS).

### 0011 CERCLIS Characterization Project: Region 10 Results

Order Number PB92-963325CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The report is one in a series providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program and characterizing a sample of sites in CERCLIS. Separate reports are available for the other nine EPA Regions and for the nation as a whole.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 80p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Sites, Assessments, Superfund, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act(CERCLA), CERCLA Information System(CERCLIS).

### 0012 CERCLIS (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System) Site Location Extract

Order Number PB90-591310CDH, price: Subscription, call for price  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 1990

The file contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the Environmental Protection Agency by States, Municipalities, Private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended. The file contains information on the name and alias names, location, and indicators for National Priority status and Federal Facility.

**Specifications:** Source tape is in the EBCDIC character set. This restricts preparation to 9 track, one-half inch tape only. Identify recording mode by specifying density only. For price at 6250 bpi density, call NTIS Computer Products. Price include documentation, PB90-215120. Available on subscription, NAC price \$880/yr; individual issue \$220; all others write for quote. Issued quarterly. Supersedes PB88-914800. See also PB90-591300.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Sites.

### 0013 CERCLIS Data Handling Support Policy Statement

Order Number PB90-258328CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 30 May 90

The directive updates the policy statement published on March 31, 1986, regarding management of the data handling support contract for CERCLIS. The update contains no major changes in policy, but rather presents the information in accordance with the current document management standards.

**Specifications:** 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Regulations, Project management, Documentation, Contract administration, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.



## ADMINISTRATIVE & MANAGEMENT: Contracting & Contracts Integrity

### 0014 CERCLIS Listing

Order Number PB91-921348CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 5 Feb 90

The directive discusses ways to assure rapid entry into the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) of locations identified to or by the Agency as potential hazardous waste release sites. The directive re-emphasizes the use of the Preliminary Assessment Petition and provides a copy of the public educational bulletin, 'Preliminary Assessment Petition.'

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Preliminary Assessment Petition.

### 0015 CERCLIS - WasteLAN - CleanLAN

Order Number PB91-921316CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 91

CERCLIS, WasteLAN and CleanLAN information management systems are an integral component of the Superfund program site planning and management structure and progress reporting. These three integrated systems provide information for Superfund regional program and project management as well as reporting activities to EPA management, Congress, USACE and the public.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 3p.

**Subject index keywords:** Program management, Information systems, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980.

## ADMINISTRATIVE & MANAGEMENT: Contracting & Contracts Integrity

### 0016 Abstracts of Phase 1 and Phase 2 Awards: Small Business Innovation Research Program 1991

Order Number PB94-146495CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Research and Development; Feb 92

Contents: 1991 Phase I abstracts (Drinking water treatment; Municipal and industrial waste water treatment and pollution control; Biological sludge treatment for improved handling and disposal; Solid and hazardous waste disposal; In situ treatment technologies for hazardous and toxic waste at Superfund sites; Innovative restoration technologies removing heavy metals at Superfund sites; Control of acid rain precursors; Air pollution control; Waste reduction and pollution prevention; and, Oil spill prevention cleanup, and restoration technology) and 1991 Phase II abstracts (Municipal and industrial waste water treatment and pollution control; Solid and hazardous waste disposal; Control of acid rain precursors; Air pollution control; Waste reduction and pollution prevention; and, Oil spill prevention, cleanup, and restoration technology).

**Specifications:** 31p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Research projects, SBIR (Small Business Innovative Research).

### 0017 Administrative Guidance for the FIT to ARCS (FIT/ARCS) Transition

Order Number PB92-963332CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 29 Nov 91

The report describes the final administrative guidance for managing pre-remedial, site assessment work under the Alternative Remedial Contracting Strategy (ARCS) contracts.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 113p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Project management, Superfund.

### 0018 Approval of Long Term Contracting Strategy for Superfund (Superfund Management Review: Recommendation E.2)

Order Number PB90-273822CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 31 Aug 90

The directive summarizes the issues, findings, analysis and recommendations for the Superfund Long-Term Contracting Strategy which was developed to analyze the long-term contract needs of the Superfund Program and to design a portfolio of Superfund contracts to meet those needs over the next ten years.

**Specifications:** 42p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Project management, Contracts, Superfund, Management reviews, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0019 ARCS (Alternative Remedial Contract Strategy) Contracts Users' Manual

Order Number PB90-108549CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 89

The handbook provides guidance for EPA Regional personnel with responsibility for management and administration of Alternative Remedial Contract Strategy (ARCS) contracts. The ARCS is EPA's approach to obtaining project management and technical services to support remedial response activities at National Priorities List sites. Guidance is provided on contractor start-up, operational functions and a management plan for multi-regional ARCS contracts.

**Specifications:** 90p.

**Subject index keywords:** Regional planning, Contract administration, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Alternative Remedial Contract Strategy, Remedial response, Superfund program.

### 0020 ARCS Construction Contract Modification Procedures

Order Number PB90-274515CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 89

The fact sheet describes the contracting relationships, technical reviews, and administrative procedures required to



## **ADMINISTRATIVE & MANAGEMENT: Contracting & Contracts Integrity**

process supplemental agreements and change orders for changed work in Remedial Action construction projects which are subcontracts under EPA's ARCS contracts.

**Specifications:** 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Construction management, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Remedial action.

### **0021 ARCS Work Assignment Management: Field Guide**

Order Number PB91-214965CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 89

The ARCS Work Assignment management Field Guide is one of the three management-assistance tools currently available to help RPMs in carrying out their ARCS work assignment management duties. The guide is designed specifically for RPMs to provide them with quick reference information on the initiation and management of ARCS work assignments.

**Specifications:** 131p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Alternative Remedial Contract Strategy.

### **0022 Congressional Limits for FY 92 Alternative Remedial Contracting Strategy (ARCS) Program Management Costs**

Order Number PB92-963260CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 16 Mar 92

The directive transmits Congressionally mandated targets and reporting requirements for ARCS contracts Program Management costs.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 2p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0023 Contracting and Subcontracting Guide to the Superfund Program**

Order Number PB92-963274CDH, price: PC Free  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; May 92

The document assists those interested in providing contractual services to the Superfund program, describes current Superfund contracts and provides contact points, addresses, and telephone numbers of firms with Superfund contracts.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB89-233431. 74p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Contract administration, Subcontracts, Pollution control, Superfund.

### **0024 Emergency Response Cleanup Services Contracts (ERCS). Users Manual**

Order Number PB90-191966CDH, price: PC A10/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 87

The report provides information to assist EPA Headquarters and Regional personnel, and personnel from other Federal agencies (e.g., U.S. Coast Guard) authorized to use the ERCS contracts efficiently and effectively. In addition, the users' manual discusses coordinating the use of the ERCS

contracts with other entities involved with the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** 210p.

**Subject index keywords:** Emergencies, Hazardous materials, Contract administration, Cleanup.

### **0025 Guidance for Organizing ARCS Contract Files**

Order Number PB91-215020CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 3 Jan 89

The directive provides instructions to the Regions for development of a consistent, yet flexible filing system for organizing and managing ARCS Contract files.

**Specifications:** 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0026 Guidance on Program Management Activities under ARCS**

Order Number PB93-963280CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 11 Feb 93

The directive provides guidance on the division of program management costs into administrative support costs and technical cleanup costs and the development of guidance on cost management activities.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 24p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0027 Guidelines for Effective Management of the Contract Laboratory Program**

Order Number PB90-272568CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 89

The fact sheet provides guidance to Superfund Headquarters Project Officers (POs) and Regional deputy Project Officers (DPOs). The PO and DPO roles, responsibilities, limitations, and interrelationships with other supporting parties are defined for every stage of the Superfund process.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-191545. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Project management, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Contract Laboratory Program.

### **0028 Guidelines for Effective Management of the Contract Laboratory Program. Part 1. Contract Award. Part 2. Contract Administration**

Order Number PB90-191545CDH, price: PC A15/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 89

Provides internal guidelines for Superfund Project Officers in procuring, administering, managing CLP contracts.

**Specifications:** 346p.

**Subject index keywords:** Laboratories, Superfund program, Contract Laboratory Program.



**0029 Headquarters Support Contract Management Procedures**

Order Number PB91-921335CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 15 Nov 89

The directive addresses two areas: (1) perceptions that may weaken public confidence in the Superfund program and its use of these contracts; and (2) procedures designed to strengthen controls and effectiveness in the management of the contracts. It is not all inclusive but provides information to be applied to OERR work assignments.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 23p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0030 Implementation of the Alternative Remedial Contracting Strategy (ARCS) Task Force Recommendations: Transmittal of the Implementation Plan**

Order Number PB92-963258CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 22 Jan 92

The memorandum transmits the Implementation Plan for the recommendations embodied in the Alternative Remedial Contracting Strategy (ARCS) Task Force Report.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Contract administration, Superfund.

**0031 Implementation of the Decentralized Contractor Performance Evaluation and Award Fee Process for Selected Remedial Program Contracts**

Order Number PB91-205492CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 9 Mar 87

The directive is intended to: (1) further develop Regional infrastructures for managing contracts in advance of implementation of the Alternative Remedial Contracts Strategy (ARCS); (2) effect the Agency's policy of decentralizing Superfund activities to the Regions, consistent with other program delegations; (3) focus accountability for contractor performance monitoring on the individuals who are responsible for site specific Program operations; (4) allow those most familiar with a contractor's performance and determine the amount of fee to be awarded; and (5) increase communication between Agency and contractor personnel at all operational and management levels. The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) defines the roles and responsibilities of key Regional, Headquarters, and Contractor personnel and defines the basic structure and operation of the award fee process, as well as establishes minimum requirements for contractor performance evaluations and award fee decisions.

**Specifications:** 14p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0032 Implementation of the Superfund Alternative Remedial Contracting Strategy (ARCS): Report of the Administrator's Task Force. Implementation Plan**

Order Number PB92-963201CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 27 Nov 91

The report includes results of a Task Force analysis of the criticism the EPA received about the management of the Superfund contracting program. EPA was accused of allowing Superfund contractors to spend an inordinate amount of public funds on activities other than the direct clean-up of contaminated sites. The document provides a summary of recommendations, strategies and proposed milestones to implement.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 32p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Project management, Pollution control, Superfund.

**0033 Initiatives to Streamline the Alternative Remedial Contracting Strategy (ARCS) Contracts' Award Fee Process**

Order Number PB93-963275CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 4 Sep 92

The directive delineates changes to the Alternative Remedial Contracting Strategy (ARCS) award fee process which will streamline the system for evaluating contractors' performance.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 32p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Alternative Remedial Contracting Strategy.

**0034 Inorganic Contract Compliance Screening System (ICCSS) Software (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB90-591700CDH, price: Standing Order, call for price

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 12 Feb 90

Inorganic Contract Compliance Screening System (ICCSS) software is a version of a mainframe-based application developed for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). ICCSS is designed to automate the determination of contractual compliance and completeness of data submitted to the EPA under the Routine Analytical Services (RAS) programs of CERCLA (Comprehensive Emergency Response Clean-up and Liability Act) and SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act). In order to remain consistent with the mainframe system, the PC version of ICCSS is written in SAS and requires that SAS/PC be installed on the host PC. It will load analytical data from diskettes into SAS file format, perform technical edits on data, produce technical defect and summary reports, and reproduce forms which contain defects. In addition, ICCSS includes software to assist in identifying these critical structural defects in the data format, to assist in identifying these for correction prior to performing technical



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edits. The 3/90 version of ICCSS software is applicable to structural and technical checking of diskette data in either format A or B for inorganic analysis under the CLP RAS 2/88 Statement of Work (SOW)...Software Description: The program is written in the SAS programming language for implementation on an IBM/AT,PS/2 or compatible microcomputer using MS DOS 3.3 operating system.

**Specifications:** The software is contained on 5 1/4-inch diskettes, high density (1.2M), compatible with the IBM PC microcomputer. The diskettes are in the ASCII format. Price includes documentation, PB90-213836. Available on Standing Order, Deposit Account required. North American Continent price \$200.00; all others write for quote. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Software, Contract administration, Monitoring, Comprehensive Emergency Response Clean-up and Liability Act(CERCLA), Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act(SARA).

### 0035 Inorganic Contract Compliance Screening System (ICCSS) Software for the PC (Version 3/90) User Manual Order Number PB90-213836CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01 Viar and Co., Alexandria, VA. Management Services Div.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Feb 90

The document is the user manual for Inorganic Contract Compliance Screening System (ICCSS) software. ICCSS software is a version of a mainframe-based application developed for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). ICCSS is designed to automate the determination of contractual compliance and completeness of data submitted to EPA under the Routine Analytical Services (RAS) programs of CERCLA (Comprehensive Emergency Response Clean-up and Liability Act) and SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act). In order to remain consistent with the mainframe system the PC version of ICCSS is written in SAS and requires that SAS/PC be installed on the host PC. It will load analytical data from diskettes into SAS file format, perform technical edits on the data, produce technical defect and summary reports, and reproduce forms which shows defects. In addition, ICCSS includes software to detect critical structural defects in the data format, to assist in identifying these for correction prior to performing technical edits. The 2/90 version of ICCSS software is applicable to structural and technical checking of diskette data in either format A or B for inorganic analysis under the CLP RAS 2/88 Statement of Work (SOW).

**Specifications:** For system on diskette, see PB90-591700. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 138p.

**Subject index keywords:** Contract administration, Monitoring, Comprehensive Emergency Response Clean-up and Liability Act(CERCLA), Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act(SARA).

### 0036 Inorganic Contract Compliance Screening System (ICCSS) Software (ILM02.1 Version 2) (for Microcomputers)

Order Number PB93-500288CDH, price: D02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.  
Hazardous Site Evaluation Div; 1992

ICCSS software is a version of a mainframe-based application developed for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). OCCSS is

designed to automate the determination of contractual compliance and completeness of data submitted to the EPA under the Routine Analytical Services (RAS) programs of CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act). In order to remain consistent with the mainframe system, the PC version of ICCSS is written in SAS, and requires that SAS/PC be installed on the host PC. It will load analytical data from diskettes into SAS file format, perform technical edits on data, produce technical defect and summary reports, and reproduce forms which contain defects. In addition, OCCSS includes software to assist in identifying these critical structural defects in the data format, to assist in identifying these for correction prior to performing technical edits.

**Specifications:** The software is on one 5 1/4 inch diskette, 1.2M high density. File format: Executable Code. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB92-145598. System: IBM AT/PS2, or compatible; MS DOS Version 3.3 operating system. Language: Base SAS. Supersedes PB92-501519. Other formats available as PB93-500270 (OCCSS). 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Software, Waste management, Analytical chemistry, Environmental surveys, Inorganic compounds, Inorganic Contract Compliance Screening System.

### 0037 Inorganic Contract Compliance Screening System (ICCSS) Software (ILM02.1 Version 3) (for Microcomputers)

Order Number PB93-505352CDH, price: D02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.  
Hazardous Site Evaluation Div; Apr 93

ICCSS software is a version of a mainframe-based application developed for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). ICCSS is designed to automate the determination of contractual compliance and completeness of data submitted to the EPA under the Routine Analytical Services (RAS) programs of CERCLA (Comprehensive Emergency Response Clean-up and Liability Act). In order to remain consistent with the mainframe system, the PC version of ICCSS is written in SAS, and requires that SAS/PC be installed on the host PC. It will load analytical data from diskettes into SAS file format, perform technical edits on data, produce technical defect and summary reports, and reproduce forms which contain defects. In addition, ICCSS includes software to assist in identifying these critical structural defects in the data format, to assist in identifying these for correction prior to performing technical edits.

**Specifications:** The software is on one 5 1/4 inch diskette, 360K double density. File Format: Executable Code. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB92-145598. System: IBM compatible; MS DOS operating system. Language: Base SAS. Supersedes PB93-500288. See also PB92-501519 and PB90-591700. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Software, Waste management, Inorganic compounds, Analytical chemistry, Environmental surveys, Inorganic Contract Compliance Screening System.



**0038 Inorganic Contract Compliance Screening System  
(ICCSS) Software (ILM02.1 Version 4) (for  
Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB94-500642CDH, price: D02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.  
Hazardous Site Evaluation Div; 1994

ICCSS software is a version of a mainframe-based application developed for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). ICCSS is designed to automate the determination of contractual compliance and completeness of data submitted to the EPA under the Routine Analytical Services (RAS) programs of CERCLA (Comprehensive Emergency Response Clean-up and Liability Act). In order to remain consistent with the mainframe system, the PC version of ICCSS is written in SAS, and requires that SAS/PC be installed on the host PC. It will load analytical data from diskettes into SAS file format, perform technical edits on data, produce technical defect and summary reports, and reproduce forms which contain defects. In addition, ICCSS includes software to assist in identifying these critical structural defects in the data format, to assist in identifying these for correction prior to performing technical edits.

**Specifications:** The software is on one 5 1/4 inch diskette, 360K double density. File format: Executable code. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB92-145598. System: IBM compatible; MS DOS operating system, 585K. Language: Base SAS. 2MB. Hard disk with at least 10 MB of available space. Printer with wide carriage or ability to compress print. Other software which are memory resident will use up base memory and should not be on the same machine as ICCSS. SAS required, not available NTIS. Supersedes PB93-505352. See al. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Software, Superfund, Contract management.

**0039 Inorganic Contract Compliance Screening System  
(ICCSS) Software (ILM02.1 Version 5) (for  
Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB94-501467CDH, price: D02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 1994

ICCSS software is a version of a mainframe-based application developed for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). ICCSS is designed to automate the determination of contractual compliance and completeness of data submitted to the EPA under the Routine Analytical Services (RAS) programs of CERCLA (Comprehensive Emergency Response Clean-up and Liability Act). In order to remain consistent with the mainframe system, this PC version of ICCSS is written in SAS, and requires that SAS/PC be installed on the host PC. It will load analytical data from diskettes into SAS file format, perform technical edits on data, produce technical defect and summary reports, and reproduce forms which contain defects. In addition, ICCSS includes software to assist in identifying these critical structural defects in the data format, to assist in identifying these for correction prior to performing technical edits.

**Specifications:** The software is on one 5 1/4 inch diskette, 360K double density. File format: Executable code. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB92-145598. System: IBM Compatible; DOS operating system,

585K. Language: Base SAS. 2 mb of RAM with memory over 640K configured as expanded memory. Hard disk with at least 10 mb of available space. Printer with wide carriage or ability to compress print. Other software which are memory resident will use up base memory and should not be on the same machine as SAS required, not available NTIS. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Software, Inorganic compounds, Superfund, Contract management.

**0040 Inorganic Contract Compliance Screening System  
(ICCSS) Software (SOW March 1990) (Version 1) (for  
Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB92-501519CDH, price: D02.  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Mar 90

ICCSS software is a version of a mainframe-based application developed for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). ICCSS is designed to automate the determination of contractual compliance and completeness of data submitted to the EPA under the Routine Analytical Services (RAS) programs of CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act). In order to remain consistent with the mainframe system, this PC version of ICCSS is written in SAS, and requires that SAS/PC be installed on the host PC. It will load analytical data from diskettes into SAS file format, perform technical edits on data, produce technical defect and summary reports, and reproduce forms which contain defects. In addition, ICCSS includes software to assist in identifying these critical structural defects in the data format, to assist in identifying these for correction prior to performing technical edits.

**Specifications:** The software is on one (1) 5 1/4 inch diskette, 1.2M high density File format: ASCII. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB92-145598. System: IBM AT/PS2, or compatible; MS DOS Version 3.3 operating system. Language: Base SAS. Supersedes PB90-591700. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Software, Analytical chemistry, Environmental surveys, Inorganic compounds, Waste management, Inorganic Contract Compliance Screening System.

**0041 Inorganic Contract Compliance Screening System  
Software for the PC (SOW March 1990 Version 1). User  
Manual**

Order Number PB92-145598CDH, price: PC A07/MF A02.  
Viar and Co., Alexandria, VA. Environmental Services Div.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Mar 90

The Inorganic Contract Compliance Screening System (ICCSS) software is a version of a mainframe-based application developed for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). ICCSS is designed to automate the determination of contractual compliance and completeness of data submitted to EPA under the Routine Analytical Services (RAS) programs of CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act) and SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act). The manual provides the user with instructions for running ICCSS software on the PC. Descriptions of and instructions for each menu are detailed in the following sections. The user should have a working knowl-



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edge of PC DOS prior to utilizing this system. The following sections present the ICCSS operating environment, describe system output (reports), provide instructions for running the system and generating reports, and specify input data requirements. Examples of reports are contained in Appendix A. Appendix B contains descriptions of report defect codes and text. Appendix C is a listing of defect statements by criterion with associated SOW references. Data Format A from the Inorganic RAS SOW (3/90) is included as Appendix D. Since ICCSS PC software is implemented using Base SAS Software, the 'SAS Language Guide for Personal Computers' from The SAS Institute, Inc. in Cary, North Carolina may be helpful.

**Specifications:** For system on diskette see, PB92-501519. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 143p.

**Subject index keywords:** Analytical chemistry, Environmental surveys, Inorganic compounds, User manuals (Computer programs), Waste management, Inorganic Contract Compliance Screening System.

### **0042 Long-Term Contracting Strategy for Superfund**

Order Number PB90-274275CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

The fact sheet provides a summary of the Superfund Long-Term Contracting Strategy which was developed to analyze the long-term contract needs of the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Project management, Contracts, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0043 Long-Term Contracting Strategy for Superfund - Implementation**

Order Number PB91-921358CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jul 91

The memorandum clarifies the roles of the Advisory Committee and the Regions in implementing the Long-Term Contracting Strategy for Superfund.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 3p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Superfund.

### **0044 Mentor-Protége Program**

Order Number PB93-963251CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 92

The document presents the conceptual framework and understanding of the Mentor-Protége Program being introduced and developed within the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to stimulate the participation of small disadvantaged businesses in EPA contract requirements.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Contract administration, Small businesses, Environmental Protection Agency.

### **0045 Model Performance Standards for Superfund Project Officers, Deputy Project Officers, and Work Assignment Managers/Delivery Order Officers**

Order Number PB90-258336CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 26 Sep 88

The directive provides model performance standards and suggested weightings to be used by Regions in developing individual performance requirements for personnel serving in Superfund contract management positions.

**Specifications:** 19p.

**Subject index keywords:** Regulations, Project management, Performance standards, Contract administration, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0046 OERR Organizational Conflict of Interest Review and Approval Program (Superfund Management Review: Recommendation No. 46C)**

Order Number PB91-214957CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 31 Oct 89

The directive transmits new procedures to eliminate organizational conflicts of interest in work assignments under Superfund Headquarters support contracts and to take appropriate steps to mitigate the perception of conflict wherever possible.

**Specifications:** 12p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0047 Organic Contract Compliance Screening System (OCCSS) Software (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB90-591690CDH, price: Standing Order, call for price

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 12 Feb 90

Organic Contract Compliance Screening System (OCCSS) software is a version of a mainframe-based application developed for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). OCCSS is designed to automate the determination of contractual compliance and completeness of data submitted to the EPA under the Routine Analytical Services (RAS) programs of CERCLA (Comprehensive Emergency Response Clean-up and Liability Act) and SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act). In order to remain consistent with the mainframe system, the PC version of OCCSS is written in SAS and requires that SAS/PC be installed on the host PC. It will load analytical data from diskettes into SAS file format, perform technical edits on data, produce technical defect and summary reports, and reproduce forms which contain defects. In addition, OCCSS includes software to assist in identifying these critical structural defects in the data format, to assist in identifying these for correction prior to performing technical edits. The 2/90 version of OCCSS software is applicable to structural and technical checking of diskette data in either format A or B for organic analysis under the CLP RAS 2/88 Statement of Work (SOW)...Software Description: The program is written in the SAS programming language for implementation on an IBM/AT, PS/2 or compatible microcomputer using MS DOS 3.3 operating system.



**Specifications:** The software is contained on 5 1/4-inch diskettes, high density (1.2M), compatible with the IBM PC microcomputer. The diskettes are in the ASCII format. Price includes documentation, PB90-213844. Available on Standing Order, Deposit Account required. North American Continent price \$200.00; all others write for quote. Supersedes PB89-944900. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Software, Contract administration, Monitoring, Comprehensive Emergency Response Clean-up and Liability Act(CERCLA), Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act(SARA).

**0048 Organic Contract Compliance Screening System (OCCSS) Software for the PC (Version 2/90) User Manual**

Order Number PB90-213844CDH, price: PC A08/MF A01 Viar and Co., Alexandria, VA. Management Services Div.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Feb 90

The document is the user manual for Organic Contract Compliance Screening System (OCCSS) software. OCCSS software is a version of a mainframe-based application developed for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). OCCSS is designed to automate the determination of contractual compliance and completeness of data submitted to EPA under the Routine Analytical Services (RAS) programs of CERCLA (Comprehensive Emergency Response Clean-up and Liability Act) and SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act). In order to remain consistent with the mainframe system the PC version of OCCSS is written in SAS and requires that SAS/PC be installed on the host PC. It will load analytical data from diskettes into SAS file format, perform technical edits on the data, produce technical defect and summary reports, and reproduce forms which show defects. In addition, OCCSS includes software to detect critical structural defects in the data format, to assist in identifying these for correction prior to performing technical edits. The 2/90 version of OCCSS software is applicable to structural and technical checking of diskette data in either format A or B for Organic analysis under the CLP RAS 2/88 Statement of Work (SOW).

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB89-167951. For system on diskette, see PB90-591690. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 167p.

**Subject index keywords:** Contract administration, Monitoring, Comprehensive Emergency Response Clean-up and Liability Act(CERCLA), Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act(SARA).

**0049 Organic Contract Compliance Screening System (OCCSS) Software (OLM01.8 Version 2) (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB92-502202CDH, price: D02 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 1992

OCCSS software is a version of a mainframe-based application developed for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). OCCSS is designed to automate the determination of contractual compliance and completeness of data submitted to the EPA under the Routine Analytical Services (RAS) programs of CERCLA (Comprehensive Emergency Response Compensation and Liability Act). In order to remain consistent with the

mainframe system, this PC version of OCCSS is written in SAS, and requires that SAS/PC be installed on the host PC. It will load analytical data from diskettes into SAS file format, perform technical edits on data, produce technical defect and summary reports, and reproduce forms which contain defects. In addition, OCCSS includes software to assist in identifying these critical structural defects in the data format, to assist in identifying these for correction prior to performing technical edits.

**Specifications:** The software is on one (1) 5 1/4 inch diskette, 1.2M high density. File format: ASCII. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB92-169564. System: IBM AT/PS2 or compatible; MS DOS Version 3.3 operating system. Language: Base SAS. Supersedes PB92-501535. Other formats available as PB92-501519 (ICCSSL). 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Software, Pollution regulations, Organic compounds, Waste management, Organic Contract Compliance Screening System.

**0050 Organic Contract Compliance Screening System (OCCSS) Software (OLM01.8 Version 3) (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB93-500270CDH, price: D02 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Hazardous Site Evaluation Div; 1992

OCCSS software is a version of a mainframe-based application developed for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). OCCSS is designed to automate the determination of contractual compliance and completeness of data submitted to the EPA under the Routine Analytical Services (RAS) programs of CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act). In order to remain consistent with the mainframe system, the PC version of OCCSS is written in SAS, and requires that SAS/PC be installed on the host PC. It will load analytical data from diskettes into SAS file format, perform technical edits on data, produce technical defect and summary reports, and reproduce forms which contain defects. In addition, OCCSS includes software to assist in identifying these critical structural defects in the data format, to assist in identifying these for correction prior to performing technical edits.

**Specifications:** The software is on one 5 1/4 inch diskette, 1.2M high density. File format: Executable Code. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB92-169564. System: IBM AT/PS2 or compatible; MS DOS Version 3.3 operating system. Language: Base SAS. Supersedes PB92-502202. See also PB92-501501 (SOW 2/88/Vers. 6/90), and PB92-501527 (SOW 3/90). Other formats available as PB93-500288 (ICCSSL). 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Software, Environmental surveys, Organic compounds, Waste management, Analytical chemistry, Organic Contract Compliance Screening System.

**0051 Organic Contract Compliance Screening System (OCCSS) Software (OLM01.8 Version 4) (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB93-505345CDH, price: D02 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Hazardous Site Evaluation Div; Apr 93

OCCSS software is a version of a mainframe-based application developed for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agen-



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cy's National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). OCCSS is designed to automate the determination of contractual compliance and completeness of data submitted to the EPA under the Routine Analytical Services (RAS) programs of CERCLA (Comprehensive Emergency Response Clean-up and Liability Act). In order to remain consistent with the mainframe system, the PC version of OCCSS is written in SAS, and requires that SAS/PC be installed on the host PC. It will load analytical data from diskettes into SAS file format, perform technical edits on data, produce technical defect and summary reports, and reproduce forms which contain defects. In addition, OCCSS includes software to assist in identifying these critical structural defects in the data format, to assist in identifying these for correction prior to performing technical edits.

**Specifications:** The software is on one 5 1/4 inch diskette, 1.2M high density. File format: Executable Code. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB92-169564. System: IBM AT / PS2 or compatible; MS DOS Version 3.3 operating system. Language: Base SAS. Supersedes PB93-500270. See also PB92-501535 and PB92-502202. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Software, Superfund, Solid waste management, OCCSS(Organic Contract Compliance Screening System).

### 0052 Organic Contract Compliance Screening System (OCCSS) Software (OLM01.8 Version 5) (for Microcomputers)

Order Number PB93-506053CDH, price: D02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.  
Hazardous Site Evaluation Div; Jul 93

OCCSS software is a version of a mainframe-based application developed for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). OCCSS is designed to automate the determination of contractual compliance and completeness of data submitted to the EPA under the Routine Analytical Services (RAS) programs of CERCLA (Comprehensive Emergency Response Clean-up and Liability Act). In order to remain consistent with the mainframe system, the PC version of OCCSS is written in SAS, and requires that SAS/PC be installed on the host PC. It will load analytical data from diskettes into SAS file format, perform technical edits on data, produce technical defect and summary reports, and reproduce forms which contain defects. In addition, OCCSS includes software to assist in identifying these critical structural defects in the data format, to assist in identifying these for correction prior to performing technical edits.

**Specifications:** The software is one 5 1/4 inch diskette, 1.2M high density. File format: Executable code. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB92-169564. System: IBM AT/PS2 or compatible; MS DOS Version 3.3 operating system. Language: Base SAS. Supersedes PB93-505345. 2 megabytes of RAM with memory over 640K configured as expanded memory. Hard disk with at least 10 megabytes of available space. Printer with wide carriage or ability to compress print. This application requires a minimum of 585K of base memory. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Software, Pollution standards, Organic compounds, Superfund.

### 0053 Organic Contract Compliance Screening System (OCCSS) Software (OLM01.8 Version 6) (for Microcomputers)

Order Number PB94-501335CDH, price: D02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 94

OCCSS software is a version of a mainframe-based application developed for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). OCCSS is designed to automate the determination of contractual compliance and completeness of data submitted to the EPA under the Routine Analytical Services (RAS) programs of CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act). In order to remain consistent with the mainframe system, this PC version of OCCSS is written in SAS, and requires that SAS/PC be installed on the host PC. It will load analytical data from diskettes into SAS file format, perform technical edits on data, produce technical defect and summary reports, and reproduce forms which contain defects. In addition, OCCSS includes software to assist in identifying these critical structural defects in the data format, to assist in identifying these for correction prior to performing technical edits.

**Specifications:** The software is on one 5 1/4 inch diskette, 1.2M high density. File format: Executable code. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB92-169564. System: IBM AT/PS2 or compatible; MS DOS Version 3.3 operating system. Language: Base SAS. 2MB of RAM with memory over 640K configured as expanded memory. Hard disk with at least 10MB of available space. Printer with wide carriage or ability to compress print. Supersedes PB93-506053. See also PB93-505352 and PB94-500642. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Software, Organic compounds, Waste management, Contract management, Organic Contract Compliance Screening System.

### 0054 Organic Contract Compliance Screening System (OCCSS) Software (SOW February 1988) (for Microcomputers)

Order Number PB92-501501CDH, price: D02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Jun 90

OCCSS software is a version of a mainframe-based application developed for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). OCCSS is designed to automate the determination of contractual compliance and completeness of data submitted to the EPA under the Routine Analytical Services (RAS) programs of CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act). In order to remain consistent with the mainframe system, this PC version of OCCSS is written in SAS, and requires that SAS/PC be installed on the host PC. It will load analytical data from diskettes into SAS file format, perform technical edits on data, produce technical defect and summary reports, and reproduce forms which contain defects. In addition, OCCSS includes software to assist in identifying these critical structural defects in the data format, to assist in identifying these for correction prior to performing technical edits.

**Specifications:** The software is on one (1) 5 1/4 inch diskette, 1.2M high density. File format: ASCII. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB92-145580.



System: IBM AT/PS2 or compatible; MS DOS Version 3.3 operating system. Language: Base SAS. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Software, Organic compounds, Environmental surveys, Waste management, Analytical chemistry, Organic Contract Compliance Screening System.

**0055 Organic Contract Compliance Screening System (OCCSS) Software (SOW March 1990) (Version 1) (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB92-501527CDH, price: D02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Mar 90

OCCSS software is a version of a mainframe-based application developed for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). ICCSS is designed to automate the determination of contractual compliance and completeness of data submitted to the EPA under the Routine Analytical Services (RAS) programs of CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response Comprehensive and Liability Act). In order to remain consistent with the mainframe system, this PC version of OCCSS is written in SAS, and requires that SAS/PC be installed on the host PC. It will load analytical data from diskettes into SAS file format, perform technical edits on data, produce technical defect and summary reports, and reproduce forms which contain defects. In addition, ICCSS includes software to assist in identifying these criteria structural defects in the data format, to assist in identifying these for correction prior to performing technical edits.

**Specifications:** The software is on one (1) 5 1/4 inch diskette, 1.2M high density. File format: ASCII. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB92-145572. System: IBM AT / PS2 or compatible; MS DOS Version 3.3 operating system. Language: Base SAS. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Environmental surveys, Software, Waste management, Organic compounds, Analytical chemistry, Organic Contract Compliance Screening System.

**0056 Organic Contract Compliance Screening System (OCCSS) Software (SOW OLM01.8 Version January 1992) (Version 1) (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB92-501535CDH, price: D02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 92

OCCSS software is a version of a mainframe-based application developed for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). OCCSS is designed to automate the determination of contractual compliance and completeness of data submitted to the EPA under the Routine Analytical Services (RAS) programs of CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response Comprehensive and Liability Act). In order to remain consistent with the mainframe system, this PC version of OCCSS is written in SAS, and requires that SAS/PC be installed on the host PC. It will load analytical data from diskettes into SAS file format, perform technical edits on data, produce technical defect and summary reports, and reproduce forms which contain defects. In addition, OCCSS includes software to assist in identifying these critical structural defects in the data format, to assist in identifying these for correction prior to performing technical edits.

**Specifications:** The software is on one (1) 5 1/4 inch diskette, 1.2M high density. File format: ASCII. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB92-145564.

System: IBM AT / PS2 or compatible; MS DOS Version 3.3 operating system. Language: Base SAS. Supersedes PB90-591690. Other formats available as PB92-501519 (ICCSS). 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Analytical chemistry, Environmental surveys, Organic compounds, Software, Waste management, Organic Contract Compliance Screening System.

**0057 Organic Contract Compliance Screening System. Software for the PC (OLM01.8 Version 1). User Manual**

Order Number PB92-145564CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02  
Viar and Co., Alexandria, VA. Environmental Services Div.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 92

The OCCSS software is a version of a mainframe-based application developed for the EPA's National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). OCCSS is designed to automate the determination of contractual compliance and completeness of data submitted to EPA under the RAS programs of CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act) and SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act). The manual provides the user with instructions for running OCCSS software on the PC. Descriptions of and instructions for each menu are detailed in the following sections. The user should have a working knowledge of PC DOS prior to utilizing this system. The following sections present the OCCSS operating environment, describe system output (reports), provide instructions for running the system and generating reports, and specify input data requirements. Examples of reports are contained in Appendix A. Appendix B contains descriptions of sample suffix codes and report defect codes. Appendix C is a listing of defect statements by criterion, with associated SOW references. Appendix D contains data file formats from Exhibit H of the SOW. Since OCCSS PC software is implemented using Base SAS Software, the 'SAS Language Guide for Personal Computers' from The SAS Institute, Inc. in Cary, North Carolina may be helpful.

**Specifications:** For system on diskette see, PB92-501535. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 117p.

**Subject index keywords:** User manuals(Computer programs), Environmental surveys, Waste management, Analytical chemistry, Organic compounds, Organic Contract Compliance Screening System.

**0058 Organic Contract Compliance Screening System. Software for the PC (OLM01.8 Version 2) (User Manual)**

Order Number PB92-169564CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02  
Viar and Co., Alexandria, VA. Environmental Services Div.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 1992

The OCCSS software is a version of a mainframe-based application developed for the EPA's National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). OCCSS is designed to automate the determination of contractual compliance and completeness of data submitted to EPA under the RAS programs of CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act) and SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act). The manual provides the user with instructions for running OCCSS software on the PC. Descriptions of and instructions for each menu are detailed in the



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following sections. The user should have a working knowledge of PC DOS prior to utilizing the system.

**Specifications:** For system on diskette see PB92-502202. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 106p.

**Subject index keywords:** User manuals(Computer programs), Pollution regulations, Organic compounds, Waste management, Organic Contract Compliance Screening System.

### **0059 Organic Contract Compliance Screening System. Software for the PC (SOW March 1990, Version 1). User Manual**

Order Number PB92-145572CDH, price: PC A08/MF A02 Viar and Co., Alexandria, VA. Environmental Services Div.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Mar 90

The Organic Contract Compliance Screening System (OCCSS) software is a version of a mainframe-based application developed for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). OCCSS is designed to automate the determination of contractual compliance and completeness of data submitted to EPA under the Routine Analytical Services (RAS) programs of CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act) and SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act). The manual provides the user with instructions for running OCCSS software on the PC. Descriptions of and instructions for each menu are detailed in the following sections. The user should have a working knowledge of PC DOS prior to utilizing this system. The following sections present the OCCSS operating environment, describe system output (reports), provide instructions for running the system and generating reports, and specify input data requirements. Examples of reports are contained in Appendix A. Appendix B contains descriptions of sample suffix codes and report defect codes. Appendix C is a listing of defect statements by criterion with associated SOW references. Data Format A and the Agency Standard from the Organic RAS SOW (3/90) are included as Appendix D. Since OCCSS PC software is implemented using Base SAS Software, the 'SAS Language Guide for Personal Computers' from The SAS Institute, Inc. in Cary, North Carolina may be helpful.

**Specifications:** For system on diskette see, PB92-501527. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 174p.

**Subject index keywords:** User manuals(Computer programs), Analytical chemistry, Environmental surveys, Organic compounds, Waste management, Organic Contract Compliance Screening System.

### **0060 Organic Contract Compliance Screening System. Software for the PC (Version June 1990). User Manual**

Order Number PB92-145580CDH, price: PC A08/MF A02 Viar and Co., Alexandria, VA. Environmental Services Div.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jun 90

The Organic Contract Compliance Screening System (OCCSS) software is a version of a mainframe-based application developed by Viar and Company for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). OCCSS is designed to automate the determination of contractual compliance and completeness of data

submitted to EPA under the Routine Analytical Services (RAS) programs of CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act) and SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act). The manual provides the user with instructions for running OCCSS software on the PC. Descriptions of and instructions for each menu are detailed in the following sections. The user should have a working knowledge of PC DOS prior to utilizing this system. The following sections present the OCCSS operating environment, describe system output (reports), provide instructions for running the system and generating reports, and specify input data requirements. Examples of reports are contained in Appendix A. Appendix B contains descriptions of sample suffix codes and report defect codes. Appendix C is a listing of defect statements by criterion with associated SOW references. Data Formats A and B from the Organic RAS SOW (2/88) are included as Appendix D. Since OCCSS PC software is implemented using Base SAS Software, the 'SAS Language Guide for Personal Computers' from The SAS Institute, Inc. in Cary, North Carolina may be helpful.

**Specifications:** For system on diskette see, PB92-501501. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 159p.

**Subject index keywords:** Environmental surveys, Waste management, Analytical chemistry, User manuals(Computer programs), Organic compounds, Organic Contract Compliance Screening System.

### **0061 Performance Tracking under ARCS Contracts**

Order Number PB93-963276CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 8 Sep 92

The directive discusses the development of a non-resource intensive method for reporting performance based work allocation results under the ARCS (Alternative Remedial Contracting Strategy) contractors.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 3p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Alternative Remedial Contracting Strategy.

### **0062 Procedures to Ensure that CLP Laboratories Are Not Paid for Non-Compliant or Unuseable Data**

Order Number PB94-963214CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 12 Aug 93

The memo reviews and emphasizes procedures for ensuring that CLP laboratories are not paid for non-compliant or unuseable data.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 32p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Laboratories, Inspection.



**0063 Reassignment of CLP Transportation Functions**

Order Number PB93-963501CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 19 Jan 93

The directive discusses the reassignment of the responsibility of providing CLP (Contract Laboratory Program) sample coolers to the regions and their support contractors.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0064 Regional Pilot Projects and Initiatives**

Order Number PB92-963259CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 28 Jan 92

The directive discusses the initiation of regional pilot projects designed to make NPL site cleanup more effective, efficient, and/or equitable. Pilot projects will demonstrate innovative ways to accomplish this objective at NPL and will, if successful, offer similar opportunities at other sites.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, Deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0065 Required Contracts Management Training for Regional Superfund Personnel**

Order Number PB93-963258CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 7 Jul 92

The memorandum establishes the required training regarding the management of contracts for all regional Superfund program personnel.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 3p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Training, Contract management.

**0066 Resources for Preparing Independent Government Estimates for Remedial Contracting Work Assignments**

Order Number PB93-963267CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 5 Aug 92

The memorandum provides information regarding the availability of tools, data bases, and assistance for developing independent government estimates of the cost of work to be performed by contractors for remedial work assignments.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB92-963257. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Contract administration, Superfund.

**0067 Response Action Contractor Final Indemnification Guidelines. Volume 2, Number 1, March 1993**

Order Number PB93-963290CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Mar 93

The Final Guidelines supersede EPA's Interim Guidance on Indemnification which, since 1987, has prescribed the standard terms and conditions for indemnification agreements with Superfund response action contractors (RACs). Under CERCLA Section 119, EPA has discretionary authority to indemnify RACs for third-party damage claims based on negligent release during a response action. The Final Guidelines affect all response action contracts, including ARCS, ERCS, TES, and TAT. The Guidelines also impact grants, contracts issued by States under cooperative agreements with EPA, closed contracts, and contracts awarded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and other Federal agencies operating under interagency agreements with EPA to cleanup Superfund sites.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal.

**0068 Revision of Policy Regarding Superfund Project Assignment between Alternative Remedial Contracting Strategy Contractors and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**

Order Number PB92-963327CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 10 Dec 91

The report revises the policy for assigning Superfund remedial work to EPA Alternative Remedial Contracting Strategy (ARCS) contractors and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Government policies, Waste management, Superfund.

**0069 Roles and Responsibilities of Deputy Project Officers and Work Assignment Managers under the Technical Enforcement Support (TES) Contracts**

Order Number PB91-139741CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 17 Feb 88

The directive provides a list of duties and responsibilities that Regional contacts who will now serve as Deputy Project Officers under Headquarters Project Officers for the TES contracts, must now perform in managing and administering these contracts.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-139758. 12p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Technical Enforcement Support Contract.



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### **0070 Roles and Responsibilities of Regional Project Officers, Zone Project Officers, Work Assignment Managers and Contracting Officers for the RCRA Enforcement, Permitting and Assistance Contracts (REPA)**

Order Number PB94-963614CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 22 Feb 94

This directive sets out the roles and responsibilities of the Regional Project Officers (RPOs), Headquarters Zone Project Officers (ZPOs), Work Assignment Managers (WAMs) and Contracting Officers (COs) of the RCRA Enforcement Permitting and Assistance (REPA) Contracts.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 16p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Contractor personnel, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, REPA contracts.

### **0071 Sampler's Guide to the Contract Laboratory Program**

Order Number PB91-921330CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 90

The Sampler's Guide provides guidance and direction to program clients. It is designed to clarify sampling procedures necessary to submit samples for CLP analysis. The Sampler's Guide acts as a reference for the Regions and sampling contractors to promote consistency in sampling procedures throughout the Regions and ensure the proper adherence to CLP requirements.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 42p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Guidelines, Sample preparation, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Contract Laboratory Program.

### **0072 Superfund Contracts Management Issues**

Order Number PB92-963257CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 31 Jan 92

The directive initiates new requirements regarding the development of independent government cost estimates, review of contractor invoices, and the appropriate participation on Performance Evaluation Boards.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Contract administration, Superfund.

### **0073 Superfund Program Management Manual, Fiscal Year 1994**

Order Number PB94-963247CDH, price: Standing Order, call for price  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 94

The information in the Manual is targeted to Unit, Section, and Branch Chiefs. Its primary purpose is to provide: The pri-

mary program goals and priorities for FY94; and An overview of the Superfund program management processes (planning, accomplishment reporting and program evaluation, and resource allocation). The FY 94 Superfund Program Management Manual consists of information on: Manager's schedule of significant events; Program goals and priorities; Program planning and reporting requirements; and Financial management and FTE distribution. Appendix A contains targets/measures and definitions for site screening and assessment/regional decision, early and long-term actions, program support activities, enforcement, and Federal Facilities.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (\$100 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$200). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 249p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Project management.

### **0074 Superfund Response Action Contracts**

Order Number PB93-963292CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; May 93

The fact sheet discusses the EPA's Response Action Contracts to provide professional architect/engineer services to support response planning and oversight of activities, including contract services required, contract structure, and the procurement process.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, US EPA, Contract administration, Technical assistance, Waste management.

### **0075 Technical Assistance Team (TAT) Contracts Users' Manual**

Order Number PB92-963407CDH, price: PC A09/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 91

The report provides information and guidance on management and implementation of EPA's 'Technical Assistance Team (TAT) for Emergency Response, Removal, and Prevention' contracts. Also, the study describes the necessary procedures and requirements that should be followed in managing contracts.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Supersedes PB91-214163. 178p.

**Subject index keywords:** Technical assistance, Contract management, Superfund.

### **0076 Treatability Studies Contractor Work Assignments**

Order Number PB90-273962CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 12 Jul 90

The directive requires all future remedial and removal work assignments involving treatability studies to contain a provision requiring the contract or to provide the Agency's Superfund Data Base with a copy of the work products.

**Specifications:** 4p.



**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Waste management.

**0077 USEPA Contract Laboratory Program National Functional Guidelines for Organic Data Review**

Order Number PB94-963501CDH, price: PC A07/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Feb 93

The document is intended to assist in the technical review of analytical data generated through the CLP. The data review process provides information on analytical limitations of a data based Quality Control (QC) criteria.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 130p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Laboratories, Chemical analysis, Superfund.

**0078 User's Guide to Contract Laboratory Program**

Order Number PB90-186396CDH, price: PC A12/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 88

Describes an organic and inorganic analytical program and outlines CLP protocols implemented into CLP analysis contracts in 1987 (inorganic) and 1988 (organic). Contains critical information for CLP samplers and user groups of EPA and of the States.

**Specifications:** 255p.

**Subject index keywords:** Guides(Instructions), Laboratories, Contract administration, Superfund program, Contract Laboratory Program.

**0079 User's Guide to the Contract Laboratory Program**

Order Number PB91-214296CDH, price: PC A13/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 86

The document was specifically prepared for the guidance and direction of program clients. The organic and inorganic analytical program descriptions herein outline the requirements and analytical procedures of the new CLP protocols developed from technical caucus recommendations. These protocols were implemented into CLP analysis contracts in 1985. Other analytical programs, procedures and documentation described herein reflect the status of the program as of July 1986.

**Specifications:** 278p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Chemical analysis, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Contract Laboratory Program.

**0080 User's Guide to the Contract Laboratory Program**

Order Number PB91-921278CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 91

The report describes an organic and inorganic analytical program and outlines Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) protocols. Contains critical information for CLP samplers and user groups in EPA and the states.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada,

and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 75p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Laboratories, Superfund.

**ADMINISTRATIVE & MANAGEMENT: Docket & Program Management**

**0081 Superfund Docket Operations Manual for Rulemaking Activities**

Order Number PB91-921349CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Booz-Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Bethesda, MD.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jul 90

The directive discusses the purpose of the SDIC Operations Manual for Rulemaking Activities which is to serve as a procedural guide for SDIC staff when a rulemaking docket is prepared. These procedures are evaluated on a regular basis, and are revised as needed to keep the SDIC operationally efficient and responsive to its users.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 73p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Manuals, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Superfund Docket and Information Center.

**ADMINISTRATIVE & MANAGEMENT: Planning & Program Management**

**0082 Accelerated Response at NPL Sites Guidance (Superfund Management Review: Recommendation No. 22)**

Order Number PB90-258302CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 15 Dec 89

The directive communicates Agency guidance on accelerating responses at National Priorities List (NPS) sites.

**Specifications:** 19p.

**Subject index keywords:** Regulations, Superfund, Preremedial action, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, National Priorities List.

**0083 Additional Guidance on 'Worst Sites' and 'NPL Caliber Sites' to Assist in SACM Implementation**

Order Number PB94-963206CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 26 Aug 93

The document is intended to assist the Regions by giving clear guidance as to what constitutes NPL caliber sites and to assist in minimizing the potential for 'false positive' NPL packages. It also sets forth the actions needed to support the efforts to implement SACM and encourage appropriate data gathering to support NPL listing and RI/FS decisions.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada,



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and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Risk assessment, Remedial action, Site surveys.

### 0084 Assessing Sites under SACM: Interim Guidance. Volume 1, Number 4, December 1992

Order Number PB93-963265CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The purpose of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM) is to make Superfund cleanups more timely and efficient. This will be accomplished through more focus on the front end of the process and better integration of all Superfund program components. The bulletin discusses assessing sites under SACM.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Site surveys, Superfund, Remedial action, Waste management, Cleanup operations, Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model.

### 0085 Audit Management Process. Reference Guide

Order Number PB94-963232CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Mar 94

Federal law requires Executive and Federal Branch agencies to institute programs designed to respond to and follow-up on audits issued by the Agency's Office of Inspector General (OIG) and the General Accounting Office (GAO), the two main bodies which audit EPA programs and activities. The audit management process is comprised of three main activities; cooperating with auditors to provide information, responding to the audits, and implementing audit recommendations to correct deficiencies found during the investigation. The reference guide is designed to describe the audit management process, relevant terms, roles and responsibilities of participants, and helpful hints and tools for full compliance. General language is used to discuss the overall process within EPA, but this guide is primarily geared toward Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) and Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR) managers and staff.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 36p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Auditing.

### 0086 Audits and the Superfund Program Manager

Order Number PB90-272717CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 90

The fact sheet describes why audits of all parties to Cooperative Agreements and Superfund State Contracts (SSCs) are good business practices and how audits help EPA protect the financial integrity of Superfund response agreements.

**Specifications:** 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Project management, Auditing, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Waste management.

### 0087 Audits and the Superfund Program Manager

Order Number PB92-963328CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 91

The report describes why audits of all parties to Cooperative Agreements and Superfund State Contracts are good business practices, and how audits help EPA protect the financial integrity of Superfund response agreements.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Supersedes PB90-272717. 2p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Project management, Auditing, Superfund.

### 0088 Community Relations: Use of Senior Environmental Employees in Superfund (Superfund Management Review: Recommendation 43.K,L)

Order Number PB90-273749CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 31 Aug 90

The directive describes the use of Senior Environmental Employees in the Superfund program and offers guidance on their future use.

**Specifications:** 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Personnel, Elderly persons, Superfund, Community relations, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Citizen participation, Waste management.

### 0089 Early Action and Long-Term Action under SACM: Interim Guidance, Volume 1, Number 2, December 1992

Order Number PB93-963263CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The purpose of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM) is to make Superfund cleanups more timely and efficient. This will be accomplished through more focus on the front end of the process and better integration of all Superfund program components. The SACM Bulletin discusses early and long term actions that the Region should consider taking under SACM.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Remedial action, Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model, Cleanup operations.

### 0090 Enforcement under SACM: Interim Guidance. Volume 1, Number 3, December 1992

Order Number PB93-963264CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The purpose of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM) is to make Superfund cleanups more timely and efficient. This will be accomplished through more focus on the front end of the process and better integration of all Super-



fund program components. The bulletin discusses major enforcement areas affected by SACM including: The timing and methodology of PRP searches; timing and content of negotiations with PRPs; notice letters; consultations for early actions; state involvement in enforcement; de minimis settlements; the availability and adequacy of administrative records; and cost recovery and cost documentation.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model.

**0091 Exercising Flexibility through the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM)**

Order Number PB93-963253CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 92

The directive reaffirms the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response's commitment to supporting regional offices in soundly-based decision-making while implementing the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB93-963252. 3p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model.

**0092 Expectations for Full Implementation of SACM**

Order Number PB94-963219CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 28 Jan 94

Below are the expectations for implementation of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM). They have been jointly developed by Headquarters and the Regions. There are a few key points to be emphasized: SACM is the usual way of doing business at Superfund sites; Regions should have an up-to-date site inventory and workplan; and Regions substantially reduce the Site Inspection Prioritization (SIP) backlog.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Site characterization, SACM(Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model).

**0093 Further Direction on Implementing the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM)**

Order Number PB93-963291CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 27 Apr 93

The memorandum provides a summary of progress to date in implementing SACM and refines goals and strategies in transitioning to full implementation in FY 1994.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, SACM(Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model).

**0094 Guidance on Implementation of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM) under CERCLA and the NCP**

Order Number PB93-963252CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 7 Jul 92

The directive provides a more precise description of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM) in order to ensure its consistent application with CERCLA and the NCP.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 12p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model.

**0095 Highlights: Superfund Program Management. Fiscal Year 1993**

Order Number PB93-963261CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 92

The manual is targeted to EPA Superfund Division Directors. It is intended to provide an overview of Fiscal Year 1993 Superfund program goals and management initiatives. Specifically the document contains information on strategic planning goals and themes, program planning and budgeting, and manager's schedule of significant events.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 37p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Project management, Superfund.

**0096 HSED SACM Report. Volume 1, Number 1, January 1993**

Order Number PB93-963289CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Jan 93

The bulletin is issued by the Hazardous Site Evaluation Division to keep regional staff up-to-date on program and procedural changes resulting from the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 2p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste management, Remedial action, Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model(SACM), Waste removal.



## ADMINISTRATIVE & MANAGEMENT: Planning & Program Management

### 0097 Innovative Methods to Increase Public Involvement in Superfund Community Relations (Superfund Management Review Recommendation No. 43.A)

Order Number PB91-921344CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 30 Nov 90

The directive lists six (6) techniques proven effective in increasing public involvement in the Superfund process. While some are recent innovations, others were developed many years ago, but new and better ways of using them have bolstered their effectiveness. These techniques are citizen work groups, citizen superfund workshops, bilingual communication, citizen awards for participation, increased interviews, and open house availability sessions. The list does not pretend to be exhaustive. Instead, it shows some of the outreach vehicles Regions have found to be particularly effective in encouraging citizen participation. Regions should make every effort to integrate as many as possible of these activities into the cleanup process.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0098 Integrated Timeline for Superfund Site Management (SMR 5,15)

Order Number PB91-139717CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 11 Jun 90

The directive displays the key steps and optimum duration of phases in moving sites from identification to remediation. It is the authors intention that the duration of key phases be viewed as goals toward which will jointly work to move the program.

**Specifications:** 15p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0099 Involvement of Superfund Program Managers in Superfund Response Agreement Audits

Order Number PB90-249731CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 12 Feb 90

The directive provides general reference information to Superfund program managers about the audit process. The information in the Directive pertains primarily to audits of Cooperative Agreements, but may be applied to audits of Superfund State Contracts (SSCs).

**Specifications:** 20p.

**Subject index keywords:** Regulations, State government, Auditing, Superfund, Remedial action, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Cooperative agreements.

### 0100 Making Superfund Documents Available to the Public throughout the Cleanup Process, and Discussing Site Findings and Decisions as They are Developed (Superfund Management Review: No. 43 G, H, Q, R, T)

Order Number PB91-921322CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 5 Nov 90

The directive summarizes five recommendations for improving Superfund efforts towards timely release of information to the public during site cleanup activities. It provides guidance for the Regions to make documents available to the public throughout the cleanup process and to discuss site findings and decisions as they are developed for the sake of more fully involving citizens in the cleanup process and ensuring two way communication between Superfund staff and local communities.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0101 Management Review of the Superfund Program

Order Number PB90-153875CDH, price: PC A09/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; 1989

Contents: A clear strategy for Superfund; Strengthening enforcement and maximizing responsible party work at Superfund sites; Accelerating and improving remedial action; Bringing innovative technologies to bear on pollution at superfund sites to strengthen remedy selection; An aggressive program of community involvement; Management and administration: Freeing up the skills and tools to do the job; Accounting for achievement: Communicating progress to the public.

**Specifications:** Also available from Supt. of Docs. See also PB90-153883. 186p.

**Subject index keywords:** Management, Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Superfund program.

### 0102 Management Review of the Superfund Program: Implementation Plan

Order Number PB90-153883CDH, price: PC A08/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 21 Sep 89

The Superfund 90-Day Study set forth a comprehensive long-term strategy for the Superfund Program. The basic elements of the strategy are to: Control acute threats immediately; Deal with the worst sites and worst problems first; Carefully monitor and maintain sites over the long term; Emphasize enforcement to induce private-party cleanup; Seek new technologies for more effective cleanup; Improve the efficiency of program operations; and Encourage full participation by communities.

**Specifications:** Also available from Supt. of Docs. See also PB90-153875. 173p.

**Subject index keywords:** Management, Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Superfund Program, 90 day study.



**0103 Mandatory Community Relations Training.**

**Superfund Management Review Implementation Product (Recommendation: No. 43.P(i))**

Order Number PB90-272592CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 1 Dec 89

The directive formally announces mandatory community relations training for Remedial Project Managers, On-Scene Coordinators, and other Regional staff and managers who attend public meetings or deal with the public. The directive explains what the requirements are, and why the training is necessary.

**Specifications:** 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Personnel development, Project management, Community relations, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0104 Mandatory Training Requirements for OCSs and RPMs**

Order Number PB90-272584CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 29 Sep 89

The directive formally announces the mandatory training requirements for On-Scene Coordinators (OCSs) and Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) at all levels. Addresses Congressional, EPA management, and employee concerns raised about the preparation of OCSs and RPMs to perform their jobs.

**Specifications:** 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Personnel development, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0105 Minimizing Problems Caused by Staff Turnover (Superfund Management Review: Recommendation No. 43, M, N, O)**

Order Number PB91-921345CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 19 Dec 90

The directive discusses problems resulting from staff turnover that will likely occur if members of an affected community are not aware that a staff change has been made or why it has been made. The directive lists four (4) major steps designed to ease the transition period and examples of how to carry them out.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0106 Overview of the Outyear Liability Model (OLM)**

Order Number PB93-963259CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Mar 93

The fact sheet provides an overview of the Outyear Liability Model developed to assist EPA in projecting activity levels, costs, and resource needs associated with the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada,

and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Outyear Liability Model, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0107 Overview of the Outyear Liability Model (OLM)**

Order Number PB94-963215CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 93

The Outyear Liability Model (OLM) was developed to assist the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR) in projecting activity levels, costs, and resource needs associated with the Superfund Program. Designed with a high degree of flexibility, the OLM permits the user to vary assumptions and assess the impact of policy changes on total Program obligations and resource needs.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Supersedes PB93-963259. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Outyear Liability Model.

**0108 Planning for Sufficient Community Relations (Superfund Management Review: No. 43A)**

Order Number PB90-249533CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 7 Mar 90

The directive provides guidance to Regional staff on planning for sufficient community relations at all stages of the Superfund process. The document identifies specific planning activities that have been used successfully in the Regions.

**Specifications:** 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Regulations, Project management, Superfund, Management review, Community relations.

**0109 Proposed Method to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Community Involvement in Superfund (Superfund Management Review: Recommendation Number 43.A)**

Order Number PB90-273764CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 18 Sep 90

The directive describes a proposed method for evaluating how effectively EPA's Superfund Community Involvement program provides adequate and meaningful opportunities for public participation in decisions made at Superfund Sites.

**Specifications:** 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Community relations, Citizen participation.

**0110 Regional Pilots and Applications of Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM)**

Order Number PB92-963273CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Jun 92

The fact sheet describes the Regional pilot programs testing the application of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model, and describes the major categories of pilots and the overall status of the programs.



## ADMINISTRATIVE & MANAGEMENT: Planning & Program Management

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 2p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model, Pilot programs.

### 0111 SACM Regional Decision Teams: Interim Guidance. Volume 1, Number 5, December 1992

Order Number PB93-963266CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The purpose of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM) is to make Superfund cleanups more timely and efficient. This will be accomplished through more focus on the front end of the process and better integration of all Superfund program components. The bulletin discusses the Regional Decision Team under SACM. The Regional Decision Team provides for broad participation across all program elements while placing emphasis on teamwork and Regional and staff empowerment.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Remedial action, Regional Decision Team, Cleanup operations, Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model.

### 0112 SRIS System Overview and User's Guide

Order Number PB94-963233CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Mar 94

Federal law requires Executive and Federal Branch agencies to institute programs designed to respond to and follow up on audits issued by the Agency's Office of Inspector General (OIG) and the General Accounting Office (GAO), the two main bodies which audit EPA programs and activities. The audit management process is comprised of three main activities; cooperating with auditors to provide information, responding to audits, and implementing audit recommendations to correct deficiencies found during the investigation. The reference guide is designed to introduce the audit management process tool available to the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR) managers and staff, Superfund Report Information System (SRIS): a description of SRIS and its operation is provided.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 20p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Pollution control, Auditing.

### 0113 Status of Key SACM Program Management Issues: Interim Guidance, Volume 1, Number 1, December 1992

Order Number PB93-963262CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The purpose of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM) is to make Superfund cleanups more timely and efficient. This will be accomplished through more focus on the

front end of the process and better integration of all Superfund program components. The SACM Program Management Update describes activities underway, planned, and recently completed to refocus Superfund's program management systems to support SACM implementation.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste management, Management planning, Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model, Cleanup operations.

### 0114 Status of State Involvement in the Superfund Program, FY 80 to FY 89

Order Number PB90-272725CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 90

The report summarizes state involvement throughout the Superfund process since the passage of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The report includes the roles and responsibilities of States; an overview of the Superfund process and phases of response; an historical perspective on State involvement in each phase of response at Superfund Sites; and a summary of State involvement in non-site specific activities.

**Specifications:** 37p.

**Subject index keywords:** Project planning, State government, Superfund.

### 0115 Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Bulletin: Presumptive Remedies for Municipal Landfill Sites. Volume 2, Number 1, February 1993

Order Number PB93-963269CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Feb 93

Since Superfund's inception in 1980, the removal and remedial programs have found that certain categories of sites have similar characteristics, such as the types of contaminants present, past industrial use, or the environmental media that are affected. Based on a wealth of information acquired from evaluating and cleaning up these sites, Superfund is undertaking an initiative to develop presumptive remedies that are appropriate for specific types of sites, contaminants, or both. The initiative is part of a larger program, known as the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM), which is designed to speed all aspects of the Superfund clean-up process. The objective of the presumptive remedies initiative is to use clean-up techniques shown to be effective in the past at similar sites in the future. The use of presumptive remedies will streamline removal actions, site studies, and clean-up actions, thereby improving consistency, reducing costs, and increasing the speed with which hazardous waste sites are remediated.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 2p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model.



**0116 Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Bulletin: Presumptive Remedies for Wood Treatment Facilities. Volume 1, Number 2, May 1992**

Order Number PB92-963361CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; May 92

Superfund is undertaking an initiative to develop presumptive remedies that are appropriate for specific types of sites, contaminants, or both. The initiative is part of a larger program, known as the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM), which is designed to speed all aspects of the Superfund clean-up process. The issue of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Bulletin describes presumptive remedies for wood treatment facilities.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 2p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste management, Wood preservatives, Hazardous materials, Cleanup operations, Wood treatment facilities.

**0117 Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Bulletin. Volume 1, Number 1. Presumptive Remedies for Municipal Landfill Sites**

Order Number PB92-963367CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 92

The bulletin provides an overview of the presumptive remedies initiative. The objective of the presumptive remedies initiative is to use clean-up technologies shown to be effective in the past at similar sites in the future. The use of presumptive remedies will streamline removal actions, site studies, and clean-up actions, thereby improving consistency, reducing costs, and increasing the speed with which hazardous waste sites are remediated.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB92-963371. 1p.

**Subject index keywords:** Municipalities, Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Superfund.

**0118 Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Bulletin. Volume 1, Number 3. Presumptive Remedies**

Order Number PB92-963371CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 92

The bulletin outlines the Superfund efforts underway for developing presumptive remedies for various types of sites. The objective of the presumptive remedies initiative is to use clean-up techniques shown to be effective in the past at similar sites in the future. The use of presumptive remedies will streamline removal actions, site studies, and clean-up actions, thereby improving consistency, reducing costs, and increasing the speed with which hazardous waste sites are remediated.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB92-963367. 2p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Technology assessment, Cleanup operations.

**0119 Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM)**

Order Number PB92-963263CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Mar 92

The document details the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM), the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response's new model for streamlining and accelerating the Superfund program. The concept has been designed to make Superfund work better and deliver results the public will value: (1) quick reduction of acute risks at all Superfund sites (removal and remedial) and (2) restoration of the environment over the long term.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 30p.

**Subject index keywords:** Sites, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0120 Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM) Coordination Strategy**

Order Number PB94-963201CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 14 Sep 93

The memorandum introduces a coordination strategy that is designed to promote the implementation of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM).

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Directives, Cleanup.

**0121 Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM): Questions and Answers**

Order Number PB93-963286CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Jul 93

The bulletin provides answers to issues the Regions have raised on the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM).

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$225 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$450). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Remedial action, SACM(Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model).

**0122 Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM). Volume 1, Number 4, November 1992**

Order Number PB92-963287CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 92

The U.S. EPA currently is developing and implementing a streamlined way to clean up hazardous waste sites known as the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model, or SACM. It is designed to make the Superfund Program more efficient by



## ADMINISTRATIVE & MANAGEMENT: Planning & Program Management

cutting years off of cleanups and quickly reducing risks to people and the environment. This bulletin issue provides an overview of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 1p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Mathematical models, Waste management, Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model, Cleanup operations.

### 0123 Superfund Program and Information Management Update. Volume 1, Number 1, November 1993

Order Number PB94-963208CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Nov 93

This is the first edition of a new technical bulletin combining the information previously found in the SCAP Bulletin, CERCLIS Connection, SMARTech Signal, and RP2M Reflection. Merging these publications into an all-inclusive bulletin serves two purposes: (1) it conforms to recent internal Agency direction to ensure that all 'bulletins' be technical in nature; and (2) it uses contractor and EPA funds more efficiently.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Information management, Program management.

### 0124 Superfund Program Implementation Manual, Fiscal Year 1994. Volume 1. Program Goals and Planning Requirements. Volume 2. Program Implementation Procedures

Order Number PB94-963220CDH, price: PC A24/MF A04 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 93

The information in the manual is targeted to Information Management Coordinators, Remedial Project Managers, and On-Scene Coordinators. Its primary purpose is to provide guidance to this audience on management of Superfund program. The FY 94 Superfund Program Implementation Manual consists of two volumes. Volume 1 contains information on program goals and priorities, program planning and reporting, and budget and workload models. Volume 2 includes appendices providing information on specific programs and acts and their applicability to Superfund Comprehensive Accomplishments Program (SCAP).

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 565p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management.

### 0125 Superfund Responsiveness Summaries (Superfund Management Review: Recommendation Number 43E)

Order Number PB90-273731CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 4 Jun 90

The directive describes the background of responsiveness summaries and outlines a new format intended to provide summaries that can deal thoroughly with complicated legal

and technical issues while maintaining true responsiveness to local communities.

**Specifications:** 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Superfund, Management review, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Waste management, Community relations.

### 0126 Superfund Strategic Plan and Implementation Strategy Fiscal Year 1994

Order Number PB94-963245CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 94

This Plan presents the Superfund Program's strategic direction for Fiscal Year 1994. The Vision for the program is: Build public confidence in the Superfund and Oil Pollution Response Programs; The Mission for the program is: Superfund: dedicated to reducing risks to people and the environment by cleaning up the Nation's hazardous waste problems and making polluters pay.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB94-963246. 73p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Program management, Cleanup, Pollution control, Superfund, Strategic planning.

### 0127 Superfund Strategic Plan and Implementation Strategy Fiscal Year 1994: Office and Division Plans

Order Number PB94-963246CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 94

The Plan presents the Superfund Program's strategic direction for Fiscal Year 1994. The Vision for the program is: Build public confidence in the Superfund and Oil Pollution Response Programs; The Mission for the program is: Superfund: dedicated to reducing risks to people and the environment by cleaning up the Nation's hazardous waste problems and making polluters pay. Oil Pollution: dedicated to ensuring the protection of human health and the environment from oil pollution.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB94-963245. 122p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Program management, Cleanup, Pollution control, Superfund, Strategic planning.

### 0128 Using State and Local Officials to Assist in Community Relations (Superfund Management Review: Recommendation No. 43.K,L)

Order Number PB91-921320CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 28 Sep 90

The report outlines the suggestion and discusses specific methods for using State and local officials to increase Superfund's communication with the public. The study discusses recommendations that describe the use of State and local officials to serve as liaisons, to provide and maintain information, and to assist in public meetings.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada,



and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Community relations, Hazardous materials, Superfund, US EPA.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE & MANAGEMENT: Special Reports**

### **0129 Assurance of Hazardous Waste Capacity, Guidance to State Officials. Assistance in Fulfilling the Requirements of CERCLA 104(c)(9)**

Order Number PB91-214171CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 88

The document supplies guidance to state officials on providing assurances required by Section 104(c)(9) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended ('CERCLA' or 'Superfund'). This section of CERCLA requires states in which remedial actions may be taken to provide assurances, prior to EPA taking or funding such actions, of the availability of hazardous waste treatment or disposal facilities which have adequate capacity to manage the hazardous wastes expected within the state over twenty years. The Guidance Document reflects EPA's current understanding of the statutory requirements and describes how EPA currently suggests that states implement these requirements. The guidance provides substantial information to states, including suggested language for the contracts and cooperative agreements to be signed, instructions on the preparation of state Capacity Assurance Plans (CAPs) that can form a basis for the assurances, and a model for the interstate agreements or regional agreement or authority required when addressing access to capacity in other states.

**Specifications:** 81p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0130 CERCLA/Superfund Orientation Manual**

Order Number PB93-193852CDH, price: PC A09/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Oct 92

The manual serves as a program orientation guide and reference document, and it is designed to assist EPA and State personnel involved with hazardous waste remediation, emergency response, and chemical and emergency preparedness. The Manual describes the organizational and operational components of the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** 179p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, CERCLA.

### **0131 CERCLA Waste Capacity Assurance**

Order Number PB90-274507CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 90

The fact sheet discusses waste capacity assurance, which is one of the five assurances required of a State by CERCLA before the hazardous waste Trust Fund (Superfund) can be used for a remedial action. The sheet describes the statutory goals associated with the waste capacity assurance, the Ca-

capacity Assurance Plan (CAP), and additional sources of information.

**Specifications:** 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Capacity, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Remedial action.

### **0132 Cleaning Up the Nation's Waste Sites: Markets and Technology Trends**

Order Number PB93-140762CDH, price: PC\$17.50  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.  
Technology Innovation Office.; Department of Defense, Washington, DC.\*\*Department of Energy, Washington, DC; Apr 93

Over the next 20 to 30 years, federal, state, and local governments and private industry will commit billions of dollars annually to clean up sites contaminated with hazardous waste and petroleum products. The report captures information on the future demand for remediation services for all major cleanup programs in the U.S., including Superfund, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective action, underground storage tanks, state programs, and federal agencies such as the Departments of Defense and Energy. The market information should help innovative technology vendors, developers, and investors direct their research, development, and commercialization efforts towards pertinent waste programs and problems. The report makes this market information available in one document. The report provides a compilation of market data that are currently available and descriptions of national cleanup programs. Improved access to data on domestic markets will help direct the development of new technology and strengthen U.S. capabilities in environmental cleanup. As companies acquire field experience in this country, they will be better equipped to compete internationally.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Department of Defense, Washington, DC., and Department of Energy, Washington, DC. 173p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Wastes(Industrial), Sites, Cleanup time, States(United States).

### **0133 Compendium of Good Ideas: Models of Success and Lessons Learned. Volume 1. Highlights**

Order Number PB93-963271CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Mar 93

The entries in Volume 1 illustrate measures undertaken in each Regional office to improve implementation of the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also Volume 2, PB93-963272. 34p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Program management, Improvement.



**0134 Compendium of Good Ideas: Models of Success and Lessons Learned. Volume 2. Source Book**

Order Number PB93-963272CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Mar 93

The report Volume 2 of the Compendium of Good Ideas is designed to be a reference document for all personnel involved in the implementation of Superfund. It contains numerous entries that provide the user with some information about specific initiatives or activities undertaken in various EPA Regional offices.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also Volume 1, PB93-963271. 77p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Program management, Government employees, Improvement.

**0135 Ecosystem Effects of Superfund. National Priority List Sites in Industrial Landscapes: A Framework for Policy Decisions**

Order Number PB90-256728CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Georgia Univ., Athens. Inst. of Ecology; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Cooperative Environmental Management; 1 Dec 89

The report is part of the National Network for Environmental Management Studies under the auspices of the Office of Cooperative Environmental Management of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In order to comply with Superfund legislation for National Priority List Sites having ecosystem effects that are located in industrial settings the study recommends different perspectives. A review of pertinent literature was conducted in order to develop a framework for EPA personnel who are developing policy decisions in this area. It is recommended that a landscape perspective be taken in order to account for the cumulative, long term effects of the industrial setting. Such effects may be much more significant than the toxic waste site itself, and thus options such as creation or purchase of additional natural acreage elsewhere may make more ecological sense. The placing of the Superfund effort in a landscape perspective requires a national, multiagency and interdisciplinary landscape management plan in order to be feasible. Regardless of the decision made in dealing with these types of NPL sites, a broadened approach must be taken that considers long term economic effects, and the overall goal of society. Types of questions that need to be considered, as well as possible approaches that can be used to achieve these ends are given.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Cooperative Environmental Management. 42p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Site surveys, Industrial wastes, Superfund, Ecosystems, Toxic substances.

**0136 Forum Focus, August 1993**

Order Number PB93-232684CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Technology Innovation Office; Aug 93

Contents: Workgroup Updates; Sampling Workshop; Technical Support News; New Technical Forum; OWPE Risk Assessment Policy; RD/RA Guidance Development; and Issue Paper Update.

**Specifications:** 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Newsletters.

**0137 Guidance for Capacity Assurance Planning. Capacity Planning Pursuant to CERCLA Section 104(c)(9)**

Order Number PB93-209898CDH, price: PC A09/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; May 93

The Guidance document advises states on how to assure adequate hazardous waste treatment and disposal capacity for meeting the requirements of Section 104(c)(9) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or 'Superfund'), as amended, by preparing 1993 Hazardous Waste Capacity Assurance Plans (CAPs). It supersedes similar guidance documents issued in December 1988 and April 1991, and should be used by states for the 1993 Capacity Assurance Planning Process. The document includes an overview of the Capacity Assurance Planning Process, baseyear data, projections, and addressing shortfalls.

**Specifications:** 188p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Capacity assurance plans.

**0138 Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection: Database Thesaurus**

Order Number PB91-131326CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Information Resources Management; Sep 90

The Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection Database Thesaurus provides an index to terminology related to hazardous waste and facilitates the use of the Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection Database. The second edition of the Thesaurus includes several new features. New keywords have been added to ensure that the Thesaurus reflects current concerns in the field of hazardous waste. The Thesaurus is divided into two parts: the Alphabetical List of Keywords and the List of Corporate Sources. The first part lists the Database indexing terms alphabetically with an accompanying definition. Beneath each term are found other terms that have been classified as 'broader' (BT), 'narrower' (NT), or 'related' (RT) to the listed keyword. The List of Corporate Sources contains a complete list of names and acronyms for organizational sources currently indexed within the collection. The list will aid users in their search for documents prepared by EPA (Environmental Protection Agency), offices or other government agencies. Also included in the edition is a 'Guide to the Major Subject Headings' which consists of nine major subject areas and their respective second tier terms.

**Specifications:** 61p.

**Subject index keywords:** Thesauri, Hazardous materials, Terminology, Subject index terms, Superfund data base.

**0139 Index to the Monthly Hotline Report Questions (June 1982 to December 1991)**

Order Number PB92-131374CDH, price: PC A07/MF A02  
Booz-Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Bethesda, MD.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The document provides four indices to the question and answer sections of the RCRA/Superfund/Oust Monthly Hotline Reports from June 1982 through December 1991. The



first index is an alphabetical listing of question titles by year and month. The second index organizes the questions by regulatory citation, beginning with 40 CFR 257. The third index organizes the questions by statutory citation. Finally, the fourth index references the questions by key word or subject heading.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-131242 and PB92-131390. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. 130p.

**Subject index keywords:** Information management, Waste management, Regulations, Indexes(Documentation), Hotline Reports.

**0140 Inside the Hotline: A Compilation of 1991 Monthly Hotline Reports**

Order Number PB92-131390CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Booz-Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Bethesda, MD.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Mar 92

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)/Superfund (SF)/Office of Underground Storage Tanks (OUST) and Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know (EPCRA) Hotlines were established to respond to inquiries from the regulated community and the public concerning waste management and disposal regulations. The Hotline also serves as a referral point on the availability and distribution of program related documents and published materials. The document is a compilation of questions and answers, Federal Register summaries from individual Monthly Hotline Reports for the period of January to December 1991. It also contains user-friendly indices which are arranged according to subject matter, regulatory and statutory citations. The document can be used by its reader to explore the application of the regulations in different scenarios or to shed light on complex issues. Neither the questions nor the FR summaries are intended to fully represent or be used in place of the regulations. For an understanding of the actual regulatory requirements in any given situation, the reader must consult the appropriate sections of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, pertinent FR and EPA guidance documents, as well as relevant State regulations.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. 72p.

**Subject index keywords:** Information management, Waste management, Regulations.

**0141 Inside the Hotline: A Compilation of 1992 Monthly Hotline Reports**

Order Number PB93-159572CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Booz-Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Bethesda, MD.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Mar 93

The document is a compilation of questions and answers, Federal Register summaries from individual monthly Hotline reports for the period of January to December 1992. It includes indices arranged by subject, regulatory citation, and statutory citation. The reader can use the document to explore the application of the regulations to different scenarios or to shed light on complex issues. Neither the answers to questions nor the Federal Register summaries are intended to fully represent or to be used in place of the regulations.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-131390. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. 90p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste management, Regulations, Waste disposal.

**0142 NACEPT Committee Recommendations to Administrator Browner**

Order Number PB94-963211CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 4 Oct 93

The subgroup was charged with working on five distinct but interrelated issues: Community Involvement/Empowerment; Non-Discriminatory Implementation and Enforcement; Economic Restoration/Security; Redevelopment of Cleanup Sites; and Community-wide Environmental Quality Approach (Including synergistic effects of multiple source cleanup activities and risk tradeoffs in remedy selection). The subgroup has prepared a set of statements on each issue. The statements seek to reflect the level of agreement and disagreement on each issue, as well as present strong minority views where appropriate.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 42p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Solid waste management, Hazardous materials.

**0143 NACEPT Materials for Meeting Held on September 20-21, 1993**

Order Number PB94-963209CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 93

Many affected communities believe their needs are not being met by the Superfund (or other environmental) program. This is particularly the case for Environmental Justice communities. In summary, the following issues have been raised regarding scope and established process of the Superfund program: current benefits are generally limited to human and ecological health improvements from site remediation; and cumulative risk (from the site and other sources) is not often considered in risk assessment and remedy selection at the site, which may particularly affect minority and low income communities.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 53p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Solid waste management, Hazardous materials.

**0144 NACEPT Meeting. Held in Crystal City, Virginia on February 11, 1994**

Order Number PB94-963238CDH, price: PC A14/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Feb 94

The purpose of the meeting is threefold: Bob Sussman and Elliott Laws will give an overview of the Administration's Superfund bill; EPA is interested in hearing preliminary reactions to the bill's provisions; and EPA wants to discuss the role of this Committee during the next phase of Superfund reauthorization. The following document are included for



review: The Administration's bill; The 'short' summary of the bill; The 'regular' summary; Carol Browner's testimony before the Subcommittee on Transportation and Hazardous Materials; A vision statement which outlines the direction of the Administration's bill; The statement issued by Carol Browner at the press conference held February 3, 1994; A paper explaining the funding of environmental insurance resolution reform; and A draft agenda for the meeting on February 11.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 301p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Pollution regulations, Meetings.

**0145 National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (as Published in the Federal Register, March 8, 1990)**

Order Number PB90-160326CDH, price: PC A25/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 1990

The NCP is the major framework regulation for the Federal hazardous substance response program. The NCP includes procedures and standards for how EPA, other Federal agencies, states and private parties respond under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) to releases of hazardous substances and under the Clean Water Act to discharges of oil. These revisions clarify the 1985 NCP language, reorganize the 1985 NCP to describe more accurately the sequence of response actions, and incorporate changes based on program experience since the 1985 revisions to the NCP.

**Specifications:** 577p.

**Subject index keywords:** Crude oil, Hazardous materials, Water pollution, National Contingency Plan, Oil spills.

**0146 National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (The NCP)**

Order Number PB92-963261CDH, price: PC A15/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 92

The report contains the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan proposed and final rules as published in 53 FR 51394 and 55 FR 8664, respectively. The NCP document also contains tables of contents with specific Federal Register page references and a key terms index.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 343p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Oil pollution, Pollution abatement, Emergencies, Superfund.

**0147 National Priorities List Book Set**

Order Number PB91-238725CDH, price: PC\$675.00  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 1991

The report provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) sites. The set of documents compiles State-Specific site summary fact sheets on each site being cleaned up under the Superfund program. The individual state sites

are available as PB91-921207, and PB91-921209 thru PB91-921258.

**Specifications:** Set includes PB91-921207 and PB91-921209 through PB91-921258. 4262p-in 51v.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Superfund.

**0148 National Priorities List Sites: Alabama**

Order Number PB91-921209CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 56p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Alabama, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0149 National Priorities List Sites: Alabama**

Order Number PB92-963223CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites Volumes and 1 National Overview Volume, PB92-963253. See also PB91-921209. 64p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Alabama, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0150 National Priorities List Sites: Alabama, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963201CDH, price:  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program. Other individual documents are also available as.



**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 49 issues.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Alabama, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0151 National Priorities List Sites: Alaska**

Order Number PB91-921210CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 42p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Alaska, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0152 National Priorities List Sites: Alaska**

Order Number PB92-963251CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites Volumes and 1 National Overview Volume, PB92-963253. See also PB91-921210. 53p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Alaska, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0153 National Priorities List Sites: Alaska, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963202CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 56p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Alaska, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0154 National Priorities List Sites: American Samoa, Guam, and the Trust Territories**

Order Number PB92-963242CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites Volumes and 1 National Overview Volume, PB92-963253. See also PB91-921258. 49p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, American Samoa, Guam, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0155 National Priorities List Sites: American Samoa, Guam and Trust Territories**

Order Number PB91-921258CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 36p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Guam and Trust Territories, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0156 National Priorities List Sites: Arizona and Nevada**

Order Number PB91-921211CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can



## ADMINISTRATIVE & MANAGEMENT: Special Reports

move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Nevada, Superfund, Cleanup.

### 0157 National Priorities List Sites: Arizona and Nevada

Order Number PB92-963216CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Arizona, Nevada, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

### 0158 National Priorities List Sites: Arizona and Nevada, 1992

Order Number PB93-963204CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others are doing. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Arizona, Nevada, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

### 0159 National Priorities List Sites: Arkansas

Order Number PB91-921212CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State

volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Arkansas, Superfund, Cleanup.

### 0160 National Priorities List Sites: Arkansas

Order Number PB92-963220CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Arkansas, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

### 0161 National Priorities List Sites: Arkansas, 1992

Order Number PB93-963205CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Arkansas, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

### 0162 National Priorities List Sites: California

Order Number PB91-921213CDH, price: PC A10/MF A02 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can



move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, California, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0163 National Priorities List Sites: California and Hawaii**

Order Number PB92-963239CDH, price: PC A11/MF A03 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, California, Hawaii, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0164 National Priorities List Sites: California and Hawaii, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963206CDH, price: PC A12/MF A03 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, California, Hawaii, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0165 National Priorities List Sites: Colorado**

Order Number PB91-921214CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others par-

ticipating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 70p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Colorado, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0166 National Priorities List Sites: Colorado**

Order Number PB92-963237CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Colorado, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0167 National Priorities List Sites: Colorado, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963207CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 88p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Colorado, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0168 National Priorities List Sites: Connecticut**

Order Number PB91-921215CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly



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**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 59p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Connecticut, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0169 National Priorities List Sites: Connecticut**

Order Number PB92-963203CDH, price:

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Connecticut, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0170 National Priorities List Sites: Connecticut, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963208CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 73p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Connecticut, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0171 National Priorities List Sites: Delaware**

Order Number PB91-921216CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly

describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 75p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Delaware, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0172 National Priorities List Sites: Delaware**

Order Number PB92-963228CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Delaware, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0173 National Priorities List Sites: Delaware, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963209CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Delaware, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0174 National Priorities List Sites: Florida**

Order Number PB91-921217CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Florida, Superfund, Cleanup.

#### 0175 National Priorities List Sites: Florida

Order Number PB92-963250CDH, price: PC A08/MF A02 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Florida, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

#### 0176 National Priorities List Sites: Florida, 1992

Order Number PB93-963210CDH, price: PC A08/MF A02 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Florida, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

#### 0177 National Priorities List Sites: Georgia

Order Number PB91-921218CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can

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**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 59p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Georgia, Superfund, Cleanup.

#### 0178 National Priorities List Sites: Georgia

Order Number PB92-963226CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Georgia, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

#### 0179 National Priorities List Sites: Georgia, 1992

Order Number PB93-963211CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Georgia, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

#### 0180 National Priorities List Sites: Hawaii

Order Number PB91-921219CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can



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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Hawaii, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0181 National Priorities List Sites: Idaho**

Order Number PB91-921220CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Idaho, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0182 National Priorities List Sites: Idaho**

Order Number PB92-963219CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Idaho, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0183 National Priorities List Sites: Idaho, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963212CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Idaho, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0184 National Priorities List Sites: Illinois**

Order Number PB91-921221CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Illinois, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0185 National Priorities List Sites: Illinois**

Order Number PB92-963248CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Illinois, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0186 National Priorities List Sites: Illinois, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963213CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.



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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Illinois, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0187 National Priorities List Sites: Indiana**

Order Number PB91-921222CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 108p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Indiana, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0188 National Priorities List Sites: Indiana**

Order Number PB92-963249CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Indiana, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0189 National Priorities List Sites: Indiana, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963214CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

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and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 120p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Indiana, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0190 National Priorities List Sites: Iowa**

Order Number PB91-921223CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Iowa, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0191 National Priorities List Sites: Iowa**

Order Number PB92-963234CDH, price: PC A05/MF A02 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites Volumes and 1 National Overview Volume, PB92-963253. See also PB91-921223. 80p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Iowa, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0192 National Priorities List Sites: Iowa, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963215CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in



paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 78p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Iowa, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0193 National Priorities List Sites: Kansas**

Order Number PB91-921224CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 53p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Kansas, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0194 National Priorities List Sites: Kansas**

Order Number PB92-963213CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Kansas, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0195 National Priorities List Sites: Kansas, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963216CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 59p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Kansas, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0196 National Priorities List Sites: Kentucky**

Order Number PB91-921225CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 66p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Kentucky, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0197 National Priorities List Sites: Kentucky**

Order Number PB92-963227CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Kentucky, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0198 National Priorities List Sites: Kentucky, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963217CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Kentucky, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0199 National Priorities List Sites: Louisiana**

Order Number PB91-921226CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 53p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Louisiana, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0200 National Priorities List Sites: Louisiana**

Order Number PB92-963222CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Louisiana, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0201 National Priorities List Sites: Louisiana, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963218CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Louisiana, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0202 National Priorities List Sites: Maine**

Order Number PB91-921227CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 55p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Maine, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0203 National Priorities List Sites: Maine**

Order Number PB92-963204CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Maine, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0204 National Priorities List Sites: Maine, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963219CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 64p.



**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Maine, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0205 National Priorities List Sites: Maryland**

Order Number PB91-921228CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 49p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Maryland, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0206 National Priorities List Sites: Maryland**

Order Number PB92-963218CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Maryland, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0207 National Priorities List Sites: Maryland, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963220CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 68p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Maryland, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0208 National Priorities List Sites: Massachusetts**

Order Number PB91-921229CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 90p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Massachusetts, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0209 National Priorities List Sites: Massachusetts**

Order Number PB92-963206CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Puerto Rico, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0210 National Priorities List Sites: Massachusetts, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963221CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

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paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 109p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Massachusetts, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0211 National Priorities List Sites: Michigan**

Order Number PB91-921230CDH, price: PC A10/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 202p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Michigan, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0212 National Priorities List Sites: Michigan**

Order Number PB92-963247CDH, price: PC A10/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Michigan, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0213 National Priorities List Sites: Michigan, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963222CDH, price: PC A10/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

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paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 208p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Michigan, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0214 National Priorities List Sites: Minnesota**

Order Number PB91-921231CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 122p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Minnesota, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0215 National Priorities List Sites: Minnesota**

Order Number PB92-963211CDH, price: PC A07/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Minnesota, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0216 National Priorities List Sites: Minnesota, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963223CDH, price: PC A07/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada,



and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 133p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Minnesota, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0217 National Priorities List Sites: Mississippi**

Order Number PB91-921232CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 35p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Mississippi, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0218 National Priorities List Sites: Mississippi**

Order Number PB92-963224CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Mississippi, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0219 National Priorities List Sites: Mississippi, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963224CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

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and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 46p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Mississippi, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0220 National Priorities List Sites: Missouri**

Order Number PB91-921233CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 82p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Missouri, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0221 National Priorities List Sites: Missouri**

Order Number PB92-963214CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Missouri, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0222 National Priorities List Sites: Missouri, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963225CDH, price: PC A05/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada,



and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 98p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Missouri, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0223 National Priorities List Sites: Montana**

Order Number PB91-921234CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 54p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Montana, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0224 National Priorities List Sites: Montana**

Order Number PB92-963235CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites Volumes and 1 National Overview Volume, PB92-963253. See also PB91-921234. 59p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Montana, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0225 National Priorities List Sites: Montana, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963226CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in

paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 56p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Montana, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0226 National Priorities List Sites: Nebraska**

Order Number PB91-921236CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 43p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Nebraska, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0227 National Priorities List Sites: Nebraska**

Order Number PB92-963233CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Nebraska, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0228 National Priorities List Sites: Nebraska, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963227CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

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and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 60p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Nebraska, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0229 National Priorities List Sites: New Hampshire**

Order Number PB91-921237CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 65p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, New Hampshire, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0230 National Priorities List Sites: New Hampshire**

Order Number PB92-963205CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, New Hampshire, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0231 National Priorities List Sites: New Hampshire, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963228CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada,

and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 80p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, New Hampshire, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0232 National Priorities List Sites: New Jersey**

Order Number PB91-921235CDH, price: PC A13/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 276p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, New Jersey, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0233 National Priorities List Sites: New Jersey**

Order Number PB92-963241CDH, price: PC A13/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, New Jersey, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0234 National Priorities List Sites: New Jersey, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963229CDH, price: PC A14/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.



**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 314p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, New Jersey, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0235 National Priorities List Sites: New Mexico**

Order Number PB91-921238CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 51p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, New Mexico, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0236 National Priorities List Sites: New Mexico**

Order Number PB92-963232CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, New Mexico, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0237 National Priorities List Sites: New Mexico, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963230CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 56p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, New Mexico, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0238 National Priorities List Sites: New York**

Order Number PB91-921239CDH, price: PC A10/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 209p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, New York, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0239 National Priorities List Sites: New York**

Order Number PB92-963208CDH, price: PC A10/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites Volumes and 1 National Overview Volume, PB92-963253. See also PB91-921239. 216p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, New York, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0240 National Priorities List Sites: New York, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963231CDH, price: PC A11/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets



on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 238p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, New York, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0241 National Priorities List Sites: North and South Dakota**

Order Number PB91-921241CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 42p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, North Dakota, South Dakota, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0242 National Priorities List Sites: North and South Dakota, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963233CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 51p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, North Dakota, South Dakota, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0243 National Priorities List Sites: North Carolina**

Order Number PB91-921240CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can

move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 78p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, North Carolina, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0244 National Priorities List Sites: North Carolina**

Order Number PB92-963209CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites Volumes and 1 National Overview Volume, PB92-963253. See also PB91-921240. 87p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, North Carolina, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0245 National Priorities List Sites: North Carolina, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963232CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 96p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, North Carolina, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0246 National Priorities List Sites: North Dakota and South Dakota**

Order Number PB92-963236CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the



problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, North Dakota, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0247 National Priorities List Sites: Ohio**

Order Number PB91-921242CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 100p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Ohio, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0248 National Priorities List Sites: Ohio**

Order Number PB92-963246CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites Volumes and 1 National Overview Volume, PB92-963253. See also PB91-921242. 111p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Ohio, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0249 National Priorities List Sites: Ohio, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963234CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the prob-

lems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 117p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Ohio, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0250 National Priorities List Sites: Oklahoma**

Order Number PB91-921243CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 51p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Oklahoma, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0251 National Priorities List Sites: Oklahoma**

Order Number PB92-963221CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Oklahoma, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0252 National Priorities List Sites: Oklahoma, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963235CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the prob-



lems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 62p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Oklahoma, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

### 0253 National Priorities List Sites: Oregon

Order Number PB91-921244CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 46p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Oregon, Superfund, Cleanup.

### 0254 National Priorities List Sites: Oregon

Order Number PB92-963245CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites Volumes and 1 National Overview Volume, PB92-963253. See also PB91-921244. 57p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Oregon, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

### 0255 National Priorities List Sites: Oregon, 1992

Order Number PB93-963236CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups

are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Oregon, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

### 0256 National Priorities List Sites: Pennsylvania

Order Number PB91-921245CDH, price: PC A11/MF A02 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 245p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Pennsylvania, Superfund, Cleanup.

### 0257 National Priorities List Sites: Pennsylvania

Order Number PB92-963240CDH, price: PC A11/MF A03 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Pennsylvania, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

### 0258 National Priorities List Sites: Pennsylvania, 1992

Order Number PB93-963237CDH, price: PC A12/MF A03 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in



paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 272p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Pennsylvania, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0259 National Priorities List Sites: Puerto Rico**

Order Number PB91-921257CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 47p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Puerto Rico, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0260 National Priorities List Sites: Puerto Rico**

Order Number PB92-963207CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites Volumes and 1 National Overview Volume, PB92-963253. See also PB91-921257. 59p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Puerto Rico, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0261 National Priorities List Sites: Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963238CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada,

and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 57p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0262 National Priorities List Sites: Rhode Island**

Order Number PB91-921246CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 54p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Rhode Island, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0263 National Priorities List Sites: Rhode Island**

Order Number PB92-963230CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites Volumes and 1 National Overview Volume, PB92-963253. See also PB91-921246. 64p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Rhode Island, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0264 National Priorities List Sites: Rhode Island, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963239CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.



**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 72p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Rhode Island, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0265 National Priorities List Sites Set (1991)**

Order Number PB92-963253CDH, price: PC\$750.00  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 1991

The publications provide general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in Site Cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. (The overview document, Superfund: Focusing on the Nation at Large (1991), available separately order as PB92-953252).

**Specifications:** The overview document, Superfund: Focusing on the Nation at Large (1991), available separately as PB92-953252. Set includes PB92-963204 through PB92-963251. See also PB91-238725. 4486p-in 49v.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Superfund, National Priorities List.

**0266 National Priorities List Sites: South Carolina**

Order Number PB91-921247CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 78p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, South Carolina, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0267 National Priorities List Sites: South Carolina**

Order Number PB92-963210CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in

paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites Volumes and 1 National Overview Volume, PB92-963253. See also PB91-921247. 87p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, South Carolina, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0268 National Priorities List Sites: South Carolina, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963240CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 94p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, South Carolina, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0269 National Priorities List Sites: Tennessee**

Order Number PB91-921248CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 61p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Tennessee, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0270 National Priorities List Sites: Tennessee**

Order Number PB92-963225CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and



Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites Volumes and 1 National Overview Volume, PB92-963253. See also PB91-921248. 69p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Tennessee, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0271 National Priorities List Sites: Tennessee, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963241CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 74p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Tennessee, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0272 National Priorities List Sites: Texas**

Order Number PB91-921249CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 92p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Texas, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0273 National Priorities List Sites: Texas**

Order Number PB92-963212CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites Volumes and 1 National Overview Volume, PB92-963253. See also PB91-921249. 102p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Texas, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0274 National Priorities List Sites: Texas, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963242CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 106p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Texas, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0275 National Priorities List Sites: The United States Territories, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963203CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 52p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, American Samoa, Guam, Trust territories, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0276 National Priorities List Sites: Utah**

Order Number PB91-921250CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.



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**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 54p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Utah, Superfund, Cleanup.

### 0277 National Priorities List Sites: Utah

Order Number PB92-963215CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites Volumes and 1 National Overview Volume, PB92-963253. See also PB91-921250. 63p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Utah, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

### 0278 National Priorities List Sites: Utah, 1992

Order Number PB93-963243CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 64p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Utah, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

### 0279 National Priorities List Sites: Vermont

Order Number PB91-921251CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada

and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 45p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Vermont, Superfund, Cleanup.

### 0280 National Priorities List Sites: Vermont

Order Number PB92-963231CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Vermont, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

### 0281 National Priorities List Sites: Vermont, 1992

Order Number PB93-963244CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 58p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Vermont, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

### 0282 National Priorities List Sites: Virginia

Order Number PB91-921252CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada



and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 75p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Virginia, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0283 National Priorities List Sites: Virginia**

Order Number PB92-963217CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites Volumes and 1 National Overview Volume, PB92-963253. See also PB91-921252. 83p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Virginia, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0284 National Priorities List Sites: Virginia, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963245CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 92p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Virginia, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0285 National Priorities List Sites: Washington**

Order Number PB91-921253CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 130p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Washington(State), Superfund; Cleanup.

**0286 National Priorities List Sites: Washington**

Order Number PB92-963244CDH, price: PC A07/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites Volumes and 1 National Overview Volume, PB92-963253. See also PB91-921253. 139p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Washington(State), Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0287 National Priorities List Sites: Washington, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963246CDH, price: PC A08/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 158p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Washington(State), Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0288 National Priorities List Sites: West Virginia**

Order Number PB91-921254CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

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and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 39p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, West Virginia, Superfund, Cleanup.

### 0289 National Priorities List Sites: West Virginia

Order Number PB92-963229CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites Volumes and 1 National Overview Volume, PB92-963253. See also PB91-921254. 51p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, West Virginia, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

### 0290 National Priorities List Sites: West Virginia, 1992

Order Number PB93-963247CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, West Virginia, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

### 0291 National Priorities List Sites: Wisconsin

Order Number PB91-921255CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada

and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 117p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Wisconsin, Superfund, Cleanup.

### 0292 National Priorities List Sites: Wisconsin

Order Number PB92-963243CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites Volumes and 1 National Overview Volume, PB92-963253. See also PB91-921255. 122p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Wisconsin, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

### 0293 National Priorities List Sites: Wisconsin, 1992

Order Number PB93-963248CDH, price: PC A07/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 127p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Wisconsin, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

### 0294 National Priorities List Sites: Wyoming

Order Number PB91-921256CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Together with the companion National Overview volume this publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The document is intended to clearly describe what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the Nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. The State volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.



**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 35p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Wyoming, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0295 National Priorities List Sites: Wyoming**

Order Number PB92-963238CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Together with the companion national overview volume the publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. The report clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Also included are sites summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites Volumes and 1 National Overview Volume, PB92-963253. See also PB91-921256. 47p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Wyoming, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0296 National Priorities List Sites: Wyoming, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963249CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The publication provides general Superfund background information and descriptions of activities at each State National Priorities List (NPL) site. It clearly describes what the problems are, what EPA and others participating in site cleanups are doing, and how the nation can move ahead in solving these serious problems. Compiles site summary fact sheets on each State site being cleaned up under the Superfund Program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Also available as a package containing 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963250. 41p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Wyoming, Superfund, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0297 National Priorities List Sites (1992)**

Order Number PB93-963250CDH, price: PC\$700.00  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1992

**Specifications:** Package includes 49 NPL Sites, PB93-963201 through PB93-963249. 4835p-in 49v.

**0298 National Superfund Program Priorities, Fiscal Year 1994**

Order Number PB94-963221CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 31 Jan 94

The memorandum provides the FY 1994 National Superfund Program Priorities for Regions and Headquarters. There are nine major Superfund priorities: Accelerated Cleanup and Emergency Response; Enforcement First; Enforcement Fairness; Military Base Closure; NPL Construction Completions; Contracts Management; Environmental Justice and Meaningful Community Involvement; Enhancement of State Role and Development of Deferral Options; and Innovative Technologies.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 3p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management.

**0299 Progress Toward Implementing Superfund. Fiscal Year 1988**

Order Number PB90-249442CDH, price: PC A21/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 90

The EPA's Annual Report includes the progress made by the Agency during Fiscal Year 1988 in implementing CERCLA (or Superfund), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. The report provides an overall perspective on progress in 1988, and, in addition, also contains information that Congress specifically requested, including a detailed description of each of the 152 Records of Decision (RODs) that were signed in fiscal year 1988; a report on the status of remedial actions, including enforcement activity, in progress at the end of the fiscal year; and an evaluation of newly developed feasible and achievable permanent treatment technologies.

**Specifications:** See also PB89-233548. 479p.

**Subject index keywords:** National government, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Pollution control, Superfund.

**0300 Progress Toward Implementing Superfund. Fiscal Year 1989**

Order Number PB91-921204CDH, price: PC A16/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 90

The EPA's Annual Report includes the progress made by the Agency in implementing the national hazardous waste law and its amendments (CERCLA and SARA). The reports provide an overall perspective on progress, contain information that Congress specifically requested, and an evaluation of newly developed feasible and achievable permanent treatment technologies.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$100 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$200). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Supersedes PB91-921201. See also PB90-249442. 369p.

**Subject index keywords:** National government, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Pollution control, Superfund.



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### 0301 Progress Toward Implementing Superfund, Fiscal Year 1990: A Report to the Congress

Order Number PB92-963256CDH, price: PC E05/MF A04  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Feb 92

Section 301(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, or Superfund), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, requires the Agency to report annually on response activities and accomplishments, and to compare remedial and enforcement projects with those undertaken in previous fiscal years. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), at the end of fiscal year 1990 (FY90), was well on its way toward intensifying the Superfund program. Its accomplishments indicate the Agency's accelerated success in implementing the Superfund program. The Agency aggressively seeks potentially responsible party (PRP) involvement at every site where PRPs are identified. The Report contains information Congress specifically requested in Section 301(h)(1), including an abstract of each Record of Decision (ROD) that was signed in FY90; a report on the status of remedial actions, including enforcement activity in progress at the end of the fiscal year; and an evaluation of newly developed feasible and achievable treatment technologies; and a description of minority firm participation in Superfund contracts and efforts to encourage such participation.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 400p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Pollution regulations.

### 0302 Progress Toward Implementing Superfund, Fiscal Year 1991. Report to Congress

Order Number PB94-963234CDH, price: PC A22/MF A04  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Feb 94

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) continued its progress in protecting public health, welfare, and the environment through the Superfund program in fiscal year 1991 (FY91). As it completed the eleventh year of the program, the Agency reported clean-up work progress or completion at 93 percent of the 1,207 sites on the National Priorities List. The FY91 accomplishments reflect activities initiated by the 30-Day Task Force and continued success in implementing A Management Review of the Superfund Program (the FY89 90-Day Study) (PB90-153883).

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 522p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management.

### 0303 RCRA, Superfund Monthly Hot Line Reports

Order Number PB92-922400CDH, price: Subscription, call for price  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste; 1992

The RCRA/SF Hotline quickly responds to questions related to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and

Liability Act (CERCLA), Underground Storage Tanks (UST) program, the Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act (SARA), and the Chemical emergency Preparedness (CEPP) Community Right-to-know Act/Title III program. The hotline is the mechanism for EPA's response to inquiries from the public and regulated community; the referral point for document availability; the dissemination of changing information; and the primary means for answering factual questions on EPA regulations and policies. The Monthly Hotline Reports contain questions posed by the callers that were either significant and required the EPA to resolve the issues or were the most frequently asked questions. Also included in the Reports are the Federal Register summaries, publications availabilities, and call statistics.

**Specifications:** Available on subscription, U.S., Canada, and Mexico price \$96.00; price for others \$192.00. Also available individually. Back year sets and indexes are available to 1982. 12 issues.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Government policies, Law(Jurisprudence), Pollution abatement, Periodicals, Superfund.

### 0304 SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act) Section 313 Roadmaps Data Base. User's Manual. Version 2.10

Order Number PB90-174855CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
ICF, Inc., Fairfax, VA.; Environmental Protection Agency,  
Washington, DC. Office of Toxic Substances; 14 Jul 89

EPA has developed a database of sources of information on the chemicals listed in section 313 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The database is intended to assist users of section 313 Toxic Release Inventory data to perform exposure and risk assessments of these chemicals. The Roadmaps system displays and/or prints information for the SARA section 313 chemicals on health and environmental effects, Federal regulation, and state air and water regulations, monitoring data, and state contacts.

**Specifications:** For system on diskettes, see PB90-501487. See also PB90-501479. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Toxic Substances. 87p.

**Subject index keywords:** Exposure, Risk, Toxic substances.

### 0305 Smart Moves in Superfund - Regional Initiatives. Volume 1, Number 1, February 1992

Order Number PB92-963272CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Feb 92

The bulletin serves as an exchange for Regional information in Superfund. The issue has the following contents: region 6 to cut time between NPL listing and design; region 4 encourages PRPs to start remedial designs before consent decree; region 3 eliminates statement of work; suggestion box; revitalization team meets on potential pilots; and voice of the regions.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.



**0306 Smart Moves in Superfund - Regional Pilots and Initiatives. Volume 1, Number 2, September 1992**

Order Number PB93-963283CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 92

The issue of the Smart Moves in Superfund bulletin series highlights regional pilots and initiatives to streamline cleanup through the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Superfund, Hazardous materials, Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model.

**0307 Smart Moves in Superfund - Revitalization One Year Later. Volume 1, Number 3, January 1993**

Order Number PB93-963284CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Jan 93

The issue of the Smart Moves in Superfund bulletin series provides an update on the revitalization effort, highlighting National Priorities List (NPL) construction completions, accelerating cleanup, the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model, risk assessment/risk management, contracts management, enforcement policy/equity, interagency cooperation, public forms, and state meetings.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0308 Some Major Factors Important in Establishing Land Use Policy for Remediated Superfund Sites**

Order Number PB90-256686CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Georgia Univ., Athens.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Cooperative Environmental Management; Dec 89

The report is part of the National Network for Environmental Management Studies under the auspices of the Office of Cooperative Environmental Management of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. No explicit federal policy addresses future land use of remediated Superfund sites. The EPA has no official land use policy for these sites and most states have no mechanisms for identifying uncontrolled hazardous waste sites, and no policies or procedures for guiding redevelopment of remediated sites. Historically, land use decisions have been made by local governments. However, local governments are subject to political pressures which impact land use decisions, and may override environmental and health concerns. Thus, federal and state participation is vital in devising land use controls. In the absence of formal policy, a variety of factors impact land use decisions. Four general concerns are scientific uncertainty and technological limitations, cleanup standards and risk assessment, institutional controls, and liability for remediation costs. The report concludes that the principal goal of land use policy should be to allow the most effective allocation and utilization of available resources to meet the legislative purpose of health and environmental protection. Various possible land use policy objectives are proposed.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Cooperative Environmental Management. 54p.

**Subject index keywords:** Land use, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Law(Jurisprudence), Superfund, Remedial action.

**0309 Status of Regional Superfund Pilots: End-of-Year Report**

Order Number PB94-963216CDH, price: PC A07/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 93

In 1991 and 1992, the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) began major efforts to streamline and accelerate Superfund response activities. In a statement on October 2, 1991, the USEPA Administrator approved the Superfund 30-Day Task Force Implementation Plan (October 1, 1991) which identified aggressive cleanup targets and strategies for streamlining and 'revitalizing' the Superfund process. Following this Introduction, Part II of the report contains an index of pilot activities and key contacts; Part III provides abstracts on each pilot; and Part IV describes in detail the goals of each pilot, its status, evaluation plan, and results to date.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 133p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials.

**0310 Superfund Administrative Improvements. Executive Summary**

Order Number PB93-963294CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 23 Jun 93

The report focuses on administrative improvements to the Superfund program suggested by the Superfund Administrative Improvements Task Force. Specific topics include enhancing enforcement fairness and reducing transaction costs; enhancing cleanup effectiveness and consistency; enhancing meaningful public involvement; and enhancing the state role in the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$225 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$450). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB93-963295. 19p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal.

**0311 Superfund Administrative Improvements. Final Report**

Order Number PB93-963295CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 23 Jun 93

The report focuses on administrative improvements to the Superfund program suggested by the Superfund Administrative Improvements Task Force. Specific topics include enhancing enforcement fairness and reducing transaction costs; enhancing cleanup effectiveness and consistency; enhancing meaningful public involvement; and enhancing the state role in the Superfund program.



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**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$225 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$450). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB93-963294. 54p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials.

### 0312 Superfund Administrative Improvements:

#### Reinventing Superfund

Order Number PB94-963210CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Nov 93

The Superfund Administrative Improvements initiatives are a comprehensive package of administrative changes designed to make significant improvements to the Superfund program prior to Superfund reauthorization. Announced in June 1993, these initiatives have had an immediate impact on improving the pace, cost and fairness of Superfund. The fact sheet describes the themes, background and each initiative of the Administrative Improvements effort. The fact sheet also describes major activities which have been completed during the first three months of implementation, as well as those that are currently underway and planned to be completed over the next 12 months.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Pollution regulations, Administrative procedures.

### 0313 Superfund Emergency Response Actions: A Summary of Federally-Funded Removals. Fifth Annual Report - Fiscal Year 1990

Order Number PB92-963403CDH, price: PC A08/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 91

The Superfund removal program has achieved significant accomplishments in responding to environmental emergencies, cleaning up hazardous waste sites, and making sites safe. For this reason, EPA publishes the Superfund Emergency Response Actions summary, which provides the public with valuable information about Superfund removal actions undertaken by EPA. This document is updated annually. The Fifth Annual Report, which is the fourth update to the initial document, summarizes the Superfund removal actions completed by EPA between October 1989 and September 1990.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB90-921260. 159p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Emergency planning, Remedial action, Waste management, Emergency Response Program, Remedial response.

### 0314 Superfund Emergency Response Actions: A Summary of Federally Funded Removals. Fourth Annual Report - Fiscal Year 1989

Order Number PB91-921260CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Summarizes short-term actions (removals) undertaken by EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard in response to hazardous substance incidents. The documents present an historical

perspective of the program and summarize removal actions taken.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 130p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Emergency planning, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Remedial response.

### 0315 Superfund Emergency Response Actions: A Summary of Federally-Funded Removals. Sixth Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1991

Order Number PB92-963421CDH, price: PC A09/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 92

The Superfund removal program has achieved significant accomplishments in responding to environmental emergencies, cleaning up hazardous waste sites, and making sites safe. For this reason, EPA publishes the Superfund Emergency Response Actions summary, which provides the public with valuable information about Superfund removal actions undertaken by EPA. This document is updated annually. The Sixth Annual Report, which is the fifth update to the initial document, summarizes the Superfund removal actions completed by EPA between October 1990 and September 1991.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB92-963403. 192p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Emergency planning, Public information, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Remedial action.

### 0316 Superfund Emergency Response Actions: A Summary of Federally-Funded Removals. Volume 1

Order Number PB90-197310CDH, price: PC A10/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; May 87

The document is a summary of short-term actions (removals) undertaken by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Coast Guard in response to hazardous substance incidents. The document presents a historical perspective of the program, summarizing short-term actions completed during the five-year authorized funding period of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), December 11, 1980, through September 30, 1985 and those actions taken during October 1, 1985 through September 30, 1986 that were funded primarily by two special appropriations from Congress. The Superfund Emergency Response Actions summary is the first document to be published aggregating short-term response information for all six years. As the Superfund removal program continues, EPA intends to publish annual updates of the document.

**Specifications:** See also Volume 2, PB90-197328. 196p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, History, Removal, Superfund program, Remedial actions.



**0317 Superfund Emergency Response Actions: A**

**Summary of Federally-Funded Removals. Volume 2**

Order Number PB90-197328CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Jun 88

Serves as the second annual report for public use on short-term removal actions undertaken by EPA between October 1986 and June 1988.

**Specifications:** See also Volume 1, PB90-197310. 110p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, History, Removal, Superfund program, Remedial actions.

**0318 Superfund Emergency Response Actions: A**

**Summary of Federally Funded Removals. Volume 3**

Order Number PB90-214354CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Jun 89

Volume III summarizes short-term removal activities completed during the eighth year of the Superfund program. The document is presented as a series of matrices that are organized numerically by Region and alphabetically by State and site name within each Region. It contains the same types of information included in Volume I and II. EPA intends to continue providing the information in future updates. Inquiries regarding information contained in the document should be referred to the appropriate EPA Regional office. A list of EPA contacts and a map delineating the States within each Region are provided in the report. In addition, the document includes a listing of sites found in Volumes I and II. These sites are listed alphabetically by State within their respective Regions. In the back of the report, there is also an alphabetical index of all sites in Volumes I, II, and III.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-197310. 125p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Site surveys, Waste disposal, Superfund program, Remedial action, Emergency plans, Cleanup operations, Land pollution control, Waste management.

**0319 Superfund: EPA/ICMA Superfund Revitalization Conference. Held in Chicago, Illinois on November 12-13, 1992**

Order Number PB93-963274CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Apr 93

The summary report outlines the comments made by the introductory speakers as well as the conclusions drawn from the group discussions. The report highlights those recommendations that were strongly endorsed by a large number of attendees. The report also identifies points on which the different groups could not reach consensus.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 52p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Meetings.

**0320 Superfund: EPA/ICMA Superfund Revitalization Conference. Held in San Francisco, California on February 1-2, 1993**

Order Number PB94-963202CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Oct 93

The report summarizes comments from the regional conference held in San Francisco in February 1993 on improving the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 52p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Meetings.

**0321 SUPERFUND: Focusing on the Nation at Large. A Decade of Progress at National Priorities List Sites**

Order Number PB91-921202CDH, price: Standing Order, call for price

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 90

The National volume of the public document series provides a progress report on the cleanup of Superfund sites, site-by-site. The document explains the progress and the challenges facing the nations. The publication describes sites that are deemed to be of national priority and provides information on their cleanup progress. In addition to this volume, there will be state-specific volumes available during early 1991.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$100 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$200). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 102p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Pollution control, Superfund, Cleanup.

**0322 Superfund: Focusing on the Nation at Large. A Decade of Progress at National Priorities List Sites**

Order Number PB91-921207CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

The publication summarizes the progress made in hazardous site clean-up of sites on the National Priorities List (NPL). It also provides a state-by-state summary of 422 improved sites. 'Superfund: Focusing on the Nation at Large' is supplemented by individual State books which contain detailed information on all 1,236 NPL sites.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Supersedes PB91-921202. See also PB91-921209 through PB91-921258. 103p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Pollution control, National Priorities List, Cleanup.

**0323 Superfund: Focusing on the Nation at Large. 1991 Update**

Order Number PB92-963252CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

The report summarizes the progress made in the cleanup of sites on the National Priorities List (NPL). It also provides a



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state-by-state summary of 422 improved sites. Supplemented by the individual State books which contain detailed information on all 1245 sites.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB92-963253 and PB91-921207. 88p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Superfund, National Priorities List.

### 0324 Superfund Policy Forum Update, Volume 1, Number 1, February 1992

Order Number PB92-963262CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Feb 92

The purpose of the bulletin is to keep all Superfund staff members knowledgeable and informed about reauthorization issues and events through periodic newsletter updates.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Government policies, Hazardous materials, Project management, Meetings, Superfund, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liabilities Act(CERCLA), Reauthorization issues.

### 0325 Superfund Progress - Aficionado's Version: Progress as of June 30, 1992

Order Number PB92-963278CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 30 Jun 92

The quarterly Superfund Progress reports on the strides the Superfund program is making towards protecting people and the environment from the hazards of uncontrolled chemical releases. The Aficionado's Version of Superfund Progress provides more detailed statistical information. The Summer 1992 Superfund Progress highlights the Environmental Response Team, the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model, and the Superfund Progress Report -- making polluters pay for cleanup.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB92-963279 and PB92-963265. 16p.

**Subject index keywords:** Protection, Hazardous materials.

### 0326 Superfund Progress - Aficionado's Version (Progress as of March 31, 1992)

Order Number PB92-963267CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jun 92

Superfund is the United States program for cleaning up uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Established by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, EPA records in its CERCLIS database every hazardous waste site considered for a Superfund cleanup and every site where a removal action is performed. The system tracks the identification, evaluation, and, if necessary, cleanup of hazardous waste sites. The Remedial Project managers in each EPA Region, who oversee cleanup efforts, add information about the sites they manage

to CERCLIS. Currently, there are 35,984 sites in CERCLIS. The Superfund Site Tally includes the current status of each CERCLIS site.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 14p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Pollution control, Project management, Superfund, Comprehensive Environmental Response.

### 0327 Superfund Progress. Aficionado's Version. Progress as of September 30, 1992

Order Number PB93-963255CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 93

The issue of Superfund Progress Aficionado's Version provides facts and figures as of September 30, 1992, for NPL site distribution, emergency removals, preliminary assessments/site inspections/the NPL, remedial investigations/feasibility studies/RODs, remedial action, and enforcement.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 15p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0328 Superfund Progress: Fall/Winter 1992

Order Number PB93-963254CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 93

The issue of Superfund Progress provides information on Superfund training programs, promoting local involvement in Superfund, and a Superfund 1992 progress report.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 17p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Training devices, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Personnel development.

### 0329 Superfund Progress, Spring 1992

Order Number PB92-963265CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; May 92

The report describes the Superfund removal program. The duties of the on-scene coordinators who work at Emergency spills are described. Case studies at different sites are included and the progress made.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 12p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Project management, Superfund.



**0330 Superfund Progress, Summer 1992**

Order Number PB92-963279CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 92

The quarterly Superfund Progress report reports on the strides the Superfund program is making towards protecting people and the environment from the hazards of uncontrolled chemical releases. It portrays facets of the program that often go unnoticed or unpublicized, reports new developments, and provides figures to show what the program has accomplished. The Summer 1992 Superfund Progress includes a focus on the Environmental Response Team, the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model, and the Superfund Progress Report - Making Polluters Pay for Cleanup.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 15p.

**Subject index keywords:** Protection, Hazardous materials, Superfund.

**0331 Superfund Reauthorization: NACEPT Subcommittee Handbook**

Order Number PB93-963298CDH, price: PC A05/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 18 Jun 93

The handbook for the NACEPT Subcommittee on Superfund reauthorization includes overview of Superfund regulatory framework, program status, background materials from meetings prior to June 1993, and a selection of critical analyses of Superfund.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 100p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Pollution regulations, Handbooks.

**0332 Superfund Reform Act of 1994**

Order Number PB94-963239CDH, price: PC A10/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Feb 94

The legislation which would amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), was developed through a lengthy process that capitalized on the expertise of the many Superfund stakeholders -- both inside and outside of government.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 222p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Legislation.

**0333 Superfund: Report of the EPA Superfund Revitalization Public Meeting Held on June 24, 1992. Volumes 1 and 2**

Order Number PB92-963288CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 92

On June 24, 1992, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and its Superfund Revitalization Office held a meeting to encourage public participation in identifying innovative, non-traditional approaches to expedite the Superfund cleanup process.

ess. The agenda was structured to focus on four particular topic areas: ways to speed up the Superfund cleanup program; ways to encourage and manage voluntary cleanups by potentially responsible parties; effective ways to involve the state, the community, and other interested parties in the entire Superfund cleanup process; and ways to realistically describe the expectations of the Superfund program, measure its success in achieving the program's goals, and communicate these goals and successes to interested parties. The report, organized along the lines of the topics outlined above, documents suggestions that were made by attendees at the meeting, as well as written comments that were prepared specifically to address the issues discussed at the meeting. The report also provides a summary of EPA follow-up actions currently under consideration.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 102p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Meetings, Citizen participation, Remedial action, Waste management, Cleanup operations.

**0334 Superfund Revitalization: Measures of Success**

Order Number PB94-963217CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 7 Jan 94

Table of Contents: Introduction; Valuing Superfund Cleanup; Accelerating Superfund Response; Communication Initiatives; and Contract Management.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 72p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials.

**PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Assessment & Listing**

**0335 Amendment to Historical Definitions of NPL Deletion Start and Completion Dates**

Order Number PB93-963278CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 8 Oct 92

The memorandum amends two historical CERCLIS (Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Information System) definitions of the NPL (National Priorities List) deletion process start and completion dates in the Superfund Comprehensive Accomplishments Plan (SCAP) Manual of FY 1987 and the Superfund Program Management Manual of FY 1988.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 2p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Superfund Comprehensive Accomplishments Plan, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Assessment & Listing

### 0336 Clarification of Delegation to Approve Consistency Exemptions at NPL Sites

Order Number PB93-963281CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 3 Jun 92

The directive clarifies Regional authority to approve exemptions from the \$2 million statutory limit on Superfund removal actions.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper or microfiche. 2p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0337 Closing the NPL Book under the Original HRS

Order Number PB91-921302CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 90

The Fact Sheet discusses the closing of the Old NPL under the original HRS. Since 1982, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been preparing the National Priorities List (NPL). The list informs the public of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites that warrant further investigation to determine if they pose risks to public health or the environment. Such sites are eligible for long-term 'remedial action' financed under the Trust Fund established by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). Sites are placed on the NPL primarily on the basis of their scores under EPA's Hazard Ranking System (HRS) model developed in 1982. EPA has now revised the HRS in response to SARA. The revised HRS, which will become effective late in February 1991, 90 days after its publication in the Federal Register, is a more comprehensive and accurate scoring system than the original HRS and will add new types of sites to the NPL.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, National Priorities List, Hazard Ranking System.

### 0338 Compendium of NPL Listing Policies and Procedures, 1982 to 1985

Order Number PB91-921281CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 91

The compendium is a collection of NPL listing policy and procedure directives issued from 1982 to 1985. The contents include: Guidance for Establishing the National Priorities List, February 1982 (9320.1-01); Guidance for Establishing the National Priorities List, June 1982 (9320.1-02); Guidance for Proposed NPL Update No. 3, February 1984 (9320.3-04); Guidance for Updating the National Priorities List, May 1983 (9320.3-01); Instructions for Promulgating the National Priorities List Update, January 1984 (9320.3-02); National Priorities List Categorization, July 1984 (9320.1-04); NPL Information Update - Update No. 4, April 1985 (9320.3-05); Procedures for Updating the National Priorities List, May 1984, (9320.3-03); Promulgation of the National Priorities List, May

1983 (9320.1-03); RCRA/NPL Listing Policy, September 1986 (9320.1-05); and Updating the National Priorities List: Update No. 6 Proposal, September 1985 (9320.3-06).

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 74p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund.

### 0339 Discussions with the Public Concerning NPL Listings

Order Number PB93-963338CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 30 Apr 93

The memorandum briefly outlines EPA's policy on site-related discussions prior to and during rulemaking concerning the listing of sites on the National Priorities List. Recently some Regions, as well as several members of Congress, have raised the question of what types of site-related discussions are permissible between EPA personnel and the public (e.g., potentially responsible parties (PRPs) or commenters) prior to and during the listing process.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 20p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Government policies, Hazardous materials, Directives, National Priorities List, Potentially responsible parties (PRPs).

### 0340 FACT BOOK: National Priorities List under the Original Hazard Ranking System, 1981-1991

Order Number PB93-963350CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Oct 93

The report provides an overview of the NPL listing process and historical data summaries on the NPL from 1981-1991.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 78p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Listings, National Priorities List.

### 0341 Guidance for Environmental Priorities Initiative (EPI) Facilities in the Superfund Pre-Remedial Program

Order Number PB91-139980CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 31 Jan 89

The directive provides guidance to the Regions and States on handling Environmental Priorities Initiative facilities by the Superfund pre-remedial program. The directive supplements directive no. 9932.0 'Method for Prioritizing CERCLA Preliminary Assessments at RCRA Facilities,' dated May 31, 1988.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-139972. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Environmental priorities initiatives.



**0342 Guidance for Performing Preliminary Assessments under CERCLA**

Order Number PB92-963303CDH, price: PC A13/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

The purpose of the guidance is to provide instructions for conducting a PA and reporting results. The guidance discusses the information required to evaluate a site and how to obtain it, how to score a site, and reporting requirements. The document also provides guidelines and instruction on PA evaluation, scoring, and the use of standard PA scoresheets. The overall goal of the guidance is to assist PA investigators in conducting high-quality assessments that result in correct site screening or further action recommendations on a nationally consistent basis.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Supersedes PB90-183054. 277p.

**Subject index keywords:** Assessments, Hazardous materials, Sites, Superfund.

**0343 Guidance for Performing Site Inspections under CERCLA**

Order Number PB92-963375CDH, price: PC A11/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 92

The guidance presents EPA's site inspection strategy. The strategy discusses procedural guidelines to investigate potential Superfund (CERCLA) sites for evaluation pursuant to the Hazard Ranking System (HRS), revised in accordance with the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. The HRS is the primary means by which EPA evaluates sites for Superfund's National Priorities List (NPL).

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 244p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Inspection, Site surveys, Waste management, Hazardous materials.

**0344 Guidance on Setting Priorities for NPL Candidate Sites**

Order Number PB93-963333CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 28 Oct 92

The guidance document identifies factors that will help EPA regions decide the order in which they should consider sites with completed site inspections for inclusion on the NPL (National Priorities List).

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Inspection, Site surveys, National Priorities List.

**0345 Guide to Management of Investigation-Derived Wastes**

Order Number PB92-963353CDH, price: PC A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 92

The fact sheet presents an overview of possible investigation-derived waste management options, discusses the pro-

tectiveness requirements and ARARs associated with these options, and outlines general objectives established for IDW management under Superfund.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Pollution regulations, Inspection, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0346 Hazard Ranking System Guidance Manual**

Order Number PB92-963377CDH, price: PC A22/MF A04  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 92

The Hazard Ranking System Guidance Manual provides general and technical guidance for individuals involved in determining Hazard Ranking System (HRS) scores and preparing HRS scoring packages. The manual clarifies terms and concepts in the HRS, presents strategies and specific guidance for scoring selected HRS factors, and provides guidelines to assist in collecting and organizing relevant data.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 524p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Manuals, Hazard Ranking System, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0347 Hazard Ranking System Guidance Manual**

Order Number PB93-963356CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 93

The Hazard Ranking System (HRS) is the scoring method EPA uses to assess the relative threat associated with the release or potential release of hazardous substances from a waste site. The HRS is the primary mechanism used by EPA to determine which sites should be placed on the National Priorities List. The manual is targeted primarily to HRS scorers and HRS package preparers, who frequently are government contractors or State agency staff. Inexperienced scorers should find it especially helpful as a reference while they 'learn' the HRS. Others involved in EPA's site assessment process (e.g., HRS package reviewers) should also find parts of the manual useful.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB92-963377. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Manuals, Hazard Ranking System.

**0348 Identification of a Senior Superfund Official for Addressing Special NPL Site-Related Issues**

Order Number PB93-963279CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 22 May 92

The directive identifies a senior Superfund official responsible for reviewing and addressing specific issues at NPL (National Priorities List) sites that cannot be resolved at the Regional level and identifies criteria for NPL site referrals to this official.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Assessment & Listing

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 3p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0349 Management of Investigation-Derived Wastes during Site Inspections

Order Number PB91-921331CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; May 91

The guidance presents a general regulatory background and options for management of investigation-derived wastes (IDW) generated during Superfund site inspections (SIs). These wastes include soil cuttings, drilling muds, purged ground water decontamination fluids (water and other fluids), disposable sampling equipment (DE), and disposable personal protective equipment (PPE). The National Contingency Plan (NCP) requires that management of IDW generated during SIs compile with all applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARS) to the extent practicable. In addition, other legal and practical consideration may affect the handling of IDW. Therefore, site inspection managers and other involved parties should be familiar with this guidance, as well as the requirements of the NCP, ARARs, and EPA's interpretation of these requirements.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 70p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Pollution regulations, Inspection, Site surveys, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0350 Mining Sites on the National Priorities List: NPL Site Summary Reports. Volume 1 (Aluminum Company of America (Vancouver Smelter) to Cleveland Mill)

Order Number PB92-124767CDH, price: PC\$98.00  
Science Applications International Corp., Falls Church, VA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste; 21 Jun 91

Volume I of the Mining Sites on the National Priorities List contains the following NPL Site Summary Reports: Aluminum Company of America (Vancouver Smelter), Anaconda Smelter, Atlas Asbestos Mine, Bunker Hill Mining and Metallurgical Complex, California Gulch, Carson River, Celter Chemical Works, Cherokee County/Galena Subsite, Cimarron Mining Corp., Clear Creek/Central City, and Cleveland Mill.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99, PB92-124759. See also Volume 2, PB92-124775. Portions of this document are not fully legible. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste. 955p.

**Subject index keywords:** Mine wastes, Waste management, Tailings, National Priorities List.

### 0351 Mining Sites on the National Priorities List: NPL Site Summary Reports. Volume 2 (Commencement Bay Nearshore/Tideflats to Kerr McGee) (Kress Creek, Reed-Keppler Park, Residential Areas, Sewage Treatment Plant)

Order Number PB92-124775CDH, price: PC\$91.00  
Science Applications International Corp., Falls Church, VA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste; 21 Jun 91

Volume II of the Mining Sites on the National Priorities List contains the following NPL Site Summary Reports: Commencement Bay Nearshore/Tideflats, Denver Radium, Eagle Mine East Helena Smelter, Eastern Michaud Flats Contamination Area, Glen Ridge/Montclair/West Orange/US Radium, Homestake Mill, Iron Mountain Mine, Johns-Manville Coalinga Asbestos Mill, Kerr-McGee (Kress Creek, Reed-Keppler Park, Residential Areas, Sewage Treatment Plant).

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99, PB92-124759. See also Volume 1, PB92-124767 and Volume 3, PB92-124783. Portions of this document are not fully legible. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste. 850p.

**Subject index keywords:** Mine wastes, Waste management, Tailings, National Priorities List.

### 0352 Mining Sites on the National Priorities List: NPL Site Summary Reports. Volume 3 (Kerr-McGee Chemical Corp. (Soda Springs Plant) to Ormet Corp)

Order Number PB92-124783CDH, price: PC\$98.00  
Science Applications International Corp., Falls Church, VA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste; 21 Jun 91

Volume III of the Mining Sites on the National Priorities List contains the following NPL Site Summary Reports: Kerr-McGee Chemical Corp. (Soda Springs Plant), Lincoln Park, Martin Marietta Reduction Facility, Midvale Slag (Valley Materials Slag), Milltown Reservoir Sediments, Monsanto Chemical Company, Monticello Mill Site, Monticello Vicinity Properties, Mouat Industries, and Ormet Corporation.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99, PB92-124759. See also Volume 2, PB92-124775 and Volume 4, PB92-124791. Portions of this document are not fully legible. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste. 907p.

**Subject index keywords:** Mine wastes, Waste management, Tailings, National Priorities List.

### 0353 Mining Sites on the National Priorities List: NPL Site Summary Reports. Volume 4 (Oronogo-Duenweg Mining Belt to Tar Creek)

Order Number PB92-124791CDH, price: PC\$91.00  
Science Applications International Corp., Falls Church, VA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste; 21 Jun 91

Volume IV of the Mining Sites on the National Priorities List contains the following NPL Site Summary Reports: Oronogo-Duenweg Mining Belt, Palmerton Zinc, Sharon Steel/Midvale Tailings, Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area Site, Silver Mountain Mine, Smuggler Mountain, St. Louis Airport/Hazelwood Interim/Futura Coatings, Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine, and Tar Creek.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99, PB92-124759. See also Volume 3, PB92-124783 and Volume



5, PB92-124809. Portions of this document are not fully legible. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste. 874p.

**Subject index keywords:** Mine wastes, Waste management, Tailings, National Priorities List.

**0354 Mining Sites on the National Priorities List: NPL Site Summary Reports. Volume 5 (Teledyne Wah Chang to Wayne Interim Storage Facility/W.R. Grace)**

Order Number PB92-124809CDH, price: PC\$77.00

Science Applications International Corp., Falls Church, VA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste; 21 Jun 91

Volume V of the Mining Sites on the National Priorities List contains the following NPL site summary reports: Teledyne Wah Chang, Tex-Tin Corp., Torch Lake, United Nuclear Corporation/Churchrock Site, U.S. Tatanium, Uravan Uranium Mill, Whitewood Creek, and Wayne Interim Storage Facility/W. R. Grace.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99, PB92-124759. See also Volume 4, PB92-124791. Portions of this document are not fully legible. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste. 615p.

**Subject index keywords:** Mine wastes, Waste management, Tailings, National Priorities List.

**0355 NPL Characterization Project: National Results**

Order Number PB92-963304CDH, price: PC A07/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The report is one in a series providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program. It is intended to provide a 'snapshot' of national sites on the NPL as of February 1991. Separate reports are available for the ten individual EPA Regions.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (Minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 138p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, United States, Superfund, National Priorities List, US EPA Region 1-10.

**0356 NPL Characterization Project: Region 1 Results**

Order Number PB92-963305CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The report is one in a series providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program. It is intended to provide a 'snapshot' of sites in Region 1 on the NPL as of February 1991. Separate reports are available for the other nine EPA Regions and for the nation as a whole.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 96p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Superfund, National Priorities List, US EPA Region 1.

**0357 NPL Characterization Project: Region 3 Results**

Order Number PB92-963307CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The report is one in a series providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program. It is intended to provide a 'snapshot' of sites in Region 3 on the NPL as of February 1991. Separate reports are available for the other nine EPA Regions and for the nation as a whole.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 96p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Superfund, National Priorities List, US EPA Region 3.

**0358 NPL Characterization Project: Region 4 Results**

Order Number PB92-963308CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The report is one in a series providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program. It is intended to provide a 'snapshot' of sites in Region 4 on the NPL as of February 1991. Separate reports are available for the other nine EPA regions and for the nation as a whole.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 96p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Superfund, National Priorities List, US EPA Region 4.

**0359 NPL Characterization Project: Region 5 Results**

Order Number PB92-963309CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The report is one in a series providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program. It is intended to provide a 'snapshot' of sites in Region 5 on the NPL as of February 1991. Separate reports are available for the other nine EPA regions and for the nation as a whole.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 96p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Superfund, National Priorities List, US EPA Region 5.

**0360 NPL Characterization Project: Region 6 Results**

Order Number PB92-963310CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The report is one in a series providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program. It is intended to provide a 'snapshot' of sites in Region 6 on the NPL as of February 1991. Separate reports are available for the other nine EPA regions and for the nation as a whole.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada,



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and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 96p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Superfund, National Priorities List, US EPA Region 6.

### 0361 NPL Characterization Project: Region 7 Results

Order Number PB92-963311CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The report is one in a series providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program. It is intended to provide a 'snapshot' of sites in Region 7 on the NPL as of February 1991. Separate reports are available for the other nine EPA regions and for the nation as a whole.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 92p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Superfund, National Priorities List, US EPA Region 7.

### 0362 NPL Characterization Project: Region 8 Results

Order Number PB92-963312CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The report is one in a series providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program. It is intended to provide a 'snapshot' of sites in Region 8 on the NPL as of February 1991. Separate reports are available for the other nine EPA Regions and for the nation as a whole.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 92p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Superfund, National Priorities List, US EPA Region.

### 0363 NPL Characterization Project: Region 9 Results

Order Number PB92-963313CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The report is one in a series providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program. It is intended to provide a 'snapshot' of sites in Region 9 on the NPL as of February 1991. Separate reports are available for the other nine EPA Regions and for the nation as a whole.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 96p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Superfund, National Priorities List, US EPA Region 9.

### 0364 NPL Characterization Project: Region 10 Results

Order Number PB92-963314CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The report is one in a series providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program. It is intended to provide a 'snapshot' of sites in Region 10 on the NPL as of February 1991. Separate

reports are available for the other nine EPA regions and for the nation as a whole.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 96p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Superfund, National Priorities List.

### 0365 NPL Construction Completion Definition at Bioremediation and Soil Vapor Extraction Sites

Order Number PB93-963327CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 21 Jun 93

The report discusses EPA's policy for categorizing bioremediation and soil vapor extraction sites as Construction Completions. Technologies addressed are: in-situ soil vapor extraction, in-situ bioremediation, and ex-situ bioremediation.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$225 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$450). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Government policies, Construction, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Directives, National Priority List.

### 0366 PA Review Checklist

Order Number PB93-963342CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 28 Apr 93

The preliminary assessment (PA) review checklist was designed to evaluate the quality of PA work products. The review will ensure that EPA decisions concerning the disposition of sites are made in a nationally consistent, scientifically based, and efficient manner. The order in which information is presented in the PA does not have to be consistent with the checklist, but the PA should be organized in a logical sequence and consistent with PA guidance. The checklist and the PA guidance manual can be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) by calling 703-487-4650. To order both documents, the order number is PB92-963303. The checklist by itself is order number PB93-963342.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$225 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$450). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB92-963303. 16p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Assessments.

### 0367 PA-Score (Preliminary Assessment Score) User's Manual and Tutorial. Version 2.1

Order Number PB93-108322CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Hazardous Site Evaluation Div; 16 Nov 92

The PA-Score software package is comprised of the PA-Score and PA-Print computer programs and the users manual. The PA-Score software package has been developed to assist preliminary assessment (PA) evaluations by generating an upper bound estimate of the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) score and associated documentation for a site. The PA-Score computer program (PA-Score) assists investigators in meeting PA evaluation requirements. PA-Score



performs PA calculations from raw data to calculate site scores. The PA-Print computer program (PA-Print) generates PA scoresheets and the Potential Hazardous Waste Site Preliminary Assessment form. The users manual provides instructions to install and use PA-Score and PA-Print.

**Specifications:** For system on diskette, see PB93-500346 and PB93-500353. 82p.

**Subject index keywords:** User manuals(Computer programs), Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Environmental surveys, Preliminary Assessment.

**0368 PA-Score (Preliminary Assessment Score), Version 1.0 (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB92-500032CDH, price: D02

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

The PA-Score computer program has been developed to assist Superfund site assessment investigations in the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) at the Preliminary Assessment stage of site scoring. The Preliminary Assessment is used to assess the relative threat associated with actual or potential releases of hazardous substances to ground water, surface water, soil, and air.

**Specifications:** The software is on one, 5 1/4 inch diskette, 1.2M high density. File format: ASCII documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB92-963302. System: IBM PC or compatible; MS DOS 3.0 operating system, 384K. Language: Compiled C. See also PB92-500024, PB91-507509, PB91-506964, PB90-502030, PB90-501487, PB89-186068, PB91-592001, PB91-591331, PB91-591311, and PB90-591781. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Software, Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Environmental surveys, Preliminary Assessment.

**0369 PA-Score (Preliminary Assessment Score), Version 2.1, 3 1/2 inch (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB93-500353CDH, price: D02

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Hazardous Site Evaluation Div; Oct 92

The PA-Score computer program has been developed to assist Superfund site assessment investigations in the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) at the Preliminary Assessment stage of site scoring. The Preliminary Assessment is used to assess the relative threat associated with actual or potential releases of hazardous substances to ground water, surface water, soil, and air. Version 2.1 is an update that resolves a programming error in the scoring of the resident population targets for soil exposure.

**Specifications:** The software is on one 3 1/2 inch diskette, 1.44M high density. File format: ASCII. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB93-108322. System: IBM compatible; MS DOS operating system, 384K. Language: Compiled C. See also PB92-500024, PB91-507509, PB91-506964, PB90-502030, PB90-501487, PB89-186068, PB92-592001, PB91-591331, PB91-591311, and PB90-591781. Other formats available as 5 1/4 inch diskette, PB93-500346. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Software, Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Site surveys, Hazard Ranking System.

**0370 PA-Score (Preliminary Assessment Score), Version 2.1, 5 1/4 inch (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB93-500346CDH, price: D02

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Hazardous Site Evaluation Div; Oct 92

The PA-Score computer program has been developed to assist Superfund site assessment investigations in the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) at the Preliminary Assessment stage of site scoring. The Preliminary Assessment is used to assess the relative threat associated with actual or potential releases of hazardous substances to ground water, surface water, soil, and air. Version 2.1 is an update that resolves a programming error in the scoring of the resident population targets for soil exposure.

**Specifications:** The software is on one (1) 5 1/4 inch diskettes, 1.2M high density. File format: ASCII. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB93-108322. System: IBM PC or Compatible; MS DOS 3.0 operating system, 384K. Language: Compiled C. Supersedes PB92-500032. See also PB92-500024, PB91-507509, PB91-506964, PB90-502030, PB90-501487, PB89-186068, PB92-592001, PB91-591331, PB91-591311, and PB90-591781. Other formats available as 3 1/2 inch, 1.44 MB diskette, PB93-500353. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Software, Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Site surveys, Hazard Ranking System.

**0371 PA-Score Software, Version 1.0. Users Manual and Tutorial**

Order Number PB92-963302CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

The PA-Score software package is comprised of the PA-Score and PA-Print computer programs and the users manual. The PA-Score software package has been developed to assist preliminary assessment (PA) evaluations by generating an upper bound estimate of the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) score and associated documentation for a site. The PA-Score computer program (PA-Score) assists investigators in meeting PA evaluation requirements. PA-Score performs PA calculations from raw data to calculate site scores. The PA-Print computer program (PA-Print) generates PA scoresheets and the Potential Hazardous Waste Site Preliminary Assessment form. The users manual provides instructions to install and use PA-Score and PA-Print.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. For system on diskette, see PB92-500032. 73p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, User manuals(Computer programs), Hazardous materials, Waste management, Environmental surveys, Preliminary Assessment.

**0372 Preliminary Ranking Evaluation Score (PREscore) Version 1.1 (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB92-503507CDH, price: D02

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Hazardous Site Evaluation Div; Jul 92

The PREscore computer program has been developed to assist Superfund site assessment investigations in Hazard



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Ranking System (HRS) site scoring. The HRS is used to assess the relative threat associated with actual or potential releases of hazardous substances to ground water, surface water, soil, and air. The HRS is the primary means by which EPA evaluates sites for the National Priorities List (NPL), the list of the hazardous waste sites that are eligible for remedial funding under the Superfund program. PREscore is designed to be user-friendly, operating via hierarchically-dependent spreadsheets that allow data to be entered quickly and efficiently. Significant program features include: instant score calculation and continuous score display, multiple site-scenario testing capability, extensive help screens, and comprehensive documentation ability. PREscore fully automates the HRS, allowing for the entry and evaluation of all types of site-related information. In addition, PREscore contains HRS-related hazardous substance information derived from the Agency's Superfund Chemical Data Matrix (SCDM), which includes substance characteristics. PREscore is accompanied by PREprint, a program that produces an extensive documentation record for sites evaluated by PREscore.

**Specifications:** The software is on one 5 1/4 inch diskette, 1.2M high density. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB92-963349. System: IBM-PC or compatible; MS DOS 3.1 operating system, 384K. Language: Compiled 'C'. See also PB91-506964, PB92-592291, PB90-591791 and PB92-500024. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Models-Simulation, Superfund, Hazardous materials, Environmental impact assessments, Waste disposal, PREscore program, Hazard Ranking System.

### 0373 Preliminary Ranking Evaluation Score (PREscore)

#### Version 2.0 (for Microcomputers)

Order Number PB93-505915CDH, price: D03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.  
Hazardous Site Evaluation Div; May 93

The PREscore computer program has been developed to assist Superfund site assessment investigations in Hazard Ranking System (HRS) site scoring. The HRS is used to assess the relative threat associated with actual or potential releases of hazardous substances to ground water, surface water, soil, and air. PREscore is designed to be user-friendly, operating via hierarchically-dependent spreadsheets that allow data to be entered quickly and efficiently. Significant program features include: Instant score calculation and continuous score display; Multiple site-scenario testing capability; Extensive Help screens; Comprehensive documentation ability; PREscore fully automates the HRS, allowing for the entry and evaluation of all types of site-related information including sampling data, waste quantities and waste characteristics, physical parameters of the site, population data, and administrative information. In addition, PREscore contains HRS-related hazardous substance information derived from the Agency's Superfund Chemical Data Matrix (SCDM), which includes substance characteristics such as toxicity and persistence, and concentration benchmarks for the substances commonly encountered at Superfund sites. PREscore is accompanied by PREprint, a program that produces an extensive documentation record for sites evaluated by PREscore.

**Specifications:** Both 3 1/2 inch and 5 1/4 inch high density diskettes are provided. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB93-192698. System: IBM-PC or compatible; MS DOS 3.1 operating system, 384K. Language: Compiled 'C'. Supersedes PB92-503507. See also PB90-

591791, PB92-592291, PB92-501774, PB93-500742, and PB93-500353. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Software, Models-simulation, Superfund, PREscore computer model.

### 0374 PREscore Software. Users Manual and Tutorial.

#### Version 1.0

Order Number PB92-963349CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

The manual serves as a users manual and tutorial for the PREscore computer program. The PREscore package has been developed by EPA Headquarters to assist site assessment investigations and Hazard Ranking System scoring by generating a Preliminary Ranking Evaluation (PRE)score and associated documentation. The users manual consists of three parts that introduce one to the software package and take one through installation procedures, provide a tutorial by walking one through screens, and provide instruction for using PREprint to perform printing functions on PREscore site files.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 85p.

**Subject index keywords:** Site surveys, Computer applications, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Superfund, HRS(Hazard Ranking System).

### 0375 PREscore Software: Users Manual and Tutorial

#### Version 2.0

Order Number PB93-192698CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; May 93

The PREscore software package has been developed to assist site assessment investigations and Hazard Ranking System (HRS) scoring by generating a Preliminary Ranking Evaluation score and associated documentation. The users manual consists of three parts. Chapter 1, 'Getting Started', introduces you to the software package and takes you through the procedures necessary to install PREscore software on your computer. Chapter 2, 'Tutorial', provides an initial step-by-step 'hands-on' lesson in using PREscore by 'walking' you through a series of screens, entering and editing data. Chapter 3, 'Printing', provides instruction for using PREprint, which performs printing functions on PREscore site files. The manual assumes some familiarity with the IBM PC-type platform. Actual scoring of a site with PREscore requires little, if any, knowledge of the Disk Operating System (DOS).

**Specifications:** For system on diskette, see PB93-505915. 91p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, PREscore computer model.

### 0376 Regional Quality Control Guidance for NPL Candidate Sites

Order Number PB92-963352CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 91

The guidance manual provides recommended procedures for a Regional Quality Control program for the evaluation of Hazard Ranking System packages. The guidance, intended



primarily for use by EPA Regional offices, is to standardize Regional QC review and improve HRS package quality. The document should serve anyone preparing or reviewing HRS packages, and should complement other guidances for conducting PAs and SIs, and applying the HRS, to assist Regions in the site listing process.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 70p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Quality control, Ranking, Superfund, US EPA regions, National Priorities List.

**0377 Revised Hazard Ranking System: An Improved Tool for Screening Superfund Sites**

Order Number PB91-921307CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 90

The Fact Sheet discusses the revised HRS which retains the same cutoff score and basic approach as the original HRS, while incorporating SARA requirements as well as improvements identified as necessary by EPA and the public. The revised HRS retains the ground water, surface water, and air pathways, drops the direct contact and fire/explosion pathways, and adds a fourth pathway, soil exposure. Several key provisions of the revised HRS make it more comprehensive. Other provisions make the revised HRS more accurate. The complexity and scope of the issues involved in revising the HRS required EPA to get widespread input. The majority of the commenters believed that the revised HRS represented an improvement over the original HRS. The result is a revised HRS that is a practical and effective tool in identifying the nation's worst hazardous waste sites.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, On-site investigations, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Hazard Ranking System.

**0378 Revised Hazard Ranking System: Background Information**

Order Number PB91-921303CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 90

The Fact Sheet discusses the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) in response to the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). The HRS is the scoring system EPA uses to assess the relative threat associated with the release or potential release of hazardous substances from a waste site. The HRS score is the primary criterion EPA uses to determine whether a site should be placed on the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL identifies sites that warrant further investigation to determine if they pose risks to public health or the environment. Sites on the NPL are eligible for long-term 'remedial action' financed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by SARA. SARA authorizes a 'Hazardous Substances Superfund' totalling \$8.5 billion over 5 years to pay costs not assumed by those responsible for problems at a site. The HRS uses data that can be collected relatively quickly and inex-

pensively, thus allowing most Superfund resources to be directed to remedial actions at sites on the NPL.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 13p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, On-site investigations, Waste management, Hazard Ranking System, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0379 Revised Hazard Ranking System: Evaluating Sites After Waste Removals**

Order Number PB92-963326CDH, price: PC A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 91

The fact sheet defines the concept of 'qualifying removal', explains how to score sites where qualifying removals have been conducted, and discusses some of the management implications of the removal policy. In addition, the fact sheet provides examples of how to score sites where removals have occurred.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Project management, Removal, Pollution control, Superfund.

**0380 Revised Hazard Ranking System (HRS): Final Rule**

Order Number PB91-100800CDH, price: PC A16/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 9 Nov 90

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has revised the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) in response to the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). The HRS is the scoring system EPA uses to assess the relative threat associated with the release or potential release of hazardous substances from a waste site. The HRS score is the primary criterion EPA uses to determine whether a site should be placed on the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL identifies sites that warrant further investigation to determine if they pose risks to public health or the environment. Sites on the NPL are eligible for long-term 'remedial action' financed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by SARA. The revised HRS retains the same cutoff score and basic approach as the original HRS, while incorporating SARA requirements as well as improvements identified as necessary by EPA and the public. The revised HRS retains the ground water, surface water, and air pathways drops the direct contact and fire/explosion pathways, and adds a forth pathway, soil exposure.

**Specifications:** 352p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ranking, Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Superfund.

**0381 Revised Hazard Ranking System: Qs and As**

Order Number PB91-921305CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 90

The Fact Sheet discusses U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) revised Hazard Ranking System (HRS) in response to the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization



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Act (SARA). These revised HRS Qs and As address the SARA requirements for the revised HRS, specific revisions to the HRS, the impact of the revised HRS on the site assessment and remedial processes, and selection of the cutoff score.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Hazard Ranking System.

### **0382 Site Assessment Information Directory (SAID) Region 1 (for Microcomputers). Date of Coverage: October 1991**

Order Number PB93-506111CDH, price: D03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Oct 91

The Site Assessment Information Directory (SAID) is a database of information sources designed to support EPA Regional, state, and contractor staff in data collection efforts for site investigation activities. SAID is designed to assist data collection activities, especially during Preliminary Assessments (PAs) and Site Inspections (SIs), and to support Hazard Ranking system (HRS) package preparation. SAID entries are cross-referenced according to categories of information and geographical areas and may be accessed in a variety of ways. The SAID database system is supplemented by a User's Guide and EPA region specific 'Phone book' listing of information sources.

**Specifications:** The datafile is on one 3 1/2 inch diskette, 1.44M high density. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB93-192797. System: IBM compatible; MS DOS operating system. 480K RAM required (550— recommended). See also Region 1 - PB93-506111, Region 2 - PB93-506129, Region 3 - PB93-506137, Region 4 - PB93-506145, Region 5 - PB93-506152, Region 6 - PB93-506160, Region 7 - PB93-506178, Region 8 - PB93-506186, Region 9 - PB93-506194, Region 10 - PB93-506202. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Data bases, Software, SAID(Site Assessment Information Directory).

### **0383 Site Assessment Information Directory (SAID) Region 2 (for Microcomputers). Date of Coverage: October 1991**

Order Number PB93-506129CDH, price: D03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Oct 91

The Site Assessment Information Directory (SAID) is a database of information sources designed to support EPA Regional, state, and contractor staff in data collection efforts for site investigation activities. SAID is designed to assist data collection activities, especially during Preliminary Assessments (PAs) and Site Inspections (SIs), and to support Hazard Ranking system (HRS) package preparation. SAID entries are cross-referenced according to categories of information and geographical areas and may be accessed in a variety of ways. The SAID database system is supplemented by a User's Guide and EPA region specific 'Phone book' listing of information sources.

**Specifications:** The datafile is on one 3 1/2 inch diskette, 1.44M high density. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB93-192805. System: IBM compatible; MS DOS operating system. 480K RAM required (550— recommended). See also Region 1 - PB93-506111, Region 2 -

PB93-506129, Region 3 - PB93-506137, Region 4 - PB93-506145, Region 5 - PB93-506152, Region 6 - PB93-506160, Region 7 - PB93-506178, Region 8 - PB93-506186, Region 9 - PB93-506194, Region 10 - PB93-506202. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Data bases, Software, SAID(Site Assessment Information Directory).

### **0384 Site Assessment Information Directory (SAID) Region 3 (for Microcomputers). Date of Coverage: October 1991**

Order Number PB93-506137CDH, price: D03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Oct 91

The Site Assessment Information Directory (SAID) is a database of information sources designed to support EPA Regional, state, and contractor staff in data collection efforts for site investigation activities. SAID is designed to assist data collection activities, especially during Preliminary Assessments (PAs) and Site Inspections (SIs), and to support Hazard Ranking system (HRS) package preparation. SAID entries are cross-referenced according to categories of information and geographical areas and may be accessed in a variety of ways. The SAID database system is supplemented by a User's Guide and EPA region specific 'Phone book' listing of information sources.

**Specifications:** The datafile is on one 3 1/2 inch diskette, 1.44M high density. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB93-192813. System: IBM compatible; MS DOS operating system. 480K RAM required (550— recommended). See also Region 1 - PB93-506111, Region 2 - PB93-506129, Region 3 - PB93-506137, Region 4 - PB93-506145, Region 5 - PB93-506152, Region 6 - PB93-506160, Region 7 - PB93-506178, Region 8 - PB93-506186, Region 9 - PB93-506194, Region 10 - PB93-506202. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Data bases, Software, SAID(Site Assessment Information Directory).

### **0385 Site Assessment Information Directory (SAID) Region 4 (for Microcomputers). Date of Coverage: October 1991**

Order Number PB93-506145CDH, price: D03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Oct 91

The Site Assessment Information Directory (SAID) is a database of information sources designed to support EPA Regional, state, and contractor staff in data collection efforts for site investigation activities. SAID is designed to assist data collection activities, especially during Preliminary Assessments (PAs) and Site Inspections (SIs), and to support Hazard Ranking system (HRS) package preparation. SAID entries are cross-referenced according to categories of information and geographical areas and may be accessed in a variety of ways. The SAID database system is supplemented by a User's Guide and EPA region specific 'Phone book' listing of information sources.

**Specifications:** The datafile is on one 3 1/2 inch diskette, 1.44M high density. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB93-192821. System: IBM compatible; MS DOS operating system. 480K RAM required (550— recommended). See also Region 1 - PB93-506111, Region 2 - PB93-506129, Region 3 - PB93-506137, Region 4 - PB93-506145, Region 5 - PB93-506152, Region 6 - PB93-506160, Region 7 - PB93-506178, Region 8 - PB93-506186, Region 9 - PB93-506194, Region 10 - PB93-506202. 1 diskette.



**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Data bases, Software, SAID(Site Assessment Information Directory).

**0386 Site Assessment Information Directory (SAID)**

**Region 5 (for Microcomputers). Date of Coverage: 1991**

Order Number PB93-506152CDH, price: D03

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Oct 91

The Site Assessment Information Directory (SAID) is a database of information sources designed to support EPA Regional, state, and contractor staff in data collection efforts for site investigation activities. SAID is designed to assist data collection activities, especially during Preliminary Assessments (PAs) and Site Inspections (SIs), and to support Hazard Ranking system (HRS) package preparation. SAID entries are cross-referenced according to categories of information and geographical areas and may be accessed in a variety of ways. The SAID database system is supplemented by a User's Guide and EPA region specific 'Phone book' listing of information sources.

**Specifications:** The datafile is on one 3 1/2 inch diskette, 1.44M high density. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB93-192839. System: IBM compatible; MS DOS operating system. 480K RAM required (550— recommended). See also Region 1 - PB93-506111, Region 2 - PB93-506129, Region 3 - PB93-506137, Region 4 - PB93-506145, Region 5 - PB93-506152, Region 6 - PB93-506160, Region 7 - PB93-506178, Region 8 - PB93-506186, Region 9 - PB93-506194, Region 10 - PB93-506202. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Data bases, Software, SAID(Site Assessment Information Directory).

**0387 Site Assessment Information Directory (SAID)**

**Region 6 (for Microcomputers). Date of Coverage:**

**October 1991**

Order Number PB93-506160CDH, price: D03

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Oct 91

The Site Assessment Information Directory (SAID) is a database of information sources designed to support EPA Regional, state, and contractor staff in data collection efforts for site investigation activities. SAID is designed to assist data collection activities, especially during Preliminary Assessments (PAs) and Site Inspections (SIs), and to support Hazard Ranking system (HRS) package preparation. SAID entries are cross-referenced according to categories of information and geographical areas and may be accessed in a variety of ways. The SAID database system is supplemented by a User's Guide and EPA region specific 'Phone book' listing of information sources.

**Specifications:** The datafile is on one 3 1/2 inch diskette, 1.44M high density. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB93-192847. System: IBM compatible; MS DOS operating system. 480K RAM required (550— recommended). See also Region 1 - PB93-506111, Region 2 - PB93-506129, Region 3 - PB93-506137, Region 4 - PB93-506145, Region 5 - PB93-506152, Region 6 - PB93-506160, Region 7 - PB93-506178, Region 8 - PB93-506186, Region 9 - PB93-506194, Region 10 - PB93-506202. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Data bases, Software, SAID(Site Assessment Information Directory).

**0388 Site Assessment Information Directory (SAID)**

**Region 7 (for Microcomputers). Date of Coverage:**

**October 1991**

Order Number PB93-506178CDH, price: D03

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Oct 91

The Site Assessment Information Directory (SAID) is a database of information sources designed to support EPA Regional, state, and contractor staff in data collection efforts for site investigation activities. SAID is designed to assist data collection activities, especially during Preliminary Assessments (PAs) and Site Inspections (SIs), and to support Hazard Ranking system (HRS) package preparation. SAID entries are cross-referenced according to categories of information and geographical areas and may be accessed in a variety of ways. The SAID database system is supplemented by a User's Guide and EPA region specific 'Phone book' listing of information sources.

**Specifications:** The datafile is on one 3 1/2 inch diskette, 1.44M high density. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB93-192854. System: IBM compatible; MS DOS operating system. 480K RAM required (550— recommended). See also Region 1 - PB93-506111, Region 2 - PB93-506129, Region 3 - PB93-506137, Region 4 - PB93-506145, Region 5 - PB93-506152, Region 6 - PB93-506160, Region 7 - PB93-506178, Region 8 - PB93-506186, Region 9 - PB93-506194, Region 10 - PB93-506202. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Data bases, Software, SAID(Site Assessment Information Directory).

**0389 Site Assessment Information Directory (SAID)**

**Region 8 (for Microcomputers). Date of Coverage: 1991**

Order Number PB93-506186CDH, price: D03

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Oct 91

The Site Assessment Information Directory (SAID) is a database of information sources designed to support EPA Regional, state, and contractor staff in data collection efforts for site investigation activities. SAID is designed to assist data collection activities, especially during Preliminary Assessments (PAs) and Site Inspections (SIs), and to support Hazard Ranking system (HRS) package preparation. SAID entries are cross-referenced according to categories of information and geographical areas and may be accessed in a variety of ways. The SAID database system is supplemented by a User's Guide and EPA region specific 'Phone book' listing of information sources.

**Specifications:** The datafile is on one 3 1/2 inch diskette, 1.44M high density. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB93-213817. System: IBM compatible; MS DOS operating system. 480K RAM required (550— recommended). See also Region 1 - PB93-506111, Region 2 - PB93-506129, Region 3 - PB93-506137, Region 4 - PB93-506145, Region 5 - PB93-506152, Region 6 - PB93-506160, Region 7 - PB93-506178, Region 8 - PB93-506186, Region 9 - PB93-506194, Region 10 - PB93-506202. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Data bases, Software, SAID(Site Assessment Information Directory).



**0390 Site Assessment Information Directory (SAID)**

**Region 9 (for Microcomputers). Date of Coverage:**

**October 1991**

Order Number PB93-506194CDH, price: D03

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Oct 91

The Site Assessment Information Directory (SAID) is a database of information sources designed to support EPA Regional, state, and contractor staff in data collection efforts for site investigation activities. SAID is designed to assist data collection activities, especially during Preliminary Assessments (PAs) and Site Inspections (SIs), and to support Hazard Ranking system (HRS) package preparation. SAID entries are cross-referenced according to categories of information and geographical areas and may be accessed in a variety of ways. The SAID database system is supplemented by a User's Guide and EPA region specific 'Phone book' listing of information sources.

**Specifications:** The datafile is on one 3 1/2 inch diskette, 1.44M high density. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB93-213825. System: IBM compatible; MS DOS operating system. 480K RAM required (550— recommended). See also Region 1 - PB93-506111, Region 2 - PB93-506129, Region 3 - PB93-506137, Region 4 - PB93-506145, Region 5 - PB93-506152, Region 6 - PB93-506160, Region 7 - PB93-506178, Region 8 - PB93-506186, Region 9 - PB93-506194, Region 10 - PB93-506202. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Data bases, Software, SAID(Site Assessment Information Directory).

**0391 Site Assessment Information Directory (SAID)**

**Region 10 (for Microcomputers). Date of Coverage:**

**October 1991**

Order Number PB93-506202CDH, price: D03

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Oct 91

The Site Assessment Information Directory (SAID) is a database of information sources designed to support EPA Regional, state, and contractor staff in data collection efforts for site investigation activities. SAID is designed to assist data collection activities, especially during Preliminary Assessments (PAs) and Site Inspections (SIs), and to support Hazard Ranking system (HRS) package preparation. SAID entries are cross-referenced according to categories of information and geographical areas and may be accessed in a variety of ways. The SAID database system is supplemented by a User's Guide and EPA region specific 'Phone book' listing of information sources.

**Specifications:** The datafile is on one 3 1/2 inch diskette, 1.44M high density. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB93-213833. System: IBM compatible; MS DOS operating system. 480K RAM required (550— recommended). See also Region 1 - PB93-506111, Region 2 - PB93-506129, Region 3 - PB93-506137, Region 4 - PB93-506145, Region 5 - PB93-506152, Region 6 - PB93-506160, Region 7 - PB93-506178, Region 8 - PB93-506186, Region 9 - PB93-506194, Region 10 - PB93-506202. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Data bases, Software, SAID(Site Assessment Information Directory).

**0392 Standard Document for Remedial Site Assessment Decisions**

Order Number PB93-963268CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 8 Dec 92

The National Contingency Plan (NCP) requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess all releases and threatened releases throughout the United States pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended. In accordance with the NCP, EPA conducts PAs and SIs to assess sites where releases or threatened releases may exist. After evaluating information collected during a PA or SI, EPA then decides on the need for further investigative or response action. All Regions document remedial site assessment decisions, but procedures vary. To ensure adequate documentation of such decisions, the site assessment program has developed a standard site assessment decision sheet.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal.

**0393 Superfund Fact Sheet: Exposure Pathways**

Order Number PB93-963306CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 92

The fact sheet describes exposure pathways, the different manners in which people can be exposed to hazardous materials. Explanations of several pathways involving surface waters, ground water, air, soil, and the food chain are given. The fact sheet is one in a series providing reference information about Superfund issues and is intended for readers with no formal scientific training.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Environmental exposure pathway, Path of pollutants, Hazardous materials, Public health, Superfund.

**0394 Supplemental Guide to Video on Superfund Site Assessment Screening: A National Priority**

Order Number PB93-963323CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Jan 93

EPA's Superfund program uses a systematic site assessment screening process to determine which hazardous waste sites should be considered a national priority. The site assessment screening process is an objective, methodical process that follows established procedures and uses a uniform set of decision-making criteria. The video is intended for state, EPA, or contractor personnel who perform site assessment screening for Superfund. The video gives an overview of the Superfund site assessment screening process and provides those performing the tasks an overall understanding of their work.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada,



and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 63p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Site surveys, Risk assessment.

**0395 Update No. 2 to 'Procedures for Completion and Deletion of NPL Sites'**

Order Number PB92-963344CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 19 Feb 92

The purpose of the directive is to revise EPA guidance to clarify the distinction between the terms 'site completion' and 'construction completion.'

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Superfund.

## **PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Compliance With Other Laws**

**0396 ARAR's Q's and A's. Compliance with the Toxicity Characteristics Rule. Part 1**

Order Number PB90-273814CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; May 90

The document is a part of a series of fact sheets that provide answers to questions that arose in developing applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) policies, training sessions, and in identifying and complying with ARARs at specific sites. The sheet addresses compliance with the recently promulgated Toxicity Characteristics Rule (55 FR 11798, March 29, 1990).

**Specifications:** 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Project management, Hazardous materials, Toxicity, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Waste management, Remedial action.

**0397 ARARs Fact Sheet: Compliance with the Clean Air Act and Associated Air Quality Requirements**

Order Number PB92-963282CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 92

The fact sheet provides updated guidance on compliance with the Clean Air Act, as amended November 1990 (42 USC 7401 et. seq.) and related air quality rules under other environmental statutes. It also addresses developing applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) policies and identifying and complying with ARARs at specific sites.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, Deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 30p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Air pollution abatement, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0398 ARARs Q's and A's**

Order Number PB90-273780CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; May 89

The document is part of a series of fact sheets that provide answers to questions that arose in developing applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) policies, training sessions, and in identifying and complying with ARARs at specific sites. Responses covered in the fact sheet reflect current program practice and include policies and language from the proposed National Contingency Plan (NCP).

**Specifications:** 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Project management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Superfund, Remedial action, Remedial response, Waste management.

**0399 ARARs Q's and A's: Compliance with Federal Water Quality Criteria**

Order Number PB90-274267CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Jun 90

The document is part of a series of fact sheets that provide answers to questions that arose in developing applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) policies, training sessions, and in identifying and complying with ARARs at specific sites. The sheet addresses compliance with Federal Water Quality Criteria as ARARs.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-273780. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Project management, Water quality, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0400 ARARs Q's and A's Compliance with New SDWA National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for Organic and Inorganic Chemicals**

Order Number PB91-921363CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Jul 91

The report provides guidance on questions that arose in developing ARAR policies, and in identifying and complying with ARARs at specific sites concerning the new Safe Drinking Water Regulations (Phase II), which were promulgated on January 30, 1991.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Water quality, Drinking water, Water pollution, Superfund.

**0401 ARARs Q's and A's: General Policy, RCRA, CWA, SDWA, Post-ROD Information, and Contingent Waivers**

Order Number PB91-921341CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Jul 91

These 'ARARs Q's and A's' are part of a series of Fact Sheets that provide guidance on a number of question that arose in developing ARAR policies, in ARARs training session, and in identifying and complying with ARARs at specific sites. This particular Q's and A's Fact Sheet updates and replaces a Fact Sheet which was first issued in May 1989.



## **PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Compliance With Other Laws**

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0402 ARARs Q's and A's: State Ground-Water Antidegradation Issues**

Order Number PB91-921311CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jul 90

The Fact Sheet discusses, section 121(d)(2) of CERCLA, as amended by the 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), requires that remedial actions must at least attain Federal and more stringent State applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) upon completion of the remedial action. The Q's and A's fact sheet is designed to provide guidance on the status of State ground-water antidegradation provisions as potential ARARs for CERCLA ground-water and soil remedial actions. The guidance in the fact sheet reiterates Agency policy already in practice in EPA's Regional offices. The goal and policy of the Superfund program is to return usable ground water to its beneficial uses within the timeframe that is reasonable, given the particular circumstances of the site. In addition to their goal of ground-water cleanup, Superfund has a nondegradation policy in that they strive for the prevention of further degradation of the ground water during their remedial actions. However, it should be noted that more stringent State standards than those imposed by EPA policy may be imposed by State antidegradation requirements. Such State requirements, if they have been determined to be ARARs for the site, would have to be met (e.g., by meeting the discharge requirements) or waived (e.g., by the interim remedy waiver). Nevertheless, even where temporary degradation of the ground water may be required during the remedial action, they will provide protection by restricting access or providing institutional controls, and EPA response actions will ultimately result in restoration of the ground water's beneficial uses.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Water pollution abatement, Land pollution abatement, Ground water, Waste management, Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0403 ARARs Q's and A's: The Fund-Balancing Waiver**

Order Number PB91-921321CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 91

The fact sheet implements the applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) provisions EPA has developed guidance and provided training to Regions and States on the identification of and compliance with ARARs. It is part of a series that provide guidance on a number of questions that arose in developing ARARs policies, in ARARs training sessions, and in identifying and complying with ARARs at specific sites. The fact sheet addresses the Fund-balancing waiver.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Fund-balancing waivers.

### **0404 CERCLA Compliance with Other Environmental Statutes**

Order Number PB91-214098CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 2 Oct 85

The directive sets forth the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) policy on the applicability of the standards, criteria, advisories, and guidance of other State and Federal environmental and public health statutes to actions taken pursuant to sections 104 and 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). The policy addresses considerations for on-site and off-site actions taken under CERCLA.

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are not fully legible. 22p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response.

### **0405 CERCLA Compliance with Other Laws Manual: CERCLA Compliance with State Requirements**

Order Number PB90-272543CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 89

The fact sheet provides a guide to chapter 6 of Part II of the 'CERCLA Compliance with Other Laws Manual.' The fifth in a series, this fact sheet discusses CERCLA compliance with State requirements, based on policies in proposed revisions to the National Contingency Plan.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-272535. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Project management, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, National contingency plan.

### **0406 CERCLA Compliance with Other Laws Manual: CERCLA Compliance with the CWA and SDWA**

Order Number PB90-273806CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Feb 90

The fact sheet provides a guide to Chapters 3 and 4 of Part I of the 'CERCLA Compliance with Other Laws Manual.' The sixth in a series, the fact sheet focuses on CERCLA compliance with the Clean Water Act (Chapter 3), and Safe Drinking Water Act (Chapter 4), and discusses other statutes with provisions relevant to surface water or drinking water.

**Specifications:** 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Guidelines, Project management, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.



**0407 CERCLA Compliance with Other Laws Manual:  
Guide to Manual**

Order Number PB90-274242CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 89

The document serves as a guide to the use of the 'CERCLA  
Compliance with Other Laws Manual.' Second in a series,  
the Fact Sheet discusses implementation of Applicable or  
Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) provisions  
in the proposed revisions to the National Contingency Plan  
(NCP).

**Specifications:** See also PB90-148461 and PB90-272535.  
4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Guidelines,  
Project management, Superfund, Waste management, Office  
of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0408 CERCLA Compliance with Other Laws Manual:  
Overview of ARARs -- Focus on ARAR Waivers**

Order Number PB90-273798CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 89

The fact sheet summarizes Chapter I Part I of the 'CERCLA  
Compliance With Other Laws Manual: Part I.' The third in a  
series, the fact sheet provides an overview of Applicable or  
Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) based on  
policies in proposed revisions to the National Contingency  
Plan (NCP).

**Specifications:** 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Project  
management, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emer-  
gency Response, Waste management, Comprehensive Envi-  
ronmental Response Compensation and Liability Act, Remedi-  
al action.

**0409 CERCLA Compliance with Other Laws Manual. Part  
1. Interim Final**

Order Number PB90-272535CDH, price: PC A11/MF A02  
ICF, Inc., Fairfax, VA.; Environmental Protection Agency,  
Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial  
Response; 8 Aug 88

The manual is developed to provide guidance to Remedial  
Project Managers (RPMs), State personnel at State-lead Su-  
perfund sites, On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs), and other per-  
sons responsible for planning response actions under the  
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation,  
and Liability Act (CERCLA). The guidance is intended to  
assist in the selection of on-site remedial actions that meet  
the applicable, or relevant and appropriate requirements  
(ARARs) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act  
(RCRA), Clean Water Act (CWA), Safe Drinking Water Act  
(SDWA), Clean Air Act (CAA), and other Federal and State  
environmental laws as required by CERCLA.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-272550. Sponsored by Envi-  
ronmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response. 244p.

**Subject index keywords:** Manuals, Laws, Pollution regula-  
tion, Remedial action, Remedial response, Waste manage-  
ment.

**0410 CERCLA Compliance with Other Laws Manual:  
RCRA ARARs-Focus on Closure Requirements**

Order Number PB90-274259CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 89

The document serves as a guide to the use of the 'CERCLA  
Compliance with Other Laws Manual: Parts I and II.' The  
fourth in a series, the Fact Sheet addresses compliance with  
Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act  
(RCRA), as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste  
Amendments of 1984, with a focus on the RCRA Subtitle C  
disclosure requirements.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-273798. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Project  
management, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid  
Waste and Emergency Response, Resource Conservation  
and Recovery Act.

**0411 CERCLA Compliance with Other Laws Manual:  
Summary and Part 2. CAA, TSCA, and Other Statutes**

Order Number PB90-272550CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 90

The fact sheet provides a guide to Chapters 2 and 3 of Part  
II of the 'CERCLA Compliance With Other Laws Manual.'  
The sixth in a series, this fact sheet focuses on CERCLA  
compliance with the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Toxic Sub-  
stances Control Act (TSCA), and the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. In addition, it discusses  
other statutes that set standards for radioactive wastes,  
mining wastes, and other resource protection statutes that  
are potential Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Re-  
quirements (ARARs) for CERCLA actions.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-272543. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Project management, Superfund,  
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0412 CERCLA Compliance with the RCRA Toxicity  
Characteristics (TC) Rule: Part 2**

Order Number PB91-921309CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 90

The Fact Sheet discusses CERCLA remedial actions which  
must comply with the requirements of the Resource Conser-  
vation and Recovery Act (RCRA) when they are determined  
to be applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements  
(ARARs) unless a waiver is justified. For RCRA Subtitle C  
hazardous waste requirements to be applicable, the CERCLA  
response action must constitute either treatment, storage,  
transport, or disposal of a RCRA hazardous waste. There-  
fore, to make determinations about the applicability or rel-  
evance and appropriateness of RCRA requirements, site  
managers need to understand how to identify whether a  
CERCLA waste is a RCRA hazardous waste (including when a  
waste exhibits the newly promulgated toxicity characteris-  
tics (TC)). The purpose of the guide, the second dealing with  
the TC rule (see ARARs Qs & As, Compliance with the Tox-  
icity Characteristics Rule: Part I, May 1990, Publication  
9234.2-08FS) is to provide a general framework for manag-  
ing CERCLA wastes in accordance with the new require-  
ments.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, de-  
posit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada,



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Compliance With Other Laws

and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Toxic substances, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act.

### 0413 CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) Compliance with Other Laws Manual: Part 2. Clean Air Act and Other Environmental Statutes and State Requirements

Order Number PB90-148461CDH, price: PC A09/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Aug 89

The purpose of the CERCLA Compliance with Other Laws Manual is to assist Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) in identifying and complying with all applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) for remedial actions taken at Superfund sites. This part of the guidance manual addresses CERCLA compliance with the Clean Air Act and other environmental statutes for remedial actions.

**Specifications:** 176p.

**Subject index keywords:** Statutes, Environmental impacts, States(United States).

### 0414 CERCLA Off-Site Policy - Eligibility of Facilities in Assessment Monitoring

Order Number PB90-249632CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 28 Jul 86

The directive clarifies application of the CERCLA off-site policy to RCRA commercial facilities in assessment monitoring.

**Specifications:** 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Regulations, Facilities, Superfund, Remedial action, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Assessment monitoring, Businesses.

### 0415 CERCLA Off-Site Policy: Providing Notice to Facilities

Order Number PB90-249624CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 12 May 86

The directive assists in providing notice to commercial treatment, storage, and disposal (TSDs) facilities deemed ineligible to receive CERCLA response wastes. Outlines procedures for facilities to submit written comments on the application of the policy to the conditions alleged at their facility.

**Specifications:** 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Regulations, Waste disposal, Superfund, Remedial action, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0416 CERCLA Removal Actions at Methane Release Sites

Order Number PB91-190850CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 23 Jan 86

The directive clarifies OERR policy on the appropriateness of removal actions at methane gas release sites under authority of CERCLA. CERCLA responses to methane gas releases should be carefully evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Although the proposed removal action is authorized under

CERCLA 104(a)(1), the responsible party may not be liable under section 107 for removal action costs.

**Specifications:** 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Air pollution control, Superfund, Waste disposal, Methane, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0417 Compendium of CERCLA ARARs fact sheets and directives

Order Number DE92004878CDH, price: PC A12/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. USDOE Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety, and Health, Washington, DC (United States). Office of Environmental Guidance; Oct 91

Section 121 (d) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), requires attainment of Federal and State applicable and relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs). Subparts E, Section 300.400(g) "Identification of applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements" of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (55 CFR 8666, March 8, 1990) describes the process for attaining ARARs. The purpose of this compendium is to provide you with a complete and current source of "Quick Reference Fact Sheets" and Directives on applicable and relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs). These fact sheets provide overviews of the ARARs for CERCLA cleanup actions. The Compendium of CERCLA ARARs consists of seven (7) chapters: lists of general fact sheets that provide introductory information on ARARs; Chapter 2 discusses air emissions from Superfund air strippers; Chapter 3 deals with Indian Tribal involvement in the Superfund program; Chapter 4 discusses soil lead cleanup levels at Superfund sites; Chapter 5 discusses the risk associated with Superfund cleanups; Chapter 6 contains four sections that discuss a variety of RCRA ARARs such as general guidance topics, land disposal restrictions, Superfund LDR guides, and toxicity characteristics; and finally, Chapter 7 contains a variety of ARAR fact sheets and directives on Wastewater, Safe Drinking Water Act and Groundwater.

**Specifications:** 254p.

**Subject index keywords:** Pollution Laws, US Superfund, Remedial Action, Waste Management.

### 0418 Compliance with Third Third Requirements Under the LDRs. Superfund LDR Guide No. 8

Order Number PB91-921313CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 90

The 1984 Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) require EPA to promulgate regulations restricting the land disposal of RCRA hazardous wastes. EPA previously promulgated regulations restricting the land disposal of solvent- and dioxin-containing, California list, First Third, and Second Third wastes. The Guide (the eighth in a series of LDR guides prepared by the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR)) summarizes the key provisions of the Third Third LDR rule and discusses potential implications for CERCLA response actions. More detailed guidance on Superfund compliance with the LDRs is being prepared by the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER).



**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Guidelines, Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Remedial action.

**0419 Consideration of ARARs during Removal Actions**

Order Number PB92-963410CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 92

The fact sheet summarizes a Superfund Removal Procedures (SRP) volume entitled 'Guidance on the Consideration of ARARs During Removal Actions' which describes the essential components of applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) for on-site removal actions, including identification of potential Federal and State ARARs, determination of when compliance with ARARs is not required, and documentation of ARARs evaluations.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB92-963401. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Removal, Superfund.

**0420 Consideration of RCRA Requirements in Performing CERCLA Responses at Mining Waste Sites**

Order Number PB91-214205CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 19 Aug 86

The directive discusses mining wastes which will not be regulated under Subtitle C of RCRA. Mining waste problems will be addressed by developing a program for regulation under Subtitle D. In the interim, Superfund will continue to address these mining waste problems through the RI/FS and ROD/EDD processes taking into account current Subtitle D requirements as well as options for addressing risks not addressed by Subtitle D requirements.

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are not fully legible. 13p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Mine wastes, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0421 Discharge of Wastewater from CERCLA Sites into POTWS**

Order Number PB90-249616CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 15 Apr 86

The directive addresses the concerns and issues unique to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) that must be evaluated before the discharge of CERCLA wastewater to a POTW.

**Specifications:** 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Regulations, Waste water, Waste disposal, Superfund, Remedial action, Publicly owned treatment works, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0422 Guide to Delisting of RCRA Wastes for Superfund Remedial Responses**

Order Number PB90-274374CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

The fact sheet discusses the circumstances under which delisting wastes may be appropriate, and the procedures for delisting a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste as part of a Superfund remedial response.

**Specifications:** 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Guidelines, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Remedial response.

**0423 Guide to Discharging CERCLA Aqueous Wastes to Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)**

Order Number PB91-921364CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Mar 91

The guide provides quick reference to the statutory, policy, administrative, and technical factors involved in discharging aqueous wastes generated during Superfund response actions to a POTW.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste disposal, Waste treatment, Hazardous materials, Superfund.

**0424 Guide to Obtaining No Migration Variances for CERCLA Remedial Actions**

Order Number PB91-921367CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 91

A 'No Migration' Variance allows land disposal of restricted wastes not meeting the LDR treatment standards in a specific unit. The guide outlines procedures for obtaining a No Migration Variance for RCRA hazardous wastes as part of a CERCLA response when the LDRs are ARAR.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Waste treatment, Superfund.

**0425 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response: Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites and RCRA Corrective Actions**

Order Number PB91-921339CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 91

The purpose of the Fact Sheet is to explain the principle requirements of the EPA and OSHA worker protection standards as they apply to employees engaged in hazardous waste operations at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites, including employees who perform corrective actions at RCRA TSD facilities.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 16p.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Compliance With Other Laws

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Occupational safety and health, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0426 Homeowners Exempted from Superfund Cleanup Costs: National Policy Overview

Order Number PB92-963336CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

The USEPA has established a national policy declaring the average homeowner will not be required to conduct or pay for cleanup when residential property is part of a federal Superfund site. The national policy and guideline clarifies Superfund's liability system which maintains owners and operators of properties in need of federal cleanup action are potentially liable for those actions. EPA may hold homeowners liable for cleanup where their own actions have led to a release or threatened release of hazardous substances requiring a cleanup of their property, or where the property is used for non-residential purpose. The policy is designed to alleviate concerns about cleanup liability for homeowners, as well as parties involved in real estate transactions, such as lenders and title insurers.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Residential buildings, Liabilities, Pollution control, Superfund, Cleanup.

### 0427 Interim RCRA/CERCLA Guidance on Non-Contiguous Sites and On-Site Management on Waste and Treatment Residue

Order Number PB90-274317CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 27 Mar 86

The directive presents interim guidance with respect to combined treatment of CERCLA waste from non-contiguous locations; on-site disposal of treatment residue; limitations on construction of hazardous waste incinerators for on-site CERCLA use, and off-site treatment of waste and redispersion on site.

**Specifications:** 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Guidelines, Project management, Waste treatment, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Waste management, Remedial action.

### 0428 Land Disposal Restrictions as Relevant and Appropriate Requirements for CERCLA Contaminated Soil and Debris

Order Number PB91-214973CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 5 Jun 89

Until a rulemaking is completed that establishes treatment standards for soil and debris, OSWER has concluded that Land Disposal Restrictions (LDRs) generally should not be considered as relevant and appropriate for soil or debris that does not contain restricted RCRA wastes. The directive gives suggested language to be incorporated into feasibility study. For further clarification, the directive has included as an attachment, directive 9347.1-02.

**Specifications:** 13p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Land Disposal Restrictions, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0429 Notification of Out-of-State Shipments of Superfund Site Wastes

Order Number PB90-272618CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 14 Sep 89

The directive implements EPA's policy that prior to the off-site shipment of Superfund site wastes to an out-of-State management facility, EPA Regional personnel will provide notice to that State's environmental officials.

**Specifications:** 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Interstate transportation, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Hazardous materials transportation.

### 0430 Obtaining a Soil and Debris Treatability Variance for Removal Actions. Superfund LDR Guide No. 6B

Order Number PB91-921310CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

The Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR) issued a series of Superfund LDR Guides in July and December of 1989. Since the issuance of these guides, the Environmental Protection Agency, with cooperation from outside parties (e.g., environmental groups, industry representatives), has conducted an analysis of the potential impacts associated with applying the LDR treatment standards to Superfund and RCRA Corrective Action cleanups. As a result of these analyses, it was decided that they Agency will promulgate a third set of treatment standards (in addition to the wastewater and nonwastewater categories currently in effect) specifically for soil and debris wastes. In the interim, there is the presumption that CERCLA response actions involving the placement of soil and debris contaminated with RCRA restricted wastes will utilize a Treatability Variance to comply with the LDRs and that, under these variances, the treatment levels outlined in Superfund LDR Guide 6B will serve as alternative 'treatment standards' for removal action. The guide has been prepared to outline the process for obtaining and complying with a Treatability Variance for soil and debris that are contaminated with RCRA hazardous wastes until such time that the Agency promulgates treatment standards for soil and debris.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Debris, Superfund, Waste treatment, Hazardous materials, Guidelines, Remedial action, Soil contamination.

### 0431 Off-Site Policy: RFA or Equivalent Investigation Requirement at RCRA Treatment and Storage Facilities

Order Number PB91-139295CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 4 Jan 88

The directive discusses the modification of RFA criterion (need to have an RFA completed) for subtitle C treatment and storage facilities. The requirements were phased in over a period to end 6/1/88.



**Specifications:** 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Superfund, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0432 Overview of Selected EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) Regulations and Guidance Affecting POTW (Publicly Owned Treatment Works) Management**

Order Number PB90-129263CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of the Assistant Administrator for Water; Sep 89

The information in the document is meant only as a summary of some of the regulations and guidance that may apply to publicly owned treatment works (POTW) operations. The document does not provide a comprehensive overview of all applicable federal requirements. Use of the document should not replace reference to official regulations as published in the Federal Register or the Code of Federal Regulations or to other more specific guidance documents. Also, the reader should be aware that EPA continuously updates and revises its regulations in response to statutory amendments or to improve its regulatory program. Finally, POTWs are reminded that the Clean Water Act allows states and municipalities to impose more stringent requirements on National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permittees than are required under federal law. Therefore, EPA suggests that the reader contact the appropriate authorities to get sources of detailed guidance for specific situations.

**Specifications:** 31p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Sewers, Industrial wastes, Pollution regulations, Publicly owned treatment works, Toxic substances.

**0433 Overview of the Off-Site Policy for OSCs and RPMs**

Order Number PB92-963603CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 91

The fact sheet provides essential information for On Scene Coordinators (OSCs) and Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) for the implementation of the Off-site Policy. The fact sheet includes an overview of the Policy, helpful reminders, and a list of the Regional Off-site contacts.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 2p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0434 PAST: The Potential ARARs Selection Tool**

Order Number PB92-152941CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Computer Sciences Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; 1992

The 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) specified that any remedial actions at Superfund sites must comply with applicable or relevant and appropriate regulations (ARARS), including Federal, state, and local environmental statutes. Identifying these legal requirements for a particular hazardous waste site can be a complex and time consuming process. The EPA Risk Reduction Engineering Research Laboratory is developing a prototype knowledge-based system to aid in screening regulations that determine

clean-up requirements based on unique site characteristics. The decision logic follows that presented in the EPA documents such as CERCLA Compliance with Other Laws Manuals (Part I and II). Hence, it takes into consideration the chemicals at the site, the particular location features of the site, and the proposed remediations methods.

**Specifications:** Pub. in HMCRI's Annual National Conference Proceedings (12th), Hazardous Materials Control/Superfund '92, December 3-5, 1991, Washington, DC., p632-636. See also PB90-272535 and PB90-148461. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Pollution regulations, Waste management, Remedial action, Expert systems, Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Regulations, PAST system.

**0435 Permits and Permit 'Equivalency' Processes for CERCLA On-Site Response Actions**

Order Number PB93-963325CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 19 Feb 92

The directive is intended to clarify the EPA policy with respect to attaining permits for activities at Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) sites.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0436 Policy for Superfund Compliance with the RCRA Land Disposal Restrictions**

Order Number PB90-249640CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 17 Apr 89

The directive assists the regional removal and remedial staff in making current site decisions about the Land Disposal Restrictions (LDR). The memorandum explains: (1) how to determine when LDRs are 'applicable' to a Superfund removal or remedial action, and (2) the Superfund approach for complying with the LDRs when they are determined to be applicable.

**Specifications:** 12p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Sites, Waste management, Superfund, Land application, Remedial action.

**0437 Policy on Floodplains and Wetland Assessments for CERCLA Actions**

Order Number PB91-921329CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 6 Aug 85

The directive discusses specific situations requiring preparation of a flood plains or wetlands assessment and the factors to be considered in preparing such an assessment.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 15p.



## **PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Compliance With Other Laws**

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0438 Summary of 'Notification of Out-of-State Shipments of Superfund Site Wastes'**

Order Number PB91-228197CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; May 91

The Fact Sheet summarizes EPA's policy that prior to the off-site shipment of Superfund wastes to an out-of-state waste management facility, EPA Regional Personnel will provide notice to the receiving state's environmental officials.

**Specifications:** 3p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0439 Superfund Guide to RCRA Management Requirements for Mineral Processing Wastes**

Order Number PB91-921318CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 91

The report summarizes recent revisions to the 1980 mining waste exclusion, explains the potential effects of these revisions on waste management options for mineral processing wastes, and provides a general framework for managing mineral processing wastes at CERCLA sites in accordance with RCRA land disposal restrictions (LDRs) and the recently promulgated toxicity characteristics (TC) rule.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Mining, Solid waste disposal, Revisions, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Mineral processing wastes.

### **0440 Superfund LDR Guide No. 1: Overview of RCRA Land Disposal Restrictions (LDRs)**

Order Number PB90-274325CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jul 89

The fact sheet summarizes the major components of the LDR, outlines the types of restrictions imposed, and presents the compliance options specified in the regulation.

**Specifications:** 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Guidelines, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Land disposal, Remedial action.

### **0441 Superfund LDR Guide No. 2: Complying with the California List Restrictions under Land Disposal Restrictions (LDRs)**

Order Number PB90-274333CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jul 89

The fact sheet defines the California list of wastes, summarizes their respective restrictions, and discusses their potential to overlap with other LDR treatment standards.

**Specifications:** 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Guidelines, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Land disposal, Remedial action.

### **0442 Superfund LDR Guide No. 3: Treatment Standards and Minimum Technology Requirements under Land Disposal Restrictions (LDRS)**

Order Number PB90-274341CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jul 89

The fact sheet summarizes the types and effective dates of treatment standards, and outlines procedures for compliance with the treatment standards and minimum technology requirements set during national capacity extensions.

**Specifications:** 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Guidelines, Waste treatment, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Land disposal, Waste management.

### **0443 Superfund LDR Guide No. 4: Complying with the Hammer Restrictions under Land Disposal Restrictions (LDRs)**

Order Number PB90-274358CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jul 89

The fact sheet discusses compliance with Land Disposal Restriction soft hammer and hard hammer provisions, which are restrictions on the disposal of hazardous wastes if EPA does not promulgate standards by relevant statutory deadlines.

**Specifications:** 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Guidelines, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Remedial action, Land disposal.

### **0444 Superfund LDR Guide No. 5: Determining When Land Disposal Restrictions (LDRs) Are 'Applicable' to CERCLA Response Actions**

Order Number PB90-274366CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jul 89

The fact sheet outlines the process used to determine whether the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) LDRs established under the Hazardous Waste and Solid Waste Amendments are 'applicable' to CERCLA response actions.

**Specifications:** 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Guidelines, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Remedial response, Land disposal.

### **0445 Superfund LDR Guide No. 6A (2nd Edition) Obtaining a Soil and Debris Treatability Variance for Remedial Actions**

Order Number PB91-921327CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

The fact sheet outlines the process for obtaining and complying with a Treatability Variance for soil and debris that are contaminated with RCRA hazardous wastes until such time that the Agency promulgates treatment standards for soil and debris. In the interim before the Agency promulgates a third set of treatment standards specifically for soil and debris wastes, there is the presumption that CERCLA response actions involving the placement of soil and debris contaminated with RCRA restricted wastes will utilize a Treatability Variance to comply with the LDRs. Treatment



levels outlined in the fact sheet will serve as alternative 'treatment standards'.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Remedial action, Waste treatment, Soil treatment, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Treatability variance.

**0446 Superfund LDR Guide No. 7. Determining When Land Disposal Restrictions (LDRs) Are Relevant and Appropriate to CERCLA Response Actions**

Order Number PB91-214122CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 89

The Fact Sheet outlines the process used to determine whether the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) land disposal restrictions (LDRs) established under the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) are 'relevant and appropriate' to an on-site CERCLA response action.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-921327. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION:  
Community Relations, State & Local,  
Tag Grants**

**0447 Analysis of State Superfund Programs: 50-State Study**

Order Number PB90-272733CDH, price: PC A10/MF A02  
Environmental Law Inst., Washington, DC.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 89

The report examines site cleanup capabilities in all 50 States and provides descriptions of statutes, program organization, findings, and cleanup procedures. Also provides snapshots of state cleanup programs.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 225p.

**Subject index keywords:** States(United States), Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund.

**0448 Analysis of State Superfund Programs: 50-State Study, 1990 Update**

Order Number PB91-921259CDH, price: PC A11/MF A02  
Environmental Law Inst., Washington, DC.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Updates a study initially conducted in 1989 by the Environmental Law Institute for OERR. The study examines site cleanup capabilities in all 50 States and provides descriptions of statutes, program organization, funding and cleanup procedures. This revised version also contains an analysis of political subdivision involvement in the cleanup process. The report provides detailed information for each State in a 'State

Summaries' chapter and in 50-State tables that facilitate comparisons between States.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB90-272733. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 226p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, State programs, Remedial action, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Remedial response, US EPA Regions 1-10.

**0449 Analysis of State Superfund Programs: 50-State Study. 1991 Update**

Order Number PB92-963418CDH, price: PC A12/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 91

Under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, Congress requires the EPA to involve States in the Superfund program in a 'substantial and meaningful' way. The State and Local Coordination Branch (SLCB) is responsible for developing regulations, guidance, and policy related to this Congressional mandate. As part of its responsibilities, the SLCB tries to maintain comprehensive information about State capabilities to contribute to or manage cleanups at hazardous waste sites. Under a cooperative agreement with EPA, the Environmental Law Institute has collected, organized, and summarized the information presented here on State cleanup programs.

**Specifications:** Paper Copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB91-921259 and PB90-272733. 267p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, State programs, Waste management, Hazardous materials.

**0450 Authority to Use CERCLA to Provide Enforcement Funding Assistance to States**

Order Number PB91-138909CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 12 Feb 86

The directive transmits February 13, 1986, Office of General Counsel opinion to EPA Regional offices, authorizing CERCLA funding of State negotiation and litigation activities at NPL sites. See also directive no. 9831.3 'EPA State Relationship.'

**Specifications:** See also PB91-138891 and PB91-138917. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0451 CERCLA Community Relations Mailing Lists**

Order Number PB91-139527CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 6 Feb 89

The directive emphasizes the importance of using community relations mailing lists to ensure the notification of potentially responsible parties.

**Specifications:** 6p.



## **PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Community Relations, State & Local, Tag Grants**

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0452 Citizen's Guide to Air Sparging**

Order Number PB92-235597CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Mar 92

The Fact Sheet contains a description of air sparging; how it works; why use this treatment method; will it always work; where air sparging is being used; and how to get more information on this treatment.

**Specifications:** 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Innovative treatment technologies, Air sparging, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0453 Citizen's Guide to Bioventing**

Order Number PB92-235571CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Mar 92

The Fact Sheet contains a description of bioventing; what it is; how it works; why this type of treatment should be used; will bioventing work on the site; where it is being selected; and how to get more information on the subject.

**Specifications:** 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Innovative treatment technologies, Soil venting, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0454 Citizen's Guide to Glycolate Dehalogenation**

Order Number PB92-233105CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Mar 92

Glycolate dehalogenation is the process of using a chemical reagent (a glycol in this case) to remove halogen from contaminants, consequently rendering them less hazardous. A chemical reagent is a substance used to react with and change another substance. This dehalogenation process can be used on halogenated contaminants such as PCBs and dioxins that may be found in soil and oils.

**Specifications:** 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Glycols, Dehalogenation, Hazardous materials.

### **0455 Citizen's Guide to How Innovative Treatment Technologies Are Being Successfully Applied at Superfund Sites**

Order Number PB92-233071CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Mar 92

Treatment technologies are processes applied to the treatment of hazardous waste or contaminated materials, such as soils, sludges, sediments and debris, to permanently alter their condition through chemical, biological, or physical means. They are used as an alternative to merely containing the hazardous substances on site or in a hazardous waste landfill that is designed and operated under the Federal Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. Today, treatment technologies are being tailored to deal with specific hazardous wastes.

**Specifications:** 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treatment.

### **0456 Citizen's Guide to In situ Soil Flushing**

Order Number PB92-233113CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Mar 92

The Fact Sheet contains a description of what in situ soil flushing is; how it works; why consider in situ soil flushing; will soil flushing work at the site; where is it being selected; and how to obtain more information.

**Specifications:** 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Innovative treatment technologies, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Soil flushing.

### **0457 Citizen's Guide to Innovative Treatment Technologies for Contaminated Soils, Sludges, Sediments and Debris**

Order Number PB92-235563CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Mar 92

The Fact Sheet contains what innovative treatment technologies are; why they are used; the different types; how the treatment technologies are selected and which are used; what happens of a technology does not work; where innovative treatment technologies are being selected; why EPA is encouraging the use of these treatments; and how more information can be obtained.

**Specifications:** 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Innovative treatment technologies, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0458 Citizen's Guide to Soil Washing**

Order Number PB92-233097CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Mar 92

Soil washing is a technology that uses liquids (sometimes combined with chemical additives) and a mechanical process to scrub soils. The scrubbing removes hazardous contaminants and concentrates them into smaller volume. After the soil washing process is completed, the smaller volume of soil, which contains the majority of the fine silt and clay particles, can be further treated by other methods (such as incineration or bioremediation) or disposed of according to State and Federal regulations.

**Specifications:** 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Washing, Soil, Hazardous materials.

### **0459 Citizen's Guide to Solvent Extraction**

Order Number PB92-233089CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Mar 92

Solvent extraction is a treatment technology that uses a solvent (a fluid that can dissolve another substance) to separate or remove hazardous organic contaminants from sludges, sediments, or soil. Solvent extraction does not destroy contaminants. It concentrates them so they can be recycled or destroyed. It is used in combination with other technologies to destroy the separated concentrated contaminants. When the soil enters an extractor (a tank where the contaminated soil is mixed with the solvent), the soil is separated into three components, or fractions: solvent with dis-



solved contaminants, solids, and water. Contaminants are concentrated into each of these fractions. For example, PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) concentrate in the contaminated solvent mixture, while metals are left behind in the solids and water.

**Specifications:** 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Extraction, Solvents, Hazardous materials, Waste treatment.

**0460 Citizen's Guide to Thermal Desorption**

Order Number PB92-232396CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Mar 92.

Thermal desorption is an innovative treatment technology that treats soils contaminated with hazardous wastes by heating the soil at relatively low temperatures (200-1000 deg F) so that contaminants with low boiling points will vaporize (turn into gas) and, consequently, separate from the soil. There are three steps in thermal desorption: (1) heating the soil to vaporize the contaminants; (2) treating the vaporized contaminants; and (3) testing the treated soil.

**Specifications:** 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Soils, Waste treatment.

**0461 Citizen's Guide to Using Indigenous and Exogenous Microorganisms in Bioremediation**

Order Number PB92-235589CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Mar 92

The Fact Sheet contains a description of bioremediation; what indigenous and exogenous microorganisms are; how these microorganisms are used; what sites can use these microorganisms; and how to obtain more information.

**Specifications:** 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Innovative treatment technologies, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Indigenous microorganisms.

**0462 Citizens' Guidance Manual for the Technical Assistance Grant Program**

Order Number PB91-238733CDH, price: PC A14/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Jun 88

The manual is designed to help citizens' groups apply for and manage a technical assistance grant. It is written as a self-help guide in an easy-to-understand manner. Step-by-step instructions for completing various forms are included throughout the manual. In addition, copies of blank forms have been included for easy reference.

**Specifications:** 325p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Technical Assistance Grant Program.

**0463 Citizens' Guidance Manual for the Technical Assistance Grant Program**

Order Number PB92-101435CDH, price: PC A14/MF A03  
ICF Technology, Inc., Fairfax, VA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jun 88

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), which amended CERCLA, provides under sec-

tion 117(e) an important new component of EPA's community relations activities at Superfund sites--technical assistance grants to affected groups. The purpose of these grants is to assist citizens' groups in understanding technical information that assesses potential hazards and the selection and design of appropriate response actions at Superfund sites. This manual outlines Federal policies, procedures, and regulations related to the Technical Assistance Grant Program and provides instructions on how to complete Federal grant forms. If a State administers the Technical Assistance Grant Program, the State may have additional procedures and requirements that affect citizens' groups applying for grants within that State. Groups, therefore, should contact the appropriate State representative for specific information. This manual is designed to help citizens' groups apply for and manage a technical assistance grant. It is written as a self-help guide in an easy-to-understand manner. Step-by-step instructions for completing various forms are included throughout the manual.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 320p.

**Subject index keywords:** Citizen participation, Technical assistance, Manuals, Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Technical Assistance Grant Program.

**0464 Communicating with the Public About Hazardous Materials: An Examination of Local Practice. Risk Communication Series**

Order Number PB90-235938CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg. Center for Environmental and Hazardous Material Studies.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation; Apr 90

The study's purpose is to improve the ability of public and private sector organizations to communicate with members of the general public about the risks posed by hazardous materials, such as those found in Superfund or RCRA sites, or subject to SARA Title III. The second phase included a national survey of Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) and case studies of selected risk communication efforts. The survey, conducted in a sample of ten states, was designed to assess the risk communication efforts of LEPCs and to gauge their capacity for promoting risk communication in their communities. Case studies in three communities provide examples of risk communication efforts, with secondary case studies in neighboring areas. The purpose was to learn what risk communication techniques had been tried in these cases, to secure suggestions for risk communication programs from practitioners, and to assess the level of hazardous materials awareness among a sample of the attentive public in each community.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-231200. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation. 118p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Risk, Emergencies, Environmental exposure, Public education.



## **PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Community Relations, State & Local, Tag Grants**

### **0465 Community Relations during Enforcement Activities and Development of the Administrative Record**

Order Number PB91-139519CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 3 Nov 88

The report discusses enforcement community relations. The directive, which is Chapter VI of 'Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook,' discusses developing community relations plans, the relationship between the administrative record for response selection and community relations, and community relations during specific enforcement actions and settlements.

**Specifications:** Final version of Chapter 6 for Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook. 31p.

**Subject index keywords:** Community relations, Hazardous materials, Superfund program.

### **0466 Community Relations during Enforcement Activities and Development of the Administrative Record**

Order Number PB92-105469CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 3 Nov 88

The directive discusses enforcement community relations. The directive, which is Chapter VI of 'Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook,' discusses developing community relations plans, the relationship between the administrative record for response selection and community relations, and community relations during specific enforcement actions and settlements. The document supersedes directive number 9836.0 'Interim Guidance on Community Relations in Enforcement,' dated March 22, 1985, and directive number 9836.0-1a 'Community Relations Activities at Superfund Enforcement Sites,' dated August 8, 1985.

**Specifications:** 28p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Superfund, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0467 Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook**

Order Number PB92-963341CDH, price: PC A12/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 92

The Superfund community relations program promotes two-way communication between members of the public, including potentially responsible parties (PRPs), and the lead government agency in charge of response actions. The community relations activities discussed in this Handbook provide the opportunity for interested persons to comment on, and provide input to, decisions about response actions. This Handbook offers policy and guidance on planning and conducting Superfund community relations programs. It emphasizes proven approaches and activities derived from years of experience in conducting community relations in Superfund.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Supersedes PB89-180830. 268p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Community relations, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Handbooks, Remedial response, Cleanup operations.

### **0468 Counting State-Lead Enforcement NPL Sites Toward the CERCLA Section 116(e) Remedial Action Start Mandate**

Order Number PB91-138933CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 21 Oct 88

The directive outlines the criteria and procedures for counting State-lead enforcement National Priorities List sites toward the CERCLA section 116(e) remedial action start mandate. The guidance supplements directive no. 9355.0-24 'OSWER Strategy for Management Oversight of the CERCLA RA Start Mandate,' dated December 28, 1987.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-138925. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0469 Criminal Investigations and the Superfund Program**

Order Number PB90-274499CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

The fact sheet, directed toward any one who witnesses fraudulent activity in EPA programs, discusses areas in which fraud and abuse can occur and provides an understanding of the criminal investigation process that results from reports of suspicious activity.

**Specifications:** 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Criminal investigations, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Pollution regulations, Fraud.

### **0470 Debarment and Suspension**

Order Number PB92-963331CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 91

The report defines debarment and suspension, and describes causes and procedures and authorities for pursuing them. Also the study includes requirements of the Drug-Free Work Place Act.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Supersedes PB90-272527. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Federal law, Funds, Pollution control, Superfund, Drug Free Work Place Act.

### **0471 Enhancing State Superfund Capabilities: Nine-State Study**

Order Number PB91-242362CDH, price: PC A12/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response.; Environmental Law  
Inst., Washington, DC; Dec 90

Nine (9) state hazardous substance cleanup programs were studied in depth in 1989 to determine what elements of funding, enforcement, program organization and other factors are important to state capabilities. Those studied were Colorado, Illinois, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Texas. The states were selected to provide a cross-section of large and small programs, new and older programs, geographic diversity, and special program features. The findings of the study, prepared



by the Environmental Law Institute for the Office of Policy Planning and Evaluation (OPPE), are reported in two parts. Part One synthesizes the results across states and draws conclusions concerning means of enhancing programs. Part Two reports on each of the states studied and shows how program features combine in the context of operating programs.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Environmental Law Inst., Washington, DC. 259p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, State programs, Cleanup operations.

**0472 Ensuring the Adequacy of Cost Share Provisions in Superfund State Contracts**

Order Number PB93-963336CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 29 Mar 93

The memorandum requests regional offices to re-examine existing Superfund State Contracts (SSCs) for Fund-financed remedial actions to verify that they adequately reflect incurred and projected remedial action costs.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Contract management.

**0473 Final Guidance on Administrative Records for Selecting CERCLA Response Actions**

Order Number PB91-139121CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 3 Dec 90

The directive sets forth the policy and procedures governing the compilation and establishment of administrative records for selecting response actions under CERCLA, as amended by SARA. The directive supersedes no. 9833.3A 'Interim Guidance on Administrative Records for Selection of CERCLA Response Actions' dated May 29, 1987.

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are not fully legible. 110p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0474 Funding of State Enforcement Related Activities**

Order Number PB91-138891CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 23 Jan 85

The directive announces that funding can be provided to support a limited number of enforcement related activities, based on the July 20, 1985, Office of General Counsel opinion. See also directive no. 9831.3a, 'CERCLA Funding of State Enforcement Activities at NPL Sites - Interim Draft Guidance,' dated October 1, 1986.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-138909. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0475 Guidance on Site Assessment Cooperative Agreements**

Order Number PB92-224385CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 91

The guidance on site assessment cooperative agreement presents generic SMOA language pertaining to Site Assessment activities, a generic quarterly report format, and generic site assessment cooperative agreement application package. In addition, the appendices provide additional sample schedules, forms, and letters for developing a site assessment cooperative agreement.

**Specifications:** 40p.

**Subject index keywords:** Site surveys, State programs, US EPA, Waste management, Superfund, Cooperative agreements.

**0476 Guide to Community Involvement for Site Assessment Managers**

Order Number PB93-963348CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 93

The report includes information on community involvement initiatives that can be taken during the technical phases of site assessment and instructions on how to take these actions for hazardous wastes.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Community relations, Sites, Pollution control.

**0477 Interim Final Guidance Package on Funding CERCLA State Enforcement Actions at NPL Sites**

Order Number PB91-138917CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 7 Apr 88

The directive outlines requirements, conditions, and limitations for State funding under a CERCLA cooperative agreement of CERCLA enforcement actions at National Priorities List sites. The guidance is divided into four subcomponents: 9831.6 a, b, c, and d. The directive supersedes directive no. 9831.1-1a 'CERCLA Funding of State Oversight of Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs),' dated October 1, 1986, and directive no. 9831.3 dated October 1, 1986 'CERCLA Funding of State Enforcement Activities at NPL Sites,' - Interim Draft Guidance.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-138909 and PB91-138925. 49p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0478 Obligation of Funds under Superfund State Contracts**

Order Number PB93-963326CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 5 Aug 93

The memorandum clarifies EPA's interpretation of 40 CFR Part 35, Subpart O, regarding the relationship between cost share assurances in Superfund State Contracts (SSCs) and the obligation of remedial action funds. EPA's policy is that



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remedial design monies may be obligated to another Federal agency to initiate the procurement process for a remedial action contract before an SSC is executed. However, the memorandum also reiterates Agency policy that an SSC must be in place before funds may be obligated for initiating or continuing remedial action.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Contract management, State government.

### **0479 Political Subdivision Involvement in Superfund**

Order Number PB90-273954CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 90

The fact sheet provides guidance to Regions, States and political subdivisions on the designation of a political subdivision as the lead agency for remedial response under CERCLA.

**Specifications:** 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Waste management, Remedial response.

### **0480 Political Subdivision Involvement in Superfund**

Order Number PB92-963330CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 91

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended, allows EPA to provide funds to States, political subdivisions thereof, and federally recognized Indian Tribes for Superfund response. The definition of political subdivision varies from State to State, since each State determines what units of government meet its legislative definition. A political subdivision can participate in Superfund cleanup as a lead or support agency when EPA and the State agree that this enhances the cleanup process and results in an efficient, economical, and well-coordinated use of resources. To determine this, EPA and the State assess the political subdivision's prior involvement and agree that: The political subdivision is able to conduct the response activities; It is economical and advantageous to designate the political subdivision as lead; and The political subdivision has the authority to enter into a Cooperative Agreement with the Federal Government and to administer Federal dollars.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Supersedes PB90-273954. 3p.

**Subject index keywords:** Funds, Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Law(Jurisprudence), Superfund, Cleanup, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act.

### **0481 Public Awareness Signs at Superfund Sites**

Order Number PB91-921306CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 90

The Fact Sheet is designed to inform individuals involved in the Superfund program about the need to post signs at every Superfund site. Superfund sites have been and will continue

to be of interest and concern to people in surrounding communities and to the public in general. Through the posting of signs at each site, the Superfund program can work to promote continued interaction with communities as well as assure that interested parties can access information or report unusual or criminal activities.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 2p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Signs.

### **0482 Questions and Answers About the State Role in Remedy Selection at Non-Fund-Financed Enforcement Sites**

Order Number PB91-187039CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 18 Apr 91

The directive describes circumstances under which States may select and implement a remedy at NPL sites without first obtaining EPA concurrence.

**Specifications:** 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0483 Reporting and Exchange of Information on State Enforcement Actions at National Priorities List Sites**

Order Number PB91-138883CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 14 Mar 86

The directive outlines need for EPA Headquarters reporting and exchange of information on State-lead enforcement sites in order to facilitate Federal oversight and review of State actions. The memorandum has two attachments: (1) results of a survey on current State-lead enforcement data on EPA systems, and (2) a list of additional data requirements that should be addressed.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-138891. 18p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0484 Revised Interim Final Guidance on Indian Involvement in the Superfund Program**

Order Number PB90-249723CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 28 Nov 89

The directive supplements and references existing documentation for EPA Regional personnel and highlights issues specific to the involvement of federally recognized Indian tribes in the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** 17p.

**Subject index keywords:** Regulations, Superfund, Remedial action, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, American Indians.



**0485 Role of Community Interviews in the Development of a Community Relations Program for Remedial Response**

Order Number PB90-273756CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 15 Jun 90

The directive offers guidance in response to recent Regional  
Office questions regarding the community relations interviews  
required by the National Contingency Plan.

**Specifications:** 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Interviews,  
Superfund, Community relations, Office of Solid Waste and  
Emergency Response, Waste management, Remedial re-  
sponse, Citizen participation.

**0486 Superfund Desk Reference for Municipalities**

Order Number PB91-193409CDH, price: PC A21/MF A04  
PRC Environmental Management, Inc., McLean, VA.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 91

The manual is a compilation of existing documents relating  
to municipalities and Superfund. The manual's purpose is to  
assist municipalities who have been or might be identified as  
potentially responsible parties (PRPs) to work through the  
Superfund process. It will also be useful to those municipali-  
ties who are not PRPs, but who may otherwise have an inter-  
est in a Superfund site.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection  
Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial  
Response. 488p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management,  
Hazardous materials, Manuals, Municipal wastes.

**0487 Superfund Fact Sheet: An Overview**

Order Number PB93-963311CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 92

The fact sheet provides an overview of the Comprehensive  
Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act,  
commonly known as Superfund. The overview includes infor-  
mation on types of response action, cleanup strategy and  
past accomplishments. The fact sheet is one in a series pro-  
viding reference information about Superfund issues and is  
intended for readers with no formal scientific training.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, de-  
posit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada,  
and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in  
paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste disposal, Hazardous mate-  
rials, Pollution laws, Superfund.

**0488 Superfund Fact Sheet: Arsenic**

Order Number PB93-963305CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 92

The fact sheet describes arsenic (chemical symbol As), how  
and where it occurs both naturally and artificially, and how it  
can get into the body and affect human health. The fact  
sheet is one in a series providing reference information about  
Superfund issues and is intended for readers with no formal  
scientific training.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, de-  
posit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada,

and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in  
paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Arsenic, Pollution, Chemical prop-  
erties, Superfund.

**0489 Superfund Fact Sheet: Benzene**

Order Number PB93-963308CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 92

The fact sheet describes benzene, a chemical that can be  
found in a variety of products, including petroleum products  
(e.g. gasoline), some household cleaners, and some glues  
and adhesives. Explanations of how people are exposed to  
benzene and how benzene can enter the body and may  
affect human health are given. The fact sheet is one in a  
series providing reference information about Superfund  
issues and is intended for readers with no formal scientific  
training.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, de-  
posit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada,  
and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in  
paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Benzene, Hazardous materials,  
Environmental exposure, Superfund.

**0490 Superfund Fact Sheet: Community Interviews**

Order Number PB93-963312CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 92

The fact sheet describes the interview program used by the  
EPA to develop the Community Relations Plan, a program  
designed to keep people informed about cleanup activities at  
the contaminated site in their community. In the interview  
program, questions, concerns, and additional information are  
collected from people in the community to determine the  
community already knows and/or wants to know about the  
cleanup site and what will be done at the site. The fact sheet  
is one in a series providing reference information about Su-  
perfund issues and is intended for readers with no formal sci-  
entific training.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, de-  
posit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada,  
and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in  
paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste disposal, Hazardous mate-  
rials, Interviews, Surveys, Superfund.

**0491 Superfund Fact Sheet: Identifying Sites**

Order Number PB93-963314CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 92

The fact sheet describes the EPA's criteria and process for  
identifying potential Superfund cleanup sites. Explanations of  
how a site is reviewed for the National Priorities List and  
what risk assessments factors are considered for ranking the  
site on the list are given. The fact sheet is one in a series  
providing reference information about Superfund issues and  
is intended for readers with no formal scientific training.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, de-  
posit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada,  
and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in  
paper copy or microfiche. 6p.



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**Subject index keywords:** Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Site selection, Site surveys, Superfund.

### 0492 Superfund Fact Sheet: PCBs

Order Number PB93-963309CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 92

The fact sheet describes polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), where PCBs can be found and how they can enter the body and affect human health. The fact sheet is one in a series providing reference information about Superfund issues and is intended for readers with no formal scientific training.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Environmental exposure, Hazardous materials, Polychlorinated biphenyls, Superfund.

### 0493 Superfund Fact Sheet: Public Involvement

Order Number PB93-963313CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 92

The fact sheet describes how citizens can participate in the decision-making process regarding Superfund activities in their communities. Explanations of how citizens can report potential Superfund sites, address public health hazards from both the site itself and cleanup activities, and provide input to limit the effects of the cleanup on their communities are given. The fact sheet is one in a series providing reference information about Superfund issues and is intended for readers with no formal scientific training.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Citizen participation, Superfund.

### 0494 Superfund Fact Sheet: The Remedial Program

Order Number PB93-963315CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 92

The fact sheet describes what various actions the EPA can take to clean up hazardous wastes sites. Explanations of how the criteria for environmental and public health risk assessment are determined and the role of state and local governments in site remediation are given. The fact sheet is one in a series providing reference information about Superfund issues and is intended for readers with no formal scientific training.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Superfund.

### 0495 Superfund Fact Sheet: The Removal Program

Order Number PB93-963310CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 92

The fact sheet describes the Superfund Emergency Response Program, a program specifically designed to respond

to multi-media hazardous materials accidents (e.g. illegal disposal or improper handling of materials, transportation accidents, chemical fires) that endanger people and/or the environment. Explanations of how the removal program works and how the affected communities are involved are given. The fact sheet is one in a series providing reference information about Superfund issues and is intended for readers with no scientific training.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Superfund.

### 0496 Superfund Fact Sheet: Trichloroethylene

Order Number PB93-963307CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 92

The fact sheet describes trichloroethylene (TCE), a chemical that can be found in a variety of products, including some glues, paints and paint removers, and spot removers and cleaners. Explanations of how TCE can get into the body and how it can affect human health are given. The fact sheet is one in a series providing reference information about Superfund issues and is intended for readers with no formal scientific training.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Environmental exposure, Ethylene/trichloro, Superfund.

### 0497 Superfund Information Repositories and Administrative Records: Introduction for Librarians

Order Number PB92-963621CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 92

The fact sheet discusses two features of EPA's Superfund Community Relations Program: the information repository and the administrative record. The fact sheet describes the types of information usually contained in the information repository and administrative record and describes what is involved in acting as an information repository librarian.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Information centers, Records management, Superfund, Repositories.

### 0498 Superfund: Qualified Disadvantaged Business Utilization in State Response

Order Number PB92-963283CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Apr 92

The fact sheet concentrates on Disadvantaged Business Enterprise utilization in cases where States are managing the cleanup of National Priority List sites. It introduces the Superfund process, focuses on disadvantaged business enterprise participation and involvement in state Superfund programs,



provides a regulatory context for contracting practices, and offers additional information sources.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0499 Superfund Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Handbook**

Order Number PB91-238592CDH, price: PC A12/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 90

The handbook is designed to guide the reader through the entire Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Program, from applying for the grant to selecting a technical advisor and managing a TAG project. The handbook explains federal policies, procedures, and regulations related to the TAG Program and provides detailed instructions on how to complete necessary grant forms. The handbook is intended for those who have already submitted a Letter of Intent.

**Specifications:** 268p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Technical Assistance Grant Program.

**0500 Superfund Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Handbook: Applying for Your Grant**

Order Number PB93-963352CDH, price:  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 93

The Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Program provides funds for qualified citizens' groups affected by a Superfund site to hire independent technical advisors to help interpret and comment on site-related information. The booklet explains the basic program requirements that your group must meet to be eligible for a TAG and to successfully complete a TAG application. The TAG Program is governed by certain regulations, which are paraphrased throughout the booklet.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB93-963353. 24p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Financial assistance, Information dissemination.

**0501 Superfund Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Handbook: The Application Forms with Instructions**

Order Number PB93-963353CDH, price:  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 93

Contents: Sample Application Forms with Instructions; Letter of Intent; Standard Form 424 -- General Information; Standard Form 424A -- Budget Information; Standard Form 424B -- Assurances; Project Narrative Statement; Certification Regarding Debarment; Drug Free Workplace Certification; Certification Regarding Lobbying; Attachments; Attachment 1.A. -- Statement of Work; Attachment 1.B. -- Proposed Schedule of Tasks and Costs for Technical Advisors; and Attachment 1.C. -- Detailed Budget.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB93-963352. 110p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Financial assistance, Information dissemination.

**0502 Superfund Technical Assistance Grants**

Order Number PB90-273772CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 90

The fact sheet provides background and basic information on the Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) program, which provides funds for qualified citizen's groups to hire independent technical advisors to help them understand and comment on technical factors in cleanup decisions affecting them at nearby sites.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-194721. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Superfund, Technical Assistance Grant Program, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Remedial action.

**0503 Superfund Technical Assistance Grants (Fact Sheet)**

Order Number PB93-963301CDH, price:  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 93

An important aspect of the Superfund program is citizen involvement at the local level in decision making that relates to site-specific cleanup actions. Recognizing the importance of community involvement and the need for citizens living near NPL sites to be well informed, Congress included provisions in SARA to establish a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Program, intended to promote public involvement in decisions on site-specific cleanup strategies under Superfund. The TAG Program provides funds for qualified citizens' groups affected by a Superfund site to hire independent technical advisors to help them understand and comment on site-related information, and thus participate in cleanup decisions.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Remedial action, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Technical Assistance Grant Program.

**0504 Superfund Technical Assistance Grants Program: Regional Guidance Manual**

Order Number PB90-194721CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
ICF, Inc., Fairfax, VA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jul 88

Section 117(e) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended, states that technical assistance grants can be made to 'any group of individuals which may be affected by a release or threatened release at any facility which is listed on the National Priorities List (NPL)' Affected groups eligible for technical assistance grants are those that can demonstrate, among other things, that their members face actual or potential health, economic, or environmental threats arising



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from a release or threatened release at a facility listed on the NPL or proposed for listing where a response action is underway. CERCLA, as amended, authorizes a maximum technical assistance grant of up to \$50,000 per site for the duration of site response activities. Citizens' groups are required to provide matching funds. Only one grant may be awarded for any eligible NPL site. If more than one group intends to apply for the available grant at a site, the groups should be encouraged to consolidate and submit one application. Grants will be used for the purpose of obtaining technical assistance to interpret information related to Superfund response activities at a site.

**Specifications:** Also pub. as OSWER DIRECTIVE-9230.1-04. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 94p.

**Subject index keywords:** Pollution control, Hazardous materials, Grants, Superfund program.

### 0505 Superfund Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs) (Pamphlet)

Order Number PB93-963302CDH, price: Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 93

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) believes it is important for communities to be involved in decisions related to nearby Superfund sites. For this reason, community outreach activities are underway at each of the 1,200 sites on the National Priorities List (NPL). Congress established the Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Program in 1986 to help affected communities understand and comment on site-related information, and thus participate in cleanup decisions.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Remedial action, Technical Assistance Grant Program.

### 0506 Supporting State Attorneys General CERCLA Remedial and Enforcement Activities at NPL Sites

Order Number PB91-138925CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 21 Jun 88

The directive reaffirms role of State-lead agency for award of cooperative agreements, and states that funds can none-the-less be available to State attorneys general via pass through from the lead agency. Describes the three types of cooperative agreements that can be passed through the State-lead agency to the State Attorney General. The guidance supplements directives no. 9831.6a-6d 'Interim Final Guidance Package on Funding CERCLA State Enforcement Actions at NPL Sites,' dated April 7, 1988.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-138933 and PB91-138917. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0507 Understanding Bioremediation: A Guidebook for Citizens

Order Number PB93-205870CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Feb 91

Bioremediation - a process that uses microorganisms to transform harmful substances to nontoxic compounds - is one of the most promising new technologies for treating chemical spills and hazardous waste problems. In order to improve the technology and better understand its capabilities, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is encouraging field tests and evaluation of waste site cleanups using bioremediation. As bioremediation is considered more frequently as a cleanup alternative, citizens need information about this process to help them contribute to informed decision-making regarding the cleanup of waste sites in their communities. The brochure answers some questions about what bioremediation is, where it can be used effectively, and its advantages and disadvantages.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-216466, PB92-235589 and PB93-116143. 23p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Biological treatment.

### 0508 Understanding Superfund Risk Assessment

Order Number PB92-963372CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jul 92

The fact sheet explains the Superfund risk assessment process in non-technical terms, defining risk assessment and risk management, and describing the four steps of risk assessment. Information is also provided on how the public can get more involved in Superfund risk assessment and suggestions for further reading.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

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### 0509 Accelerating Potentially Responsible Party Remedial Design Starts: Implementing the 30-Day Study

Order Number PB92-963608CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Apr 92

The directive encourages the regions to use all available opportunities to obtain Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) start of the Remedial Design (RD) prior to entry of a Consent Decree. At a minimum, the RD should start at lodging of the Consent Decree. Where appropriate, regions should have the RD start even earlier, as soon after signature of the Record of Decision (ROD) as possible.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB91-139394. 5p.



**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0510 Administrative Order on Consent for Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Study**

Order Number PB91-139378CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 5 Feb 90

The directive provides a model order that is designed to replace the outdated model order that was issued prior to the CERCLA amendments. The model order is designed to facilitate settlement negotiations by serving as an opening hand-position, and to facilitate national consistency. The directive supersedes directive no. 9835.3 'Model Administrative Order for Private Party Conduct for RI/FSs,' dated January 31, 1985, and supplements directive no. 9835.8 'Model Statement of Work for Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Study Conducted by Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs),' dated June 2, 1989.

**Specifications:** 34p.

**Subject index keywords:** Remedial action, Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0511 Administrative Penalty Procedures**

Order Number PB92-101963CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1991

The directive discusses administrative penalty procedures. The rule provides that the administrative assessment of CERCLA Section 109 penalties and EPCRA Section 325 penalties will be governed by EPA's Consolidated Rules of Practice Governing the Administrative Assessment of Civil Penalties and by supplemental rules relating specifically to penalty assessments under Section 109 of CERCLA and Section 325 of EPCRA.

**Specifications:** 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste management, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0512 Arbitration Procedures for Small Superfund Cost Recovery Claims**

Order Number PB92-102045CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 22 May 89

The directive implements EPA's authority under Section 122(h)(2) of CERCLA, which authorizes the head of any department or agency with authority to undertake a response action under CERCLA to use arbitration as a method of settling CERCLA Section 107(a) claims for recovery of response costs incurred by the U.S. pursuant to Section 104 of CERCLA.

**Specifications:** 18p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0513 BEN: A Model to Calculate the Economic Benefit of Noncompliance. User's Manual**

Order Number PB92-230358CDH, price: PC A08/MF A02  
Industrial Economics, Inc., Cambridge, MA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Enforcement; 1 Oct 92

The Agency developed the BEN computer model to calculate the economic benefit a violator derives from delaying or avoiding compliance with environmental statutes. In general, the Agency uses the BEN computer model to assist its own staff in developing settlement penalty figures. While the primary purpose of the BEN model is to calculate the economic benefit of noncompliance, the model may also be used to calculate the after tax net present value of a pollution prevention or mitigation project and to calculate 'cash outs' in Superfund cases. The document, the BEN User's Manual, contains all the formulas that make up the BEN computer model and is freely available to the public upon request.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Enforcement. 168p.

**Subject index keywords:** Pollution abatement, Computerized simulation, Benefit cost analysis, Penalties, Standards compliance, BEN model.

**0514 BEN Model: Calculates Violators' Economic Benefits from Noncompliance (Version 4.0) (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB94-500998CDH, price: Diskette \$140.00  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Enforcement; Dec 93

The model calculates the economic benefit that a company gains by delaying payment necessary for compliance with environmental regulations or permits. While the primary purpose of the BEN model is to calculate the economic benefit of EPA regulation noncompliance, the model may also be used to calculate the after tax net present value of a pollution prevention or mitigation project. BEN is not limited to just environmental regulations; rather, it is a cost analysis model that presents savings from delaying or avoiding any expenditures. Users are taken through a series of prompts to enter specified costs including initial capital investments, nondepreciable expenditures, annual expenses, dates of compliance and noncompliance, date of penalty payment, useful life of pollution control equipment, income tax rates, inflation rate, and discount rate. The savings from not paying are then calculated.

**Specifications:** The software is on one 3 1/2 inch diskette, 720K double density. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB94-141652. Will be updated in August 1994. System: DOS operating system. Requires 232K of hard drive space. Is menu driven. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Pollution abatement, Benefit cost analysis, Software.

**0515 CASHOUT User's Manual for Superfund**

Order Number PB94-141678CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Industrial Economics, Inc., Cambridge, MA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Enforcement; Sep 92

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed the Superfund CASHOUT computer model to calculate the present value of the cleanup costs at Superfund sites that the government needs to collect from potentially responsible parties (PRPs). The CASHOUT computer model will assist



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EPA staff in developing settlement figures for Superfund de minimis settlements, commonly referred to as 'cash outs'. De minimis settlements entail the early release from liability of certain contributors at a Superfund site after they pay their fair share of the total cleanup costs. Thus, calculating the present value of cleanup costs using the CASHOUT computer model is generally the first step in 'cashing out' PRPs involved in a de minimis settlement. The 'present value' of future costs reflects the fact that a dollar today is different (i.e., worth more) than a dollar tomorrow. Cleanup costs to be incurred in the future need to be restated in terms of today's dollars to 'cash out' PRPs. Using the present value of the total cleanup costs, Agency staff can develop a basis from which they can estimate each de minimis contributor's share of the total cleanup costs.

**Specifications:** For system on diskette, see PB94-501012. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Enforcement. 76p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Costs, User manuals(Computer programs).

### 0516 CERCLA Enforcement Policy Compendium Update

Order Number PB92-963623CDH, price: PC\$98.00  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Sep 92

The compendium is a compilation of documents originated by the Office of Waste Programs Enforcement, CERCLA Enforcement Division. Documents contained in the 1992 compendium were issued after August 14, 1990 and are related to CERCLA Enforcement. The compendium also consists of documents originated by the Office of Enforcement and Office of Emergency and Remedial Response.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 903p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Hazardous materials, Law enforcement, Superfund.

### 0517 CERCLA Implementation of Inspector Training Requirements for OSCs/RPMs at the Intermediate Level in STEP and First-Line Supervisors

Order Number PB91-187021CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 3 Apr 91

The directive provides guidance on how two groups of CERCLA staff can meet or be excepted from the training requirements of EPA Order 3500.1 Inspector Training.

**Specifications:** 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Personnel development, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Structured Training and Evaluation Program.

### 0518 CERCLA Implementation of the Training

#### Requirements of EPA Order 3500.1. Inspector Training

Order Number PB91-139659CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 19 Oct 89

The purpose of the directive is to explain how On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) and Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) may satisfy the requirements for Inspector Training under EPA Order 3500.1, or may be granted an exemption from those requirements. An exemption may be granted depend-

ing on the implementation of the Structured Training and Evaluation Program (STEP). STEP is a key component of the OSC/RPM Support Program created by OSWER. Depending on the various levels in STEP - Basic, Intermediate, Advanced or Master - to which an OSC/RPM is assigned, an exemption may be granted from the training requirements of the Order.

**Specifications:** 19p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Personnel development, Office of Solid Wastes and Emergency Response.

### 0519 Comparative Analysis of Remedies Selected in the Superfund Program during FY 87, FY 88 and FY 89

Order Number PB91-139477CDH, price: PC A09/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 20 Jun 90

The directive determines if there are differences between remedies selected at Fund-lead and Enforcement-lead sites. For the bulk of the analysis, sites whose remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) was conducted with Superfund money (Fund-lead) were compared with those whose RI/FS was conducted by potentially responsible parties (PRPs) (Enforcement-lead). In addition, sites whose remedial design/remedial action (RD/RA) is expected to be conducted by PRPs were compared with sites where the Fund was expected to conduct RD/RA. The latter comparison was developed to consider potential influence where PRPs do not conduct the RI/FS, but offer or are expected to conduct the RD/RA.

**Specifications:** 179p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Superfund, Waste management, Remedial action, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0520 Consent Orders and the Reimbursement Provision Under Section 106(b) of CERCLA

Order Number PB91-139113CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 12 Jun 87

The directive provides guidance regarding terms of consent orders to preclude parties who have signed consent agreements to subsequently seek reimbursement under section 106(b) of CERCLA.

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are not fully legible. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Superfund, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0521 Consultation on Records of Decision (RODS) for Containment-Only Remedies

Order Number PB91-228734CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 2 Oct 90

The directive provides Regions with implementation strategy for RODs involving containment.

**Specifications:** 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.



**0522 Coordination of EPA and State Actions in Cost Recovery**

Order Number PB91-138974CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 29 Aug 83

The directive outlines considerations for promoting Federal/  
State relations in their respect cost recovery efforts. Also  
provides guidance on preparing conditions to cooperative  
agreements.

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are not fully legi-  
ble. 24p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management,  
Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency  
Response.

**0523 Cost Recovery Actions/Statute of Limitations**

Order Number PB91-138982CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 12 Jun 87

The directive updates EPA's policy on timing of cost recov-  
ery action. The directive requests EPA staff to focus atten-  
tion on the accuracy of data being used to brief Congress on  
the status of cost recovery efforts at sites. In addition, the  
directive encourages the initiation of cost recovery action for  
those sites where the Statute of Limitations date is ap-  
proaching. The directive supercedes directive no. 9832.3,  
'Timing of CERCLA Cost Recovery Actions,' dated October  
7, 1985.

**Specifications:** 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management,  
Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency  
Response.

**0524 Cost Recovery Actions under CERCLA**

Order Number PB91-138966CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 26 Aug 83

The directive describes the essential elements that the gov-  
ernment will probably be called upon to prove in a cost re-  
covery action: the assembly and maintenance of a file, some  
examples of appropriate documentation for each element of  
the cause of action, procedures for processing and negotiat-  
ing cost recovery claims, and the mechanics of repayment of  
any recovery to the Fund.

**Specifications:** 104p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management,  
Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency  
Response.

**0525 Cost Recovery Referrals**

Order Number PB91-138941CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 3 Aug 83

The directive discusses procedures for Regional staff in han-  
dling and documenting upcoming section 107 cost recovery  
referrals in order to meet Department of Justice require-  
ments, in a memorandum dated August 3, 1983. A second  
memorandum, dated September 5, 1983, is attached that fur-  
ther clarifies the earlier memorandum. A partial list of docu-  
ments needed to support cost recovery is attached to the  
second memorandum. These memoranda are supplemented  
by directive no. 9832.0-1a, which used to be directive no.  
9832.4.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-138958. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management,  
Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency  
Response.

**0526 Covenants Not to Sue under SARA**

Order Number PB91-139220CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 10 Jul 87

The report updates the Interim Settlement Policy by providing  
guidance on the implementation of the mandatory and dis-  
cretionary provisions of SARA in relation to the use of cov-  
enants not to sue in consent decrees. Attached to the guid-  
ance is a model covenant not to sue.

**Specifications:** 27p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treat-  
ment, Liabilities, Superfund Amendments and Reauthoriza-  
tion Act, Cleanup.

**0527 Endangerment Assessment Guidance**

Order Number PB91-139675CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 21 Oct 85

The directive clarifies the requirement that an endangerment  
assessment be developed to support all administrative and  
judicial enforcement actions under Section 106 of the Com-  
prehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Li-  
ability Act (CERCLA) and Section 7003 of the Resource Con-  
servation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Before taking enforce-  
ment action under these provisions to abate the hazards or  
potential hazards at a site, the Environmental Protection  
Agency (EPA) must be able to properly document and justify  
its assertion that an imminent and substantial endangerment  
to public health or welfare or the environment may exist. The  
endangerment assessment provides the documentation and  
justification. The endangerment assessment is not necessary  
to support Section 104 actions. It also provides guidance on  
the content, timing, level of detail, format, and resources re-  
quired for the preparation of endangerment assessments.

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are not fully legi-  
ble. 13p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management,  
Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency  
Response, Endangerment assessment.

**0528 Endangerment Assessment Guidance**

Order Number PB92-101997CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 22 Nov 85

The directive clarifies the requirement that an endangerment  
assessment be developed to support all administrative and  
judicial enforcement actions under Section 106 of the Com-  
prehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Li-  
ability Act (CERCLA) and Section 7003 of the Resource Con-  
servation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Before taking enforce-  
ment action under these provisions to abate the hazards or  
potential hazards at a site, the Environmental Protection  
Agency (EPA) must be able to properly document and justify  
its assertion that an imminent and substantial endangerment  
to public health or welfare or the environment may exist. The  
endangerment assessment provides this documentation and  
justification. The endangerment assessment is not necessary  
to support Section 104 actions. It also provides guidance on



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the content, timing, level of detail, format, and resources required for the preparation of endangerment assessments.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-102144. 20p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste management, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0529 Endangerment Assessment Handbook

Order Number PB91-139683CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 22 Nov 85

The directive provides guidance on how to develop an endangerment assessment and discusses the level of detail that is required. It also addresses how the assessment may be affected by various site-specific enforcement concerns.

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are not fully legible. 141p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0530 Endangerment Assessment Handbook

Order Number PB92-102144CDH, price: PC A13/MF A03  
PRC Engineering, Inc., Chicago, IL.; Life Systems, Inc., Cleveland, OH.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Aug 85

Current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) policy states that an endangerment assessment is required to support all administrative and judicial enforcement actions under Section 106(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and Section 7003 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). This Handbook provides guidance to EPA regional, state and contractor personnel on conducting endangerment assessments and preparing the necessary documentation. Its primary purpose is to assist individuals in the preparation of endangerment assessment documents which will satisfy the enforcement needs of each case. The Handbook explains the use of the endangerment assessment as an enforcement tool and its relationship to the remedial investigation (RI) and feasibility study (FS) processes at a site. It provides guidance on how to develop an endangerment assessment and discusses the timing, scope and level of detail that are required and how these factors may be affected by site-specific enforcement concerns.

**Specifications:** Also pub. as Life Systems, Inc., Cleveland, OH. rept. no. TR-693-24B. See also PB92-101997. Prepared in cooperation with Life Systems, Inc., Cleveland, OH. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement. 278p.

**Subject index keywords:** Risk assessment, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Superfund, Handbooks, Office of Waste Programs Enforcement.

### 0531 Enforcement Project Management Handbook

Order Number PB90-780115CDH, price: PC A22/MF A03  
Booz-Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Bethesda, MD.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Jul 89

The publication is a basic reference and training manual to assist EPA Superfund field personnel (Remedial Project Managers and On Scene Coordinators) in planning, negotiating and managing potentially responsible party (PRP) searches

and PRP-lead actions at Superfund sites. It provides an overview of each phase of the Superfund enforcement process and discusses specific roles and responsibilities of the RPM/OSC in the process.

**Specifications:** See also PB87-183133 and PB87-183141. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. 508p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal.

### 0532 Enforcement Project Management Handbook

Order Number PB91-186999CDH, price: PC A23/MF A03  
Booz-Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Bethesda, MD.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Jan 91

The handbook has been prepared as a basic reference and training manual to assist RPMs (Remedial Project Managers) and OSCs (On-Scene Coordinators) in planning, negotiating and managing various enforcement actions.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB90-780115. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. 538p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal.

### 0533 Enforcement Project Management Handbook

Order Number PB93-963602CDH, price: PC A18/MF A04  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; May 93

The Handbook is intended to be a basic reference and training manual to assist Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) and On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) in planning, negotiating, and managing Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) searches and PRP-lead actions. It provides an overview of each phase of the enforcement process and discusses specific roles and responsibilities of the RPM/OSC in the process. Procedures and information contained in the document are based on existing and draft EPA policy and guidance. Specific documents are referenced as sources of additional information on particular topics.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Supersedes PB91-186999. 404p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal.

### 0534 Entry and Continued Access under CERCLA

Order Number PB91-138867CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 5 Jun 87

The directive describes EPA's policy on entry and continued access to facilities by EPA officers, employees, and representatives for purposes of response and civil enforcement activities under CERCLA. The policy recommends that EPA should seek to obtain access through consent.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-138859. 18p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.



**0535 Environmental Compliance Branch, Standard Operating Procedures and Quality Assurance Manual, Revision 1**

Order Number PB91-233650CDH, price: PC A19/MF A04  
Environmental Protection Agency, Athens, GA.  
Environmental Services Div; 1 Feb 91

The document contains the field procedures developed by US-EPA, Region IV, ESD for investigating hazardous waste sites for the RCRA and Superfund programs, performance of NPDES inspection and air monitoring. In particular, sampling of environmental media and waste, sample handling and preservation, decontamination of field equipment, installation of monitoring wells, and field quality assurance procedures are described. Sampling equipment is discussed and described. Surveying requirements for site characterization are given.

**Specifications:** 449p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Site surveys, Waste management, EPA region 4.

**0536 EPA Interim Guidance on Indemnification of Superfund Response Action Contractors Under Section 119 of SARA**

Order Number PB91-139402CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 6 Oct 87

The directive provides guidance to EPA Regional personnel on EPA Superfund response action contractor indemnification, including EPA interim guidelines, procedures for processing indemnification requests, and model indemnification contract language.

**Specifications:** 38p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0537 Evaluating Mixed Funding Settlements under CERCLA**

Order Number PB91-139238CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 20 Oct 87

The report provides guidance to the Regions for evaluating settlement proposals that the Regions may receive from potentially responsible parties for EPA to provide mixed funding at CERCLA sites. The goals of the guidance are to encourage the Regions to consider mixed funding settlements, present a method for mixed funding, and to present criteria for evaluating good versus poor candidates.

**Specifications:** 20p.

**Subject index keywords:** Financing, Government policies, Waste treatment, Superfund, Comprehensive Environmental Response.

**0538 Evaluation of, and Additional Guidance on, Issuance of Unilateral Administrative Orders (UAOs) for RD/RA**

Order Number PB91-201764CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 20 Jun 91

The purpose of the directive is to present the results of a recent evaluation conducted by the Office of Waste Programs Enforcement (OWPE) of the selection process EPA uses in issuing UAOs to Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) for RD/RA under CERCLA; and, based on the eval-

uation, to give further guidance on the process used to select recipients of UAOs.

**Specifications:** 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Remedial action, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Record of Decision, Potentially responsible parties.

**0539 Expanded Civil Judicial Referral Procedures**

Order Number PB91-139766CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 28 Aug 86

The directive provides guidance on procedures for civil judicial referrals to the Department of Justice. The memorandum expands the current direct referral program, indicates that Headquarters should not establish mandatory requirements for pre-referral negotiations, mandates use of 'hold action' cases only for strategic or tactical reasons and offers guidance on the preparation of bankruptcy cases.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-139774. 16p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0540 Expansion of Direct Referral of Cases to the Department of Justice**

Order Number PB91-139790CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 14 Jan 88

The directive provides guidance to EPA Headquarters and Regional personnel regarding procedures to follow in implementing the expanded direct referral agreement. Prior guidance on direct referrals appears in a November 28, 1983, memorandum entitled, 'Implementation of Direct Referrals for Civil Cases Beginning December 1, 1983.' That guidance is superseded to the extent that the current guidance replaces or changes procedures set forth therein; otherwise the 1983 document remains in effect.

**Specifications:** 16p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0541 Final EPA Policy on the Inclusion of Environmental Auditing Provisions in Enforcement Settlements**

Order Number PB92-102094CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 14 Nov 86

The purpose of the directive is to provide Agency enforcement personnel with general criteria for and guidance on selecting judicial and administrative enforcement cases in which EPA will seek to include environmental auditing provisions among terms of any settlement.

**Specifications:** 73p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.



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### 0542 Final Guidance on Preparing Waste-In Lists and Volumetric Rankings for Release to Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) under CERCLA ('Waste-In' Guidance)

Order Number PB91-187005CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 22 Feb 91

The directive provides guidance on the compilation and release of waste-in lists and volumetric rankings to help Regions comply with the information release requirements of CERCLA section 122(e) and the information release and exchange policies outlined in OSWER directives 9835.12 and 9834.10.

**Specifications:** 30p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Superfund, Notification procedures, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0543 First 125 De Minimis Settlements: Statistics from EPA's De Minimis Database

Order Number PB94-963606CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Oct 93

Under Section 122(g) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), EPA is encouraged to reach settlements with two types of parties: de minimis waste contributors and de minimis landowners. Since 1986, when Section 122(g) was passed as part of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, EPA has entered into about 125 de minimis settlements, thereby resolving the liability of more than 6,000 parties. In an effort to facilitate the greater use of de minimis settlements, EPA has developed the De Minimis Database, a comprehensive system designed to track over 100 data elements for each settlement. EPA is using this system to track and analyze all finalized de minimis settlements. This report summarizes data maintained in the De Minimis Database. The information contained in the database is drawn from several sources: final de minimis settlement documents (including attachments such as settlor lists and signature pages); a survey questionnaire completed by EPA Regional personnel for each settlement; CERCLIS (the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System); and the ROD Annual Reports.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 25p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous wastes, Waste management, Data base management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, De minimis settlements.

### 0544 Guidance of the Use of Stipulated Penalties in Hazardous Waste Consent Decrees

Order Number PB91-139360CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 27 Sep 89

The directive provides guidance on the use of stipulated penalties in hazardous waste consent decrees. The directive supplements directive no. 9835.2 'Guidance on Draft Consent Decrees in Hazardous Waste Cases,' dated May 1, 1985.

**Specifications:** 22p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0545 Guidance on Applicability of EPA Order 3500.1 to CERCLA Staff

Order Number PB91-139642CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 28 Nov 88

The directive defines, through guidance to the Regions, which CERCLA staff are subject to the requirements of EPA order 3500.1. The order established training requirements for compliance inspectors and field investigators.

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are not fully legible. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0546 Guidance on CERCLA Section 106 Judicial Actions

Order Number PB91-139428CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 24 Feb 89

The directive provides criteria for consideration in selecting and initiating CERCLA section 106 judicial actions. The guidance also identifies and discusses issues that should be considered in preparation of a section 106 referral.

**Specifications:** 12p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0547 Guidance on CERCLA Settlements with De Micromis Waste Contributors

Order Number PB93-963619CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 30 Jul 93

The purpose of the memorandum is to provide guidance on using CERCLA's settlement authorities to resolve the CERCLA liability of parties who have contributed even less hazardous substances to a site than the de minimis parties the Agency traditionally pursues. These parties will hereinafter be referred to as 'de micromis' parties. The memorandum describes the types of situations in which a Region may find that it is in the public interest to exercise enforcement discretion by offering de micromis settlements. The guidance also explains how to use EPA's existing settlement authority in an expeditious manner to resolve the liability of de micromis parties and to grant them the full extent of contribution protection available under the statute.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$225 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$450). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 18p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Lawsuits.



**0548 Guidance on CERCLA 106(a) Unilateral Administrative Orders for Remedial Designs and Remedial Actions**

Order Number PB91-139089CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 13 Mar 90

The directive discusses section 106 unilateral orders and the CERCLA remedial program, and statutory requirements and policy factors for issuing section 106 unilateral orders for remedial designs and remedial actions. Key provisions of unilateral orders and specialized forms and use of such orders also are discussed. The directive supplements directive no. 9833.0, entitled 'Guidance on the Use and Issuance of Administrative Orders Under Section 106,' dated September 8, 1983, and directive no. 9833.0-2b 'Model Administrative Order for Remedial Designs and Remedial Action,' dated March 30, 1990.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-139097. 38p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0549 Guidance on Documenting Decisions Not to Take Cost Recovery Actions**

Order Number PB91-139048CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 7 Jun 88

The directive provides information to Regional Superfund personnel on the content of close-out memoranda that should be written for each site where EPA does not intend, on the basis of certain information, to pursue an action for cost recovery of unreimbursed Superfund monies.

**Specifications:** 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0550 Guidance on Drafting Consent Decrees in Hazardous Waste Cases**

Order Number PB91-139345CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1 May 85

The directive focuses on the consent decree provisions which are vital to settlement in hazardous waste cases, and are handled differently or not at all under other programs. The directive supplements directive no. 9835.0 'Interim CERCLA Settlement Policy,' dated December 5, 1984.

**Specifications:** 26p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0551 Guidance on Federal Superfund Liens**

Order Number PB91-139055CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 22 Sep 87

The directive establishes guidance on the use of Federal liens to enhance Superfund cost recovery. Section 107(f) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 adds a new section 107(l) to CERCLA, which provides for the establishment of a Federal lien in favor of the United States upon property that is the subject of a removal or remedial action. The guidance provides: (1) analysis of statutory issues regarding the nature and scope to the lien, (2)

policy on filing a Federal lien to support a cost recovery action, and (3) procedures for filing a notice of lien and taking an 'in rem' action to recover the costs of a lien.

**Specifications:** 12p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0552 Guidance on Landowner Liability under Section 107(a)(1) of CERCLA, De Minimis Settlements under Section 122(g)(1)(B) of CERCLA, and Settlements with Prospective Purchasers of Contaminated Property**

Order Number PB91-139444CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 6 Jun 89

The purpose of the directive is to provide general guidance on landowner liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 ('CERCLA'), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Pub.L. No.99-499 ('SARA'), 42 U.S.C. S9601 et seq., and to provide specific guidance on which landowners qualify for de minimis settlements under Section 122(g)(1)(B) and on structuring such settlements. Because the nature of a de minimis settlement with a landowner will differ substantially from a de minimis settlement with waste contributors, it will usually be more efficient to draft such agreements separately. In addition, because the Agency has received numerous requests from prospective purchasers of contaminated property for covenants not to sue, the memorandum sets forth Agency policy on this issue.

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are not fully legible. 59p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0553 Guidance on Premium Payments in CERCLA Settlements**

Order Number PB91-139410CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 17 Nov 88

The directive provides guidance on the use of premium payments in CERCLA settlements. It describes the key features of a premium payment settlement, considerations regarding timing of the settlement, and the factors to be considered in deciding if a premium should be accepted.

**Specifications:** 19p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0554 Guidance on Preparing Waste-in Lists and Volumetric Rankings for Release to Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) under CERCLA**

Order Number PB92-963606CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 22 Feb 91

The directive provides guidance on the compilation and release of waste-in lists and volumetric rankings to help Regions comply with the information release requirements of CERCLA section 122(e) and the information release and exchange policies outlined in OSWER directives 9835.12 and 9834.10.



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**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 29p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0555 Guidance on Procedures for Submitting CERCLA Section 106(b) Reimbursement Petitions and on EPA Review of Those Petitions

Order Number PB92-963610CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 29 Jun 92

The directive describes the procedures for submitting a CERCLA Section 106(b) petition. In addition, the document describes EPA's process for reviewing the petitions.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 21p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0556 Guidance Regarding CERCLA Enforcement against Bankrupt Parties

Order Number PB91-139014CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 24 May 84

The directive assists the Regions in developing CERCLA enforcement actions against bankrupt parties. The guidance is intended to encourage aggressive enforcement against insolvent parties and ensure national consistency in current and future bankruptcy cases brought by the Agency. The guidance is supplemented by directive no. 9832.7-1a, which used to be directive no. 9832.8, 'Revised Hazardous Waste Bankruptcy Guidance,' dated May 23, 1986.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-139022. 47p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0557 Initiation of PRP-Financed Remedial Design in Advance of Consent Decree Entry (Final)

Order Number PB91-139394CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 18 Nov 88

The directive addresses a process for expediting the initiation of response work by potentially responsible parties at sites where agreements with PRPs have been reached, but where consent decrees have not yet been entered by the court.

**Specifications:** 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0558 Interim Cashout Settlement Procedures

Order Number PB92-963609CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 7 Jan 92

The directive addresses certain issues related to Superfund cashout settlements. These interim procedures provides ap-

proaches to resolve certain issues which arose in recent cashout settlements.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 15p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Cashout settlements.

### 0559 Interim CERCLA Settlement Policy

Order Number PB91-139329CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 5 Dec 84

The directive discusses private party cleanup and contribution proposals under CERCLA. It is supplemented by directives no. 9835.2 and 9834.2.

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are not fully legible. 24p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0560 Interim Guidance on Notice Letters, Negotiations, and Information Exchange

Order Number PB91-139253CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 19 Oct 87

The report provides guidance to the Regions on issuing notice letters, entering into negotiations, and exchanging information with potentially responsible parties. The guidance contains a discussion of the section 122(e) special notice procedures and the subsequent negotiation moratorium.

**Specifications:** 43p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Liabilities.

### 0561 Interim Guidance on Potentially Responsible Party Participation in Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies

Order Number PB91-139337CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 16 May 88

The directive sets forth policies and procedures governing potentially responsible party participation in the remedial investigations and feasibility studies process, including initiation of PRP searches, PRP notifications, development of agreements, and oversight of RI/FS activities. The document supersedes directive no. 9835.1 'Participation of Potentially Responsible Parties in Development of RIs and FSs under CERCLA,' dated March 3, 1984.

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are not fully legible. 42p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Potentially responsible parties.



**0562 Interim Guidance on Settlements with De Minimis Waste Contributors under Section 122(g) of SARA**

Order Number PB91-139196CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 19 Jun 87

The directive provides interim guidance for determining which potentially responsible parties qualify for treatment as de minimis waste contributors pursuant to section 122(g)(1)(A) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and to present interim guidelines for settlement with such de minimis parties pursuant to section 122(g) of SARA. The directive is superseded by directive 9834.7-1A 'Interim Model CERCLA Section 122(g)(4) De Minimis Waste Contributor Consent Decree and Administrative Order on Consent,' dated October 19, 1987.

**Specifications:** 34p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0563 Interim Guidance: Streamlining the CERCLA Settlement Decision Process**

Order Number PB91-139386CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 12 Feb 87

The directive provides guidance to streamline and improve the CERCLA settlement decision process. The guidance addresses three areas of settlement process: (1) negotiation preparation, (2) management review, and (3) criteria for terminating or continuing negotiations. The directive is supplemented by directive no. 9835.4-1a.

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are not fully legible. 15p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0564 Interim Guidelines for Preparing Nonbinding Preliminary Allocations of Responsibility**

Order Number PB92-102078CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1991

The directive discusses Section 122(e)(3) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Pub. L. No. 99-499, which amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. Sections 9601 et seq., which requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop guidelines for preparing nonbinding preliminary allocations of responsibility (NBARs). As defined in Section 122(e)(3)(A), an NBAR is an allocation by EPA among potentially responsible parties (PRPs) of percentages of total response costs at a facility. SARA authorizes EPA to provide NBARs at its discretion. NBARs are a tool EPA may use in appropriate cases to promote remedial settlements.

**Specifications:** 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Nonbinding Preliminary Allocations of Responsibility.

**0565 Interim Model CERCLA Section 122(g) (4) De Minimis Waste Contributor Consent Decree and Administrative Order on Consent**

Order Number PB91-139204CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 19 Oct 87

The report provides interim model language to assist the Regions in drafting de minimis waste contributor consent decrees and administrative orders on consent under section 122(g)(4) of CERCLA, as amended by SARA. There are models attached to the memorandum.

**Specifications:** 20p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Law(Jurisprudence), Superfund.

**0566 Interim Policy on Mixed Funding Settlements Involving the Preauthorization of States or Political Subdivisions**

Order Number PB91-139246CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 27 May 88

The report establishes EPA's interim policy on the use of mixed funding/preauthorization settlements of States or political subdivisions that are potentially responsible parties. The guidance clarified that States and political subdivisions are eligible to file preauthorization claims against the Fund when they are acting pursuing to settlement agreement. The directive supplements directive No. 9834.9 'Evaluating Mixed Funding Agreements Under CERCLA,' dated October 20, 1987.

**Specifications:** 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Government policies, Financing, Waste treatment, Superfund.

**0567 Issuance of Administrative Orders for Immediate Removal Actions**

Order Number PB91-139105CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 21 Feb 84

The directive sets forth guidance on issuing administrative orders for immediate removal actions under CERCLA. The guidance should be used in conjunction with the recently issued 'Guidance on the Use and Issuance of Administrative Orders under Section 106(a) of CERCLA,' dated September 8, 1983.

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are not fully legible. 15p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0568 Issuance of Administrative Orders Under Section 3013 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act**

Order Number PB91-140111CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 30 May 86

Section 17 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act Amendments of 1980 (P.L. 96482) added Section 3013 to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). The directive provides guidance on the use of that section and replaces earlier guidance issued September 11, 1981. Under current delegation authority Section 3013 Administrative Orders are issued by Regional Administrator (RAs) with the advance



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concurrence of the Director, Office of Waste Programs Enforcement (OWPE) except in cases of national significance or multi-regional cases. Then the director, OWPE, issues the Orders. The Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Monitoring (OECM), consults as requested on orders, refers Section 3013 judicial actions to the Department of Justice, and sends notices of such actions to the appropriate RA and the Director OWPE. Further redelegation is currently under review.

**Specifications:** 50p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Superfund, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0569 Issuance of Final Revised Guidance on the Use and Issuance of Administrative Orders Under Section 7003 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)**  
Order Number PB91-140129CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 26 Sep 84

The directive discusses guidance on the use and issuance of Administrative Orders under Section 7003 of RCRA where there is an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health and the environment. In order to issue a Section 7003 order, the Administrator must possess evidence 'that the handling, storage, treatment, transportation or disposal of any solid waste or hazardous waste may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to health or the environment' (42 U.S.C. Section 6973). Additionally, Section 7003 requires that the Administrator provide notice to the affected State prior to issuance of the order. Each of these requirements is discussed in the directive.

**Specifications:** 25p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0570 Liability of Corporate Shareholders and Successor Corporations for Abandoned Sites Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act**

Order Number PB91-139030CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 13 Jun 84

The directive identifies legal principles bearing on the extent to which corporate shareholders and successor corporations may be held liable for response costs that arise as a result of a release at a hazardous waste facility.

**Specifications:** 20p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0571 Limiting Lead Transfers to Private Parties during Discrete Phases of the Remedial Process**

Order Number PB92-963602CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 14 Nov 91

In order to avoid delays caused by remedial process lead changes from EPA to private parties, this directive recommends to Regions that they avoid letting PRPs assume the lead in the middle of a discrete phase of the process (e.g., RI/FS, RD, or RA), and take preemptive steps to avoid delays when making lead changes between the RD and RA.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0572 Methodologies for Implementation of CERCLA Section 122(g) (1) (A) De Minimis Waste Contributor Settlements Proposals and Agreements**

Order Number PB91-139212CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 20 Dec 89

The report provides assistance to the Regional case staff in the evaluation and development of de minimis contributor settlement proposals and agreements. The methodologies presented are general suggestions, recognizing the site-specific aspects of each site.

**Specifications:** 26p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous wastes, Waste disposal, Waste treatment, Superfund.

**0573 Methodology for Early De Minimis Waste Contributor Settlements under CERCLA Section 122(g) (1) (A)**

Order Number PB92-963607CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Jun 92

The directive sets forth procedures for identifying early de minimis candidates for potential de minimis settlements early in the response process (for example, prior to the signature of a Record of Decision), and provides a methodology for developing such settlements. The report also provides practical assistance in developing early de minimis settlement proposals and agreements. It supplements OSWER Directive 9847.7-1B 'Methodologies for Implementation of CERCLA Section 122(g)(1)(A) De Minimis Waste Contributor Settlements', dated December 20, 1989.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB91-139212. 22p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0574 Model Administrative Order on Consent for Removal Actions**

Order Number PB93-963605CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Mar 93

The model order on consent for removal actions embodies the language that EPA regional offices should use when issuing removal administrative orders on consent.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 29p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste management, Remedial action, Superfund, Record of Decision, Waste removal.



**0575 Model Informational Notice Letter to Local Governments**

Order Number PB91-187013CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 7 May 91

The directive is a model letter which will be used to notify  
local governments of EPA's activities which will take place  
within their jurisdiction at a Superfund site.

**Specifications:** 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Local government, Superfund, No-  
tification procedures, Waste management, Office of Solid  
Waste and Emergency Response.

**0576 Model Litigation Report for CERCLA Sections 106  
and 107 and RCRA Section 7003**

Order Number PB91-139451CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 21 Jun 89

The directive supplements previous Agency guidance entitled  
'Model Litigation Report Outline and Guidance' (OECM,  
August 23, 1984), which addressed the preparation of a liti-  
gation package under most statutes, but excluded, among  
others, packages to be prepared for prosecution of civil judi-  
cial actions under CERCLA Sections 106 and 107 and RCRA  
Section 7003. The model is intended for use in all civil judi-  
cial cases referred to the Department of Justice for prosecu-  
tion under CERCLA Sections 106 and 107 and RCRA Sec-  
tion 7003. For those actions referred in conjunction with a  
settlement, a full litigation report is not required. The docu-  
ment also does not specifically address preparation of litigation  
reports for prosecution of penalty actions under  
CERCLA Sections 106(b), 109 or 122(1), although many sec-  
tions of the document may be applicable to the preparation  
of such litigation reports.

**Specifications:** 47p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management,  
Hazardous materials, Lawsuits, Office of Solid Waste and  
Emergency Response.

**0577 Model Notice Letters**

Order Number PB91-139279CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 2 Jul 89

The report includes the model notice letters to be used in  
preparing site-specific notice letters to PRP's. The letters  
notify Potential responsible parties of their potential CERCLA  
liability.

**Specifications:** 41p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treat-  
ment, Liabilities.

**0578 Model Statement of Work for a Remedial  
Investigation and Feasibility Study Conducted by  
Potentially Responsible Parties**

Order Number PB91-139436CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 2 Jun 89

The directive provides potentially responsible parties with di-  
rection in performing tasks that are required to successfully  
complete a remedial investigation and feasibility study. The  
model statement of work is used in conjunction with OERR's  
October 1988 RI/FS guidance, and closely follows the model  
RI/FS administrative order on consent. The directive supple-  
ments directive no. 9355.3-01.

**Specifications:** 35p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management,  
Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Office of Solid Waste  
and Emergency Response, Potentially responsible parties.

**0579 Model Unilateral Administrative Order for Removal  
Response Activities**

Order Number PB93-963606CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Mar 93

The directive embodies the language that EPA regional of-  
fices should use when issuing removal unilateral administra-  
tive orders.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, de-  
posit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada,  
and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in  
paper copy or microfiche. 23p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste man-  
agement, Superfund, Waste removal.

**0580 Model Unilateral Order for Remedial Design and  
Remedial Action**

Order Number PB91-139097CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 30 Mar 90

The directive establishes a model order for remedial design  
and remedial action. The purpose of the model is to improve  
the quality of remedial actions performed by private parties,  
promote consistency among the Regions, and to expedite  
potentially responsible parties (PRP)-lead cleanups at  
CERCLA sites. The directive supplements directive no.  
9833.0-1(a) entitled, 'Guidance on CERCLA 106(a) Unilateral  
Administrative Orders for Remedial Designs and Remedial  
Actions,' dated March 13, 1990.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-139089. 49p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management,  
Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency  
Response.

**0581 Multi-Media Settlements of Enforcement Claims**

Order Number PB91-139808CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 6 Feb 90

The directive explains EPA policy disfavoring judicial and ad-  
ministrative settlements which include releases of potential  
enforcement claims.

**Specifications:** 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management,  
Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency  
Response.

**0582 Multi-Media Settlements of Enforcement Claims**

Order Number PB92-102136CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 6 Feb 90

The purpose of the directive is to provide guidance which ex-  
plains (1) EPA policy strongly disfavoring judicial and admin-  
istrative settlements of enforcement cases which include re-  
leases of potential enforcement claims under statutes which  
are not named in the complaint and do not serve as the  
basis for the Agency bringing the enforcement action, and  
(2) how approval for any multi-media settlements of enforce-



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ment claims should be obtained in civil judicial enforcement cases in the Region and at Headquarters.

**Specifications:** 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0583 Municipal Settlements

Order Number PB91-139311CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 6 Dec 89

The directive establishes EPA's interim policy on settlements involving municipal waste.

**Specifications:** 39p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Municipal wastes, Remedial action, Municipal Settlement Policy, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0584 Policy for Enforcement Actions against Transporters under CERCLA

Order Number PB91-138859CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 23 Dec 85

The directive defines parties which are liable for response costs under section 107(A)(4) of CERCLA, including persons who transport hazardous substances to disposal or treatment facilities.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-138867. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0585 Policy on Recovering Indirect Cost in CERCLA Section 107 Cost Recovery Actions

Order Number PB91-138990CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 27 Jun 86

The directive clarifies EPA's policy regarding the recovery of indirect costs in CERCLA cost recovery actions, stating that the decision whether to seek indirect costs in existing cases will be made by the Regions after consultation with the Department of Justice and with the concurrence of EPA's Office of Enforcement Compliance and Monitoring and Office of Waste Programs Enforcement.

**Specifications:** 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0586 Policy Towards Owners of Residential Property at Superfund Sites

Order Number PB91-205476CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 3 Jul 91

The directive sets forth The Agency's enforcement policy towards owners of residential property located on a Superfund Site. Under this policy the Agency, in the exercise of enforcement discretion will not pursue owners of residential property for performance of a response action or payment of response costs. This policy does not apply where the owners' activities lead to a release or threat of release of hazardous substances, resulting in the taking of a response action at the site. This policy does not apply where the owner fails to cooperate with the Agency's response action, fails to cooper-

ate with institutional controls places on the property, fails to meet other CERCLA obligations, or uses the residential property inconsistent with residential use.

**Specifications:** 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0587 Policy Towards Owners of Residential Property at Superfund Sites

Order Number PB92-963615CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 1992

The document summarizes the US EPA policy towards owners of residential property at Superfund Sites. The policy addresses concerns raised by owners of residential property located on Superfund sites and provides Regions with a nationally consistent approach on the issue. The guidance sets forth in writing what has been the Agency's past practice towards owners of residential property located on Superfund sites.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB91-205476. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Property owners, Residential buildings, Government policies.

### 0588 Preparation of Hazardous Waste Referrals

Order Number PB91-139543CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 30 Jul 85

The directive discusses experience with the implementation of the Case Management Handbook. It indicates that filing by the Department of Justice has been delayed in some cases by specific problems (as listed in the directive).

**Specifications:** 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0589 Procedural Guidance on Treatment of Insurers under CERCLA

Order Number PB91-139188CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 21 Nov 85

The report provides EPA Regional offices with the appropriate procedures to follow in issuing notice letters, developing referrals, and tracking CERCLA enforcement cases that may include insurers as third-party defendants.

**Specifications:** 76p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Law enforcement, Case studies.

### 0590 Procedures for Documenting Costs for CERCLA Section 107 Actions

Order Number PB91-138958CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 30 Jan 85

The directive sets forth the procedures for documenting costs for CERCLA section 107 cost recovery actions. These procedures require the close cooperation and coordination among Headquarters and Regional program, legal, and finan-



cial offices. The procedures manual should be used in conjunction with the Case Development Handbook. The guidance supplements directive no. 9832.0, and replaces directive no. 9832.4 by number only; the document has not changed.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-138941. 125p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0591 Procedures for Transmittal of CERCLA and RCRA Civil Judicial Enforcement Case Packages to Headquarters**

Order Number PB91-139774CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 12 Jun 89

The directive clarifies which CERCLA and RCRA referral and settlement documents are to be sent to whom at Headquarters. The directive supplements directive no. 9891.1 'Expanded Civil Judicial Referral Procedures,' dated August 28, 1986.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-139766. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0592 PRP Search Supplemental Guidance for Sites in the Superfund Remedial Program**

Order Number PB91-139162CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 16 Jun 89

The purpose of the document is to provide guidance on potentially responsible parties (PRP) search planning and management and on the content of PRP search reports. The guidance applies to sites in the remedial program and it supplements the August, 1987 PRP Search Manual.

**Specifications:** 38p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0593 Redlegation of Civil Judicial Settlement Authorities under Delegation 14-13-B and 14-14-E**

Order Number PB91-138834CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 18 Aug 88

The document is composed of redelegations and consultation on judicial settlements and de minimis settlements to Director of the Office of Waste Programs, from AA/OSWER.

**Specifications:** 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Refuse disposal, Penalties, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Comprehensive Environment Response Compensation and Liability Act.

**0594 Releasing Identities of Potentially Responsible Parties in Response to FOIA Requests**

Order Number PB91-139147CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 26 Jan 84

The directive provides EPA policy on responding to requests under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) for the names of potentially responsible parties at CERCLA sites, and explains exceptions. The guidance states that in response to a FOIA request, EPA will release the names of PRPs who have received notice letters about CERCLA sites.

**Specifications:** 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0595 Releasing Information to Potentially Responsible Parties at CERCLA Sites**

Order Number PB91-139469CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1 Mar 90

The directive presents Agency policy on releasing information, for the purpose of facilitating settlement, to potentially responsible parties (PRP) at sites addressed under CERCLA. The directive partially supersedes directive no. 9835.0 'Interim CERCLA Settlement Policy' and supplements directive no. 9834.0 'Releasing Identities of PRPs in Response to Freedom of Information Act Requests' and directive no. 9834.10 'Interim Guidance on Notice Letters, Negotiations and Information Exchange,' dated October 19, 1987.

**Specifications:** 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0596 Report to Congress: Settlements with Municipal Waste Generators and Transporters Since 1991 under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980**

Order Number PB93-963604CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 12 Mar 93

The report to Congress summarizes the status of completed settlements and ongoing negotiations with municipal generators and transporters of municipal solid waste and municipal sewage sludge under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 since 1991.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Municipal wastes, Hazardous materials transportation, Waste management, Sewage sludge, Superfund, Settlements.

**0597 Revised EPA Guidance on Parallel Proceedings**

Order Number PB91-139667CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 21 Jun 89

The directive provides guidance on simultaneous pursuit of criminal prosecutions and civil, judicial, or Agency administrative actions.

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are not fully legible. 27p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Superfund, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0598 Revised Hazardous Waste Bankruptcy Guidance**

Order Number PB91-139022CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 23 May 86

The directive supplements the May 24, 1984, guidance 'CERCLA Enforcement Against Bankrupt Parties' and the



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guidelines on bankruptcy contained in the Cost Recovery Handbook 'Procedures for Documenting Costs for CERCLA Section 107 Actions,' directive no. 9832.7, dated January 30, 1985. The memorandum defines specific criteria for evaluating the merits of a potential bankruptcy referral and elaborates on the policy regarding settlement with bankrupt parties. It reviews the recent judicial decisions in the areas of the automatic stay, abandonment, discharge, and claims of administrative expenses, and briefly describes the new enforcement theories that have been asserted by the Agency in recent pleadings.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-139014. 28p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0599 Revised Hazardous Waste Bankruptcy Guidance, October 7, 1991**

Order Number PB92-105485CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Corvallis Environmental Research Lab., OR; 7 Oct 91

The Agency's recent experience in CERCLA and RCRA bankruptcy actions has identified the need for updated and revised guidance on the scope of EPA's enforcement actions against bankrupt parties. The directive is intended to update the May 24, 1984 guidance 'CERCLA Enforcement Against Bankrupt Parties' and the guidelines on bankruptcy contained in the Cost Recovery Handbook 'Procedures for Documenting Costs for CERCLA Section 107 Actions,' January 30, 1985. The memorandum defines specific criteria for evaluating the merits of a potential bankruptcy referral; elaborates on the policy regarding settlement with bankrupt parties; reviews the recent judicial decisions in the areas of the automatic stay, abandonment, discharge, and claims of administrative expenses; and briefly describes how new enforcement theories which have been asserted by the Agency in recent pleadings.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB91-139022. 25p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0600 Revised Policy on Discretionary Information Release under CERCLA**

Order Number PB93-963610CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 31 Mar 93

The memorandum revises OSWER Directive 9835.12, Releasing Information to Potentially Responsible Parties of CERCLA Sites, with the intention of streamlining and expediting the CERCLA settlement process.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB91-139469. 3p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Potentially responsible parties.

### **0601 Revised Procedures for Implementing Off-Site Response Actions**

Order Number PB91-139287CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 13 Nov 87

The directive describes procedures that should be observed when a response action under CERCLA or section 7003 of

RCRA involves the off-site treatment, storage, or disposal of CERCLA waste. The directive supersedes directive no. 9300.2-5 'Procedures for Planning and Implementing Off-site Response Actions,' directive no. 9330.2-6 'Eligibility of Facilities in Assessment Monitoring,' and directive no. 9830.2-1 'Procedures for Planning and Implementing Off-site Response Actions under CERCLA,' dated May 6, 1985.

**Specifications:** 25p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0602 Revision of CERCLA Civil Judicial Settlement Authorities under Delegations 14-13-B and 14-14-E**

Order Number PB91-138818CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 17 Jun 88

The directive implements revisions to the consultation and concurrence requirements of the civil judicial settlement delegations, which are designed to streamline the enforcement process and help achieve Agency remedial action and cost recovery goals. These revisions expand Regional authority to approve CERCLA settlements. The directive supplements a portion of directive No. 9012.10 'Redelegation of Authority Under CERCLA and SARA,' dated May 25, 1988.

**Specifications:** 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Refuse disposal, Penalties, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Comprehensive Environment Response Compensation and Liability Act.

### **0603 Revisions to the Interim Guidance on PRP Participation in Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies**

Order Number PB91-139352CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 7 Feb 89

The directive sets forth policies and procedures governing potentially responsible party participation in the remedial investigations and feasibility studies process, including initiation of PRP searches, PRP notification, development of agreements and oversight of RI/FS activities. The directive supersedes directive no. 9835.1 'Participation of PRPs in Development of RIs and FSs under CERCLA' and directive no. 9355.3-01 'Guidance on RI/FS.'

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are not fully legible. 42p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **0604 Roles and Responsibilities of Regional Project Officers and Headquarters Zone Project Officers for Management of TES (TES 5●) Contracts**

Order Number PB91-139758CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 3 Mar 89

The directive defines the roles and responsibilities of Regional Project Officers (RPO) and Headquarters Zone Project Officers (ZPO) managing and administering the Technical Enforcement Support (TES) Contracts, six of which were awarded in the second quarter, FY89. These contracts are referred to collectively as TES 5—. The directive no. 9871.0, dated February 17, 1989, which describes duties and responsibilities



ities of Regional Project Officers and Work Assignment Managers under TES 3 and 4 remains in effect with respect to those contracts.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-139741. 26p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0605 Scope of the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion under Sections 101(14) and 104(a)(2)**

Order Number PB91-139550CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 31 Jul 87

The directive discusses whether contaminants in used oil or any other petroleum substances are within the petroleum exclusion.

**Specifications:** 15p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0606 Site Classification Changes from Enforcement to Fund Lead**

Order Number PB91-139600CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 5 May 87

The directive explains to the Regions the circumstances and procedures to follow for changing National Priorities List site classification from enforcement to Fund Lead. The directive supplements directive no. 9200.3-1 'FY 1987 Superfund SCAP Manual,' dated September 30, 1987.

**Specifications:** 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0607 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS):**

**Frequency by Party Name Report**

Order Number PB90-242868CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The frequency listing is arranged in the following manner. The number of sites associated with the party is indicated in the site's column. The first two characters of the site ID number constitute the state abbreviation of the site location.

**Specifications:** 119p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

**0608 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS):**

**Frequency by Party Name Report**

Order Number PB91-130518CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB90-242868. 123p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0609 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS):**

**Frequency by Party Name Report**

Order Number PB91-170423CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The frequency listing is arranged in the following manner. The number of sites associated with the party is indicated in the site's column. The first two characters of the site ID number constitute the state abbreviation of the site location.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB91-130518. 142p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

### 0610 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS):

#### Frequency by PRP Name Report, September 26, 1991

Order Number PB92-105345CDH, price: PC A08

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 26 Sep 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The frequency listing is arranged in the following manner. The number of sites associated with the party is indicated in the site's column. The first two characters of the site ID number constitute the state abbreviation of the site location.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB91-215186. 170p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Directories, Hazardous materials, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, US EPA Regions 1-10.

### 0611 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (National)

Order Number PB90-591790CDH, price: Subscription, call for price

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 31 Jul 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site.

**Specifications:** Available in 9-track EBCDIC character set, 1600 bpi. Available on subscription, U.S., Canada and Mexico price \$880.00/year; all others \$1760.00/year. Also available on demand as PB90-591791, price T02 for either 1600 or 6250 bpi. Issued quarterly. System: IBM 3090; ESA 3.1.3 operating system. For system on diskette, see PB90-591780.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Remedial action, Regional analysis, Waste management.

### 0612 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): National Alphabetical Report by PRP Name, September 26, 1991

Order Number PB92-105360CDH, price: Call for price

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 26 Sep 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB91-215160. 3746p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Remedial action, Directories, Potentially responsible parties, Site Enforcement Tracking System.

### 0613 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (National) (for Microcomputers)

Order Number PB90-591780CDH, price: Subscription, call for price

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 31 Jul 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site.

**Specifications:** The datafile is contained on twelve 1.2M, 5 1/4 inch diskettes, high density. File format: ASCII. Available on subscription, U.S., Canada and Mexico price \$920.00/year; price for others \$1840.00/year. Also available on demand as PB90-591781 for D05. Issued quarterly. System: IBM PC/AT; MS DOS 3.3 operating system, 640K. For system on magnetic tape, see PB90-591790. 12 diskettes.



**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Remedial action, Regional analysis, Waste management.

**0614 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): National Frequency by PRP Name Report**

Order Number PB92-173103CDH, price: Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priorities List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-139526. 184p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Remedial action, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0615 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): National PRP Listing Alphabetically by PRP Name**

Order Number PB92-173095CDH, price: Call for price Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priorities List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-139518. 4770p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Remedial action, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0616 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): National PRP Listing Alphabetically by PRP Name**

Order Number PB92-220136CDH, price: Call for price Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Jul 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priorities List) and non-NPL sites.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-173095. 5158p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Financial management, Law enforcement, Tracking, Superfund, Remedial Action.

**0617 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): National PRP Listing by Site**

Order Number PB92-173087CDH, price: Call for price Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priorities List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-139500. 5215p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Remedial action, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0618 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): National PRP Listing by Site**

Order Number PB92-220128CDH, price: Call for price Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Jul 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The listing by site name is organized in the following manner. Sites are sorted by state, as indicated in the site ID number. The first two characters of the site ID number constitute the state abbreviation of the site location. The listing by party name is arranged alphabetically by the name of the party and provides a company contact and address. Within each record, the sites associated with the PRP are listed. The first two characters of the site ID number constitute the state abbreviation of the site location.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-173087. 5611p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste disposal, Directories, Hazardous materials, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0619 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): National PRP Report by Site, September 26, 1991

Order Number PB92-105352CDH, price: Call for price Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 26 Sep 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB91-215178. 3027p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Directories, Hazardous materials, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, US EPA Regions 1-10.

### 0620 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (National - 3 1/2 Inch Diskette, IBM PS/2 Compatible) (for Microcomputers)

Order Number PB92-592130CDH, price: Subscription, call for price Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Oct 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the poten-

tially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site.

**Specifications:** Available on subscription, U.S., Canada, and Mexico price \$1,000; price for others \$2,000. Issued quarterly. The datafile is on ten, 3 1/2 inch diskettes, 1.44M high density. File format: ASCII. Also available individually; order number PB92-592131, price D05. System: IBM PS/2; MS DOS 3.3 operating system, 640K. Other formats available as IBM (or compatible) 5 1/4 inch - PB90-591780. 10 diskettes.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Remedial action, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0621 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Alabama

Order Number PB90-243056CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Alabama where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/ MF E99, PB90-243049. See also PB90-243064. 12p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Alabama, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.



**0622 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Alabama**

Order Number PB91-130708CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Alabama. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130690. Supersedes PB90-243056. See also PB91-131219. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Alabama, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0623 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Alabama**

Order Number PB91-170613CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170605. Supersedes PB91-130708. See also PB91-170621. 13p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Alabama, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0624 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for American Samoa**

Order Number PB90-243395CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to American Samoa where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243387. See also PB90-243403. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, American Samoa, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

**0625 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for American Samoa**

Order Number PB91-131086CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for American Samoa. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-131078. Supersedes PB90-243395. See also PB91-131094. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

### 0626 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for American Samoa

Order Number PB91-170951CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170944. Supersedes PB91-131086. See also PB91-170969. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, American Samoa, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0627 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Arizona

Order Number PB90-243403CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Arizona where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243387. See also PB90-243395 and PB90-243411. 16p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Arizona, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 0628 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Arizona

Order Number PB91-131094CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Arizona. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-131078. Supersedes PB90-243403. See also PB91-131086 and PB91-131102. 19p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Arizona, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0629 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Arizona

Order Number PB91-170969CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170944. Supersedes PB91-131094. See also PB91-170951 and PB91-170977. 24p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Arizona, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.



**0630 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP**

**Listing by Site for Arkansas**

Order Number PB90-243213CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Arkansas where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243205. See also PB90-243221. 16p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Arkansas, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

**0631 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP**

**Listing by Site for Arkansas**

Order Number PB91-130906CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Arkansas. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130898. Supersedes PB90-243213. See also PB91-130914. 16p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Arkansas, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0632 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP**

**Listing by Site for Arkansas**

Order Number PB91-170779CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170761. Supersedes PB91-130906. See also PB91-170787. 17p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Arkansas, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0633 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP**

**Listing by Site for California**

Order Number PB90-243411CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to California where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243387. See also PB90-243403 and PB90-243429. 126p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, California, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

### 0634 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for California

Order Number PB91-131102CDH, price: PC A08/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of California. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-131078. Supersedes PB90-243411. See also PB91-131094 and PB91-131110. 157p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, California, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0635 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for California

Order Number PB91-170977CDH, price: PC A10/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170944. Supersedes PB91-131102. See also PB91-170969 and PB91-170985. 210p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, California, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0636 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Colorado

Order Number PB90-243320CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Colorado where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243312. See also PB90-243338. 65p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Colorado, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 0637 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Colorado

Order Number PB91-131011CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Colorado. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-131003. Supersedes PB90-243320. See also PB91-131029. 65p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Colorado, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.



**0638 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Colorado**

Order Number PB91-170886CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170878. Supersedes PB91-131011. See also PB91-170894. 68p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Colorado, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0639 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Connecticut**

Order Number PB90-242884CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Connecticut where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-242876. See also PB90-242892. 31p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Connecticut, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

**0640 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Connecticut**

Order Number PB91-130534CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Connecticut. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130526. Supersedes PB90-242884. See also PB91-130542. 30p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Connecticut, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0641 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Connecticut**

Order Number PB91-170449CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170431. Supersedes PB91-130534. See also PB91-170456. 32p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Connecticut, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

### 0642 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Delaware

Order Number PB90-242991CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Delaware where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-242983. See also PB90-243007. 28p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Delaware, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 0643 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Delaware

Order Number PB91-130641CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Delaware. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130633. Supersedes PB90-242991. See also PB91-130658. 26p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Delaware, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0644 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Delaware

Order Number PB91-170555CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170548. Supersedes PB91-130641. See also PB91-170563. 33p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Delaware, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0645 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Florida

Order Number PB90-243064CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Florida where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243049. See also PB90-243056 and PB90-243072. 37p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Florida, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.



**0646 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Florida**

Order Number PB91-131219CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Florida. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130690. Supersedes PB90-243064. See also PB91-130708 and PB91-130716. 39p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Florida, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0647 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Florida**

Order Number PB91-170621CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170605. Supersedes PB91-131219. See also PB91-170613 and PB91-170639. 47p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Florida, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0648 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Georgia**

Order Number PB90-243072CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Georgia where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243049. See also PB90-243064 and PB90-243080. 19p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Georgia, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

**0649 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Georgia**

Order Number PB91-130716CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Georgia. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130690. Supersedes PB90-243072. See also PB91-131219 and PB91-130724. 17p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Georgia, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

### 0650 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Georgia

Order Number PB91-170639CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170605. Supersedes PB91-130716. See also PB91-170621 and PB91-170647. 20p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Georgia, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0651 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Idaho

Order Number PB90-243460CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Idaho where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 3 reports, PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243452. See also PB90-243478. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Idaho, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 0652 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Idaho

Order Number PB91-131151CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Idaho. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 3 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-131144. Supersedes PB90-243460. See also PB91-131177. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Idaho, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0653 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Idaho

Order Number PB91-171025CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 3 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-171017. Supersedes PB91-131151. See also PB91-171033. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Idaho, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.



**0654 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Illinois**

Order Number PB90-243148CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Illinois where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243130. See also PB90-243155. 57p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Illinois, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

**0655 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Illinois**

Order Number PB91-130781CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Illinois. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130773. Supersedes PB90-243148. See also PB91-130799. 56p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Illinois, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0656 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Illinois**

Order Number PB91-170704CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170696. Supersedes PB91-130781. See also PB91-170712. 59p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Illinois, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0657 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Indiana**

Order Number PB90-243155CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Indiana where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243130. See also PB90-243148 and PB90-243163. 137p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Indiana, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

### 0658 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Indiana

Order Number PB91-130799CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Indiana. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130773. Supersedes PB90-243155. See also PB91-130781 and PB91-130807. 137p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Indiana, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0659 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Indiana

Order Number PB91-170712CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170696. Supersedes PB91-130799. See also PB91-170704 and PB91-170720. 140p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Indiana, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0660 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Iowa

Order Number PB90-243270CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Iowa where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 4 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243262. See also PB90-243288. 25p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Iowa, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 0661 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Iowa

Order Number PB91-130963CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Iowa. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 4 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130955. Supersedes PB90-243270. See also PB91-130971. 23p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Iowa, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.



**0662 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Iowa**

Order Number PB91-170837CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 4 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170829. Supersedes PB91-130963. See also PB91-170845. 26p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Iowa, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0663 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Kansas**

Order Number PB90-243288CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Kansas where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 4 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243262. See also PB90-243270 and PB90-243296. 33p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Kansas, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

**0664 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Kansas**

Order Number PB91-130971CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Kansas. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 4 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130955. Supersedes PB90-243288. See also PB91-130963 and PB91-130989. 31p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Kansas, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0665 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Kansas**

Order Number PB91-170845CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 4 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170829. Supersedes PB91-130971. See also PB91-170837 and PB91-170852. 34p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Kansas, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

### 0666 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Kentucky

Order Number PB90-243080CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Kentucky where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243049. See also PB90-243072 and PB90-243098. 97p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Kentucky, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 0667 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Kentucky

Order Number PB91-130724CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Kentucky. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130690. Supersedes PB90-243098. See also PB91-130716 and PB91-130732. 97p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Kentucky, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0668 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Kentucky

Order Number PB91-170647CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170605. Supersedes PB91-130724. See also PB91-170639 and PB91-170732. 99p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Kentucky, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0669 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Louisiana

Order Number PB90-243221CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Louisiana where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243205. See also PB90-243213 and PB90-243239. 26p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Louisiana, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.



**0670 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Louisiana**

Order Number PB91-130914CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Louisiana. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130898. Supersedes PB90-243221. See also PB91-130906 and PB91-130922. 25p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Louisiana, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0671 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Louisiana**

Order Number PB91-170787CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170761. Supersedes PB91-130914. See also PB91-170779 and PB91-170795. 26p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Louisiana, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0672 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Maine**

Order Number PB90-242892CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Maine where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-242876. See also PB90-242884 and PB90-242900. 69p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Maine, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

**0673 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Maine**

Order Number PB91-130542CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Maine. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130526. Supersedes PB90-242892. See also PB91-130534 and PB91-130559. 79p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Maine, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

### 0674 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Maine

Order Number PB91-170456CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170431. Supersedes PB91-130542. See also PB91-170449 and PB91-170464. 81p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Maine, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0675 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Maryland

Order Number PB90-243007CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Maryland where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-242983. See also PB90-242991 and PB90-243015. 22p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Maryland, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 0676 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Maryland

Order Number PB91-130658CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Maryland. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130633. Supersedes PB90-243007. See also PB91-130641 and PB91-130666. 20p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Maryland, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0677 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Maryland

Order Number PB91-170563CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170548. Supersedes PB91-130658. See also PB91-170555 and PB91-170571. 27p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Maryland, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.



**0678 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Massachusetts**

Order Number PB90-242900CDH, price: PC A10/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Massachusetts where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-242876. See also PB90-242892 and PB90-242918. 219p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Massachusetts, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

**0679 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Massachusetts**

Order Number PB91-130559CDH, price: PC A10/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 20 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Massachusetts. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130526. Supersedes PB90-242900. See also PB91-130542 and PB91-130567. 220p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Massachusetts, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0680 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Massachusetts**

Order Number PB91-170464CDH, price: PC A10/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170431. Supersedes PB91-130559. See also PB91-170456 and PB91-170472. 220p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Massachusetts, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0681 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Michigan**

Order Number PB90-243163CDH, price: PC A08/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Michigan where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243130. See also PB90-243155 and PB90-243171. 158p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Michigan, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

### 0682 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Michigan

Order Number PB91-130807CDH, price: PC A08/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Michigan. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130773. Supersedes PB90-243163. See also PB91-130799 and PB91-130815. 158p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Michigan, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0683 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Michigan

Order Number PB91-170720CDH, price: PC A08/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170696. Supersedes PB91-130807. See also PB91-170712 and PB91-170738. 167p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Michigan, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0684 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Minnesota

Order Number PB90-243171CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Minnesota where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243130. See also PB90-243163 and PB90-243189. 56p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Minnesota, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 0685 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Minnesota

Order Number PB91-130815CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Minnesota. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130773. Supersedes PB90-243171. See also PB91-130807 and PB91-130823. 55p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Minnesota, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.



**0686 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Minnesota**

Order Number PB91-170738CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170696. Supersedes PB91-130815. See also PB91-170720 and PB91-170746. 57p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Minnesota, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0687 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Mississippi**

Order Number PB90-243098CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Mississippi where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243049. See also PB90-243080 and PB90-243106. 16p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Mississippi, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

**0688 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Mississippi**

Order Number PB91-130732CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Mississippi. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130690. Supersedes PB90-243098. See also PB91-130724 and PB91-130740. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Mississippi, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0689 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Mississippi**

Order Number PB91-170654CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170605. Supersedes PB91-130732. See also PB91-170647 and PB91-170662. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Mississippi, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

### 0690 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Missouri

Order Number PB90-243296CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Missouri where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 4 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243262. See also PB90-243288 and PB90-243304. 141p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Missouri, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 0691 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Missouri

Order Number PB91-130989CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Missouri. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 4 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130955. Supersedes PB90-243296. See also PB91-130971 and PB91-130997. 139p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Missouri, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0692 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Missouri

Order Number PB91-170852CDH, price: PC A08/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 4 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170829. Supersedes PB91-130989. See also PB91-170845 and PB91-170860. 165p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Missouri, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0693 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Montana

Order Number PB90-243338CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Montana where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243312. See also PB90-243320 and PB90-243346. 13p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Montana, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.



**0694 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Montana**

Order Number PB91-131029CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Montana. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-131003. Supersedes PB90-243338. See also PB91-131011 and PB91-131037. 13p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Montana, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0695 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Montana**

Order Number PB91-170894CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170878. Supersedes PB91-131029. See also PB91-170886 and PB91-170902. 15p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Montana, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0696 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Nebraska**

Order Number PB90-243304CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Nebraska where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 4 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243262. See also PB90-243296. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Nebraska, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

**0697 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Nebraska**

Order Number PB91-130997CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Nebraska. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 4 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130955. Supersedes PB90-243304. See also PB91-130989. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Nebraska, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

### 0698 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Nebraska

Order Number PB91-170860CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 4 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170829. Supersedes PB91-130997. See also PB91-170852. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Nebraska, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0699 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Nevada

Order Number PB90-243429CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Nevada where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243387. See also PB90-243411 and PB90-243437. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Nevada, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 0700 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Nevada

Order Number PB91-131110CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Nevada. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-131078. Supersedes PB90-243429. See also PB91-131102 and PB91-131128. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Nevada, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0701 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Nevada

Order Number PB91-170985CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170944. Supersedes PB91-131110. See also PB91-170977 and PB91-170993. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Nevada, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.



**0702 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for New Hampshire**

Order Number PB90-242918CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to New Hampshire where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-242876. See also PB90-242900 and PB90-242926. 109p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, New Hampshire, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

**0703 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for New Hampshire**

Order Number PB91-130567CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of New Hampshire. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130526. Supersedes PB90-242918. See also PB91-130559 and PB91-130575. 109p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, New Hampshire, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0704 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for New Hampshire**

Order Number PB91-170472CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170431. Supersedes PB91-130567. See also PB91-130559 and PB91-170480. 109p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, New Hampshire, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0705 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for New Jersey**

Order Number PB90-242959CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to New Jersey where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 3 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-242942. See also PB90-242942 and PB90-242967. 128p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, New Jersey, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Waste disposal, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Remedial action, Superfund.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

### 0706 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for New Jersey

Order Number PB91-130609CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of New Jersey. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 3 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130591. Supersedes PB90-242959. See also PB91-130617. 126p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, New Jersey, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0707 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for New Jersey

Order Number PB91-170514CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 3 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170506. Supersedes PB91-130609. See also PB91-170522. 128p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, New Jersey, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0708 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for New Mexico

Order Number PB90-243239CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to New Mexico where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243205. See also PB90-243221 and PB90-243247. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, New Mexico, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 0709 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for New Mexico

Order Number PB91-130922CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of New Mexico. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130898. Supersedes PB90-243239. See also PB91-130914 and PB91-130930. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, New Mexico, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.



**0710 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP**

**Listing by Site for New Mexico**

Order Number PB91-170795CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170761. Supersedes PB91-130922. See also PB91-170787 and PB91-170803. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, New Mexico, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0711 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP**

**Listing by Site for New York**

Order Number PB90-242967CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to New York where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 3 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-242942. See also PB90-242959 and PB90-242975. 33p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, New York, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Waste disposal, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Remedial action, Superfund.

**0712 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP**

**Listing by Site for New York**

Order Number PB91-130617CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of New York. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 3 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130591. Supersedes PB90-242967. See also PB91-130609 and PB91-130625. 30p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, New York, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0713 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP**

**Listing by Site for New York**

Order Number PB91-170522CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 3 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170506. Supersedes PB91-130617. See also PB91-170514 and PB91-170530. 32p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, New York, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

### 0714 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for North Carolina

Order Number PB90-243106CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to North Carolina where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243049. See also PB90-243098 and PB90-243114. 31p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, North Carolina, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 0715 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for North Carolina

Order Number PB91-130740CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of North Carolina. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130690. Supersedes PB90-243106. See also PB91-130732 and PB91-130757. 29p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, North Carolina, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0716 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for North Carolina

Order Number PB91-170662CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170605. Supersedes PB91-130740. See also PB91-170654 and PB91-170670. 31p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, North Carolina, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0717 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for North Dakota

Order Number PB90-243346CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to North Dakota where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243312. See also PB90-243338 and PB90-243353. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, North Dakota, Coordinated procurement, Directories,



Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

**0718 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP**

**Listing by Site for North Dakota**

Order Number PB91-131037CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of North Dakota. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-131003. Supersedes PB90-243346. See also PB91-131029 and PB91-131045. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, North Dakota, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0719 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP**

**Listing by Site for North Dakota**

Order Number PB91-170902CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170878. Supersedes PB91-131037. See also PB91-170894 and PB91-170910. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, North Dakota, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0720 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP**

**Listing by Site for Northern Marianas**

Order Number PB90-243437CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Northern Mariana Islands where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243387. See also PB90-243429 and PB90-243445. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Mariana Islands, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

**0721 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP**

**Listing by Site for Northern Marianas**

Order Number PB91-131128CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the Northern Mariana Islands. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-131078. Supersedes PB90-243437. See also PB91-131110 and PB91-131136. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Mariana Islands, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

### 0722 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Northern Marianas

Order Number PB91-170993CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170944. Supersedes PB91-131128. See also PB91-170985 and PB91-171009. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Mariana Islands, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0723 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Ohio

Order Number PB90-243189CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Ohio where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243130. See also PB90-243171 and PB90-243197. 105p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Ohio, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 0724 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Ohio

Order Number PB91-130823CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Ohio. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130773. Supersedes PB90-243189. See also PB91-130815 and PB91-130831. 104p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Ohio, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0725 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Ohio

Order Number PB91-170746CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170696. Supersedes PB91-130823. See also PB91-170738 and PB91-170753. 115p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Ohio, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.



**0726 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Oklahoma**

Order Number PB90-243247CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Oklahoma where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243205. See also PB90-243239 and PB90-243254. 69p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Oklahoma, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

**0727 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Oklahoma**

Order Number PB91-130930CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Oklahoma. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130898. Supersedes PB90-243247. See also PB91-130922 and PB91-130948. 68p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Oklahoma, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0728 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Oklahoma**

Order Number PB91-170803CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170761. Supersedes PB91-130930. See also PB91-170795 and PB91-170811. 69p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Oklahoma, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0729 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Oregon**

Order Number PB90-243478CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Oregon where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 3 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243452. See also PB90-243460 and PB90-243486. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Oregon, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.



**0730 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP**

**Listing by Site for Oregon**

Order Number PB91-131169CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Oregon. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 3 report PC E99/MF E99, PB91-131144. Supersedes PB90-243478. See also PB91-131151 and PB91-131177. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Oregon, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0731 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP**

**Listing by Site for Oregon**

Order Number PB91-171033CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 3 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-171017. Supersedes PB91-131169. See also PB91-171025 and PB91-171041. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Oregon, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0732 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP**

**Listing by Site for Pennsylvania**

Order Number PB90-243015CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Pennsylvania where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-242983. See also PB90-243007 and PB90-243023. 140p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pennsylvania, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

**0733 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP**

**Listing by Site for Pennsylvania**

Order Number PB91-130666CDH, price: PC A10/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Pennsylvania. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130633. Supersedes PB90-243015. See also PB91-130658 and PB91-130674. 208p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pennsylvania, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.



**0734 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Pennsylvania**

Order Number PB91-170571CDH, price: PC A10/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170548. Supersedes PB91-130666. See also PB91-170658 and PB91-170589. 220p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Pennsylvania, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0735 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Puerto Rico**

Order Number PB90-242975CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Puerto Rico where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 3 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-242942. See also PB90-242967. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Puerto Rico, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Waste disposal, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Remedial action, Superfund.

**0736 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Puerto Rico**

Order Number PB91-130625CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 20 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for Puerto Rico. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 3 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130591. Supersedes PB90-242975. See also PB91-130617. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0737 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Puerto Rico**

Order Number PB91-170530CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 3 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170506. Supersedes PB91-130625. See also PB91-170522. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Puerto Rico, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

### 0738 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 1

Order Number PB92-173111CDH, price: Call for price  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priorities List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located. Region 1 includes Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-139534. 874p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 1.

### 0739 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 1

Order Number PB92-220029CDH, price: Call for price  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; Jul 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-173111. 882p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Financial management, Law enforcement, Tracking, Superfund, Remedial Action.

### 0740 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 1

Order Number PB93-177145CDH, price: Call for price  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 93

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is

used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC A99, PB93-177137. Supersedes PB93-134203. See also PB93-177152. 1194p.

**Subject index keywords:** Law enforcement, Superfund, Sites, Waste management, Potentially responsible party.

### 0741 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 1, January 22, 1992

Order Number PB92-139534CDH, price: PC A12  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 22 Jan 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-105246. 258p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Directories, Superfund, Potentially responsible parties, USEPA region 1.

### 0742 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 1. Volume 1

Order Number PB93-134203CDH, price: Call for price  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 9 Dec 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC A99, PB93-134195. Supersedes PB92-220029. See also Volume 2, PB93-134211. 1188p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste disposal, Directories, Hazardous materials, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.



**0743 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 2**

Order Number PB92-173129CDH, price: PC A24  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priorities List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located. Region 2 includes New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-139542. 572p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 2.

**0744 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 2**

Order Number PB92-220037CDH, price: PC A25/MF A06  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Jul 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-173129. 577p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Financial management, Law enforcement, Tracking, Superfund, Remedial Action.

**0745 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 2**

Order Number PB93-177152CDH, price: PC A24  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 93

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS).

The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC A99, PB93-177137. Supersedes PB93-134211. See also PB93-177145 and PB93-177160. 575p.

**Subject index keywords:** Law enforcement, Superfund, Sites, Waste management, Potentially responsible party.

**0746 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 2, January 22, 1992**

Order Number PB92-139542CDH, price: PC A17  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 22 Jan 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. Region 2 includes New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands. There are no sites in this state/territory at this time.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-105253. 387p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Directories, Superfund, Potentially responsible parties, US EPA region 2.

**0747 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 2. Volume 2**

Order Number PB93-134211CDH, price: PC A24  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 9 Dec 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC A99, PB93-134195. Supersedes PB92-220037. See also Volume 1, PB93-134203 and Volume 3, PB93-134229. 574p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste disposal, Directories, Hazardous materials, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

### 0748 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 3

Order Number PB92-173137CDH, price: PC A22  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priorities List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located. Region 3 includes Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-139559. 525p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 3.

### 0749 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 3

Order Number PB93-177160CDH, price: Call for price  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 93

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC A99, PB93-177137. Supersedes PB93-134229. See also PB93-177152 and PB93-177178. 616p.

**Subject index keywords:** Law enforcement, Superfund, Sites, Waste management, Potential responsible party.

### 0750 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 3, January 22, 1992

Order Number PB92-139559CDH, price: PC A16  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 22 Jan 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS).

The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. Region 3 includes Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. There are no sites in the federal district at this time.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-105261. 372p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Directories, Superfund, Potentially responsible parties, USEPA region 3.

### 0751 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 3. Volume 3

Order Number PB93-134229CDH, price: PC A25  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 9 Dec 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC A99, PB93-134195. Supersedes PB92-220045. See also Volume 2, PB93-134211 and Volume 4, PB93-134237. 588p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste disposal, Directories, Hazardous materials, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0752 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 4

Order Number PB92-173145CDH, price: PC A16  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priorities List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located. Region 4 includes Alabama,



Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-139567. 352p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 4.

**0753 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 4**

Order Number PB92-220052CDH, price: PC A18/MF A04  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Jul 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-173145. 407p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Financial management, Law enforcement, Tracking, Superfund, Remedial Action.

**0754 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 4**

Order Number PB93-177178CDH, price: Call for price  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 93

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC A99, PB93-177137. Supersedes PB93-134237. See also PB93-177160 and PB93-177186. 842p.

**Subject index keywords:** Law enforcement, Superfund, Sites, Waste management, Potential responsible party.

**0755 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 4, January 22, 1992**

Order Number PB92-139567CDH, price: PC A12  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 22 Jan 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is

used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. These lists for Region 4 includes Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-105279. 256p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Directories, Superfund.

**0756 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 4. Volume 4**

Order Number PB93-134237CDH, price: Call for price  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 9 Dec 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC A99, PB93-134195. Supersedes PB92-220052. See also Volume 3, PB93-134229 and Volume 5, PB93-134245. 656p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste disposal, Directories, Hazardous materials, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0757 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 5**

Order Number PB92-173152CDH, price: Call for price  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priorities List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located. Region 5 includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-139575. 1022p.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 5.

### **0758 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 5**

Order Number PB92-220060CDH, price: Call for price  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Jul 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-173152. 1462p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Financial management, Law enforcement, Tracking, Superfund, Remedial Action.

### **0759 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 5**

Order Number PB93-177186CDH, price: Call for price  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 93

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC A99, PB93-177137. Supersedes PB93-134245. See also PB93-177178 and PB93-177194. 1590p.

**Subject index keywords:** Law enforcement, Superfund, Sites, Waste management, Potential responsible party.

### **0760 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 5, January 22, 1992**

Order Number PB92-139575CDH, price: Call for price  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 22 Jan 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related

CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-105287. 720p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Directories, Superfund, Potentially responsible parties, US EPA region 5.

### **0761 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 5. Volume 5**

Order Number PB93-134245CDH, price: Call for price  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 9 Dec 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC A99, PB93-134195. Supersedes PB92-220060. See also Volume 4, PB93-134237 and Volume 6, PB93-134252. 1128p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste disposal, Directories, Hazardous materials, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### **0762 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 6**

Order Number PB92-173160CDH, price: PC A17  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priorities List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located. Region 6 includes Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-139583. 394p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 6.



**0763 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP**

**Listing by Site for Region 6**

Order Number PB92-220078CDH, price: PC A17/MF A04  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; Jul 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-173160. 398p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Financial management, Law enforcement, Tracking, Superfund, Remedial Action.

**0764 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP**

**Listing by Site for Region 6**

Order Number PB93-177194CDH, price: PC A17  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 93

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC A99, PB93-177137. Supersedes PB93-134252. See also PB93-177186 and PB93-177202. 398p.

**Subject index keywords:** Law enforcement, Superfund, Sites, Waste management, Potential responsible party.

**0765 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP**

**Listing by Site for Region 6, January 22, 1992**

Order Number PB92-139583CDH, price: PC A12  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 22 Jan 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-105295. 269p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Directories, Superfund, Potentially responsible parties, US EPA region 6.

**0766 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP**

**Listing by Site for Region 6. Volume 6**

Order Number PB93-134252CDH, price: PC A17  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 9 Dec 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC A99, PB93-134195. Supersedes PB92-220078. See also Volume 5, PB93-134245 and Volume 7, PB93-134260. 396p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste disposal, Directories, Hazardous materials, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0767 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP**

**Listing by Site for Region 7**

Order Number PB92-173178CDH, price: PC A17  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priorities List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located. Region 7 includes Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-139591. 398p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 7.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

### 0768 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Region 7

Order Number PB92-220086CDH, price: PC A18/MF A04  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; Jul 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-173178. 404p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Financial management, Law enforcement, Tracking, Superfund, Remedial Action.

### 0769 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Region 7

Order Number PB93-177202CDH, price: PC A18  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 93

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC A99, PB93-177137. Supersedes PB93-134260. See also PB93-177194 and PB93-177210. 410p.

**Subject index keywords:** Law enforcement, Superfund, Sites, Waste management, Potential responsible party.

### 0770 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Region 7, January 22, 1992

Order Number PB92-139591CDH, price: PC A12  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 22 Jan 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-105303. 270p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Directories, Superfund, Potentially responsible parties, USEPA region 7.

### 0771 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Region 7. Volume 7

Order Number PB93-134260CDH, price: PC A17  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 9 Dec 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC A99, PB93-134195. Supersedes PB92-220086. See also Volume 6, PB93-134252 and Volume 8, PB93-134278. 400p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste disposal, Directories, Hazardous materials, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0772 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Region 8

Order Number PB92-173186CDH, price: PC A12  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priorities List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located. Region 8 includes Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-139609. 265p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 8.



**0773 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 8**

Order Number PB92-220094CDH, price: PC A14/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Jul 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-173186. 302p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Financial management, Law enforcement, Tracking, Superfund, Remedial Action.

**0774 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 8**

Order Number PB93-177210CDH, price: PC A16  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 93

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC A99, PB93-177137. Supersedes PB93-134278. See also PB93-177202 and PB93-177228. 359p.

**Subject index keywords:** Law enforcement, Superfund, Sites, Waste management, Potential responsible party.

**0775 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 8, January 22, 1992**

Order Number PB92-139609CDH, price: PC A06  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 22 Jan 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-105311. 117p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Directories, Superfund, Potentially responsible parties, USEPA region 8.

**0776 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 8. Volume 8**

Order Number PB93-134278CDH, price: PC A15  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 9 Dec 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC A99, PB93-134195. Supersedes PB92-220094. See also Volume 7, PB93-134260 and Volume 9, PB93-134286. 346p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste disposal, Directories, Hazardous materials, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0777 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 9**

Order Number PB92-173194CDH, price: PC A17  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priorities List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located. Region 9 includes American Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Midway, Nevada, Northern Marianas, Pacific Islands, Trust Territories, and Wake Island.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-139617. 382p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 9.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

### **0778 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 9**

Order Number PB92-220102CDH, price: PC A18/MF A04  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; Jul 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priorities List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. Region 9 includes American Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Midway, Nevada, Northern Marianas, Pacific Islands, Trust Territories, and Wake Island.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-173194. 402p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Remedial action, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### **0779 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 9**

Order Number PB93-177228CDH, price: PC A20  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 93

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC A99, PB93-177137. Supersedes PB93-134286. See also PB93-177210 and PB93-177236. 471p.

**Subject index keywords:** Law enforcement, Superfund, Sites, Waste management, Potential responsible party.

### **0780 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 9, January 22, 1992**

Order Number PB92-139617CDH, price: PC A12  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 22 Jan 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related

CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. There are no sites in this state/territory at this time.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-105329. 261p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Directories, Superfund, Potentially responsible parties, US EPA region 9.

### **0781 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 9. Volume 9**

Order Number PB93-134286CDH, price: PC A18  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 9 Dec 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC A99, PB93-134195. Supersedes PB92-220102. See also Volume 8, PB93-134278 and Volume 10, PB93-134294. 415p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste disposal, Directories, Hazardous materials, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### **0782 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 10**

Order Number PB92-173202CDH, price: PC A12  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priorities List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located. Region 10 includes Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-139625. 271p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 10.



**0783 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 10**

Order Number PB92-220110CDH, price: PC A12/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; Jul 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-173202. 274p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Financial management, Law enforcement, Tracking, Superfund, Remedial Action.

**0784 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 10**

Order Number PB93-177236CDH, price: PC A14  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 93

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC A99, PB93-177137. Supersedes PB93-134294. See also PB93-177228. 312p.

**Subject index keywords:** Law enforcement, Superfund, Sites, Waste management, Potential responsible party.

**0785 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 10, January 22, 1992**

Order Number PB92-139625CDH, price: PC A13  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 22 Jan 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. Region 10 includes Alaska,

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. There are no sites in this state/territory at this time.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-105337. 282p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Directories, Superfund, Potentially responsible parties, US EPA region 10.

**0786 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Region 10. Volume 10**

Order Number PB93-134294CDH, price: PC A12  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 9 Dec 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC A99, PB93-134195. Supersedes PB92-220110. See also Volume 9, PB93-134286. 274p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste disposal, Directories, Hazardous materials, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0787 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Rhode Island**

Order Number PB90-242926CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Rhode Island where the site is located.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-242876. See also PB90-242918 and PB90-242934. 32p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Rhode Island, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

### **0788 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Rhode Island**

Order Number PB91-130575CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Rhode Island. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130526. Supersedes PB90-242926. See also PB91-130567 and PB91-130583. 38p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Rhode Island, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

### **0789 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Rhode Island**

Order Number PB91-170480CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170431. Supersedes PB91-130575. See also PB91-170472 and PB91-170498. 40p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Rhode

Island, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### **0790 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for South Carolina**

Order Number PB90-243114CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to South Carolina where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243049. See also PB90-243106 and PB90-243122. 24p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, South Carolina, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

### **0791 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for South Carolina**

Order Number PB91-130757CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of South Carolina. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130690. Supersedes PB90-243114. See also PB91-130740 and PB91-130765. 23p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, South Carolina, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories,



Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0792 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for South Carolina**

Order Number PB91-170670CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170605. Supersedes PB91-130757. See also PB91-170654 and PB91-170688. 26p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, South Carolina, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0793 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for South Dakota**

Order Number PB90-243353CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to South Dakota where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243312. See also PB90-243346 and PB90-243361. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, South Dakota, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

**0794 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for South Dakota**

Order Number PB91-131045CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of South Dakota. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-131003. Supersedes PB90-243353. See also PB91-131037 and PB91-131052. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, South Dakota, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0795 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for South Dakota**

Order Number PB91-170910CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170878. Supersedes PB91-131045. See also PB91-170902 and PB91-170928. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, South Dakota, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

### 0796 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Tennessee

Order Number PB90-243122CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Tennessee where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243049. See also PB90-243114. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Tennessee, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 0797 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Tennessee

Order Number PB91-130765CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Tennessee. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130690. Supersedes PB90-243122. See also PB91-130757. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Tennessee, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0798 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Tennessee

Order Number PB91-170688CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 8 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170605. Supersedes PB91-130765. See also PB91-170670. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Tennessee, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0799 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Texas

Order Number PB90-243254CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Texas where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243205. See also PB90-243247. 89p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Texas, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.



**0800 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Texas**

Order Number PB91-130948CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Texas. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130898. Supersedes PB90-243254. See also PB91-130930. 88p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Texas, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0801 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Texas**

Order Number PB91-170811CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170761. Supersedes PB91-130948. See also PB91-170803. 89p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Texas, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0802 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Trust Territories**

Order Number PB90-243445CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Trust Territories where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243387. See also PB90-243437. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

**0803 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Trust Territories**

Order Number PB91-131136CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the Trust Territories. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-131078. Supersedes PB90-243445. See also PB91-131128. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Trust Territories, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

### 0804 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Trust Territories

Order Number PB91-171009CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170944. Supersedes PB91-131136. See also PB91-170993. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Trust territory of the Pacific Islands, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0805 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Utah

Order Number PB90-243361CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Utah where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243312. See also PB90-243353 and PB90-243379. 14p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Utah, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 0806 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Utah

Order Number PB91-131052CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Utah. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-131003. Supersedes PB90-243361. See also PB91-131045 and PB91-131060. 14p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Utah, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0807 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Utah

Order Number PB91-170928CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170878. Supersedes PB91-131052. See also PB91-170910 and PB91-170936. 16p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Utah, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.



**0808 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Vermont**

Order Number PB90-242934CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Vermont where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-242876. See also PB90-242926. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Vermont, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

**0809 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Vermont**

Order Number PB91-130583CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Vermont. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130526. Supersedes PB90-242934. See also PB91-130575. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Vermont, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0810 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Vermont**

Order Number PB91-170498CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170431. Supersedes PB91-130583. See also PB91-170480. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Vermont, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0811 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Virginia**

Order Number PB91-130674CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Virginia. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130633. Supersedes PB90-243023. See also PB91-130666 and PB91-130682. 25p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Virginia, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Enforcement

### 0812 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Virginia

Order Number PB91-170589CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170548. Supersedes PB91-130674. See also PB91-170571 and PB91-170597. 32p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Virginia, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0813 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Washington

Order Number PB90-243486CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Washington where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 3 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243452. See also PB90-243478. 119p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Washington(State), Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 0814 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Washington

Order Number PB91-131177CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Washington. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 3 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-131144. Supersedes PB91-243486. See also PB91-131169. 120p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Washington(State), Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0815 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Washington

Order Number PB91-171041CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 3 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-171017. Supersedes PB91-131177. See also PB91-171033. 147p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Washington(State), Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.



**0816 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for West Virginia**

Order Number PB90-243031CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to West Virginia where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-242983. See also PB90-243023. 14p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, West Virginia, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

**0817 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for West Virginia**

Order Number PB91-130682CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of West Virginia. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130633. Supersedes PB90-243031. See also PB91-130674. 12p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, West Virginia, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0818 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for West Virginia**

Order Number PB91-170597CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170548. Supersedes PB91-130682. See also PB91-170589. 15p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, West Virginia, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0819 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Wisconsin**

Order Number PB90-243197CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Wisconsin where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243130. See also PB90-243189. 44p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Wisconsin, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.



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### 0820 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Wisconsin

Order Number PB91-130831CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Wisconsin. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-130773. Supersedes PB90-243205. See also PB91-130823. 54p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Wisconsin, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0821 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Wisconsin

Order Number PB91-170753CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170696. Supersedes PB91-130831. See also PB91-170746. 58p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Wisconsin, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0822 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Wyoming

Order Number PB90-243379CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Wyoming where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-243312. See also PB90-243361. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Wyoming, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 0823 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

#### Listing by Site for Wyoming

Order Number PB91-131060CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP) for the state of Wyoming. Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-131003. Supersedes PB90-243379. See also PB91-131052. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Wyoming, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.



**0824 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Listing by Site for Wyoming**

Order Number PB91-170936CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 6 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB91-170878. Supersedes PB91-131060. See also PB91-170928. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Wyoming, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0825 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP National Frequency by Party Name, January 22, 1992**

Order Number PB92-139518CDH, price: Call for price  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 22 Jan 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-105360. 4130p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, Superfund.

**0826 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP National Listing Alphabetically by Party Name**

Order Number PB90-242850CDH, price: Call for price  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of un-

controlled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The alpha report lists the PRPs in alphabetical order and links the records with the site(s) where potential liability is associated.

**Specifications:** 2395p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Industries, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

**0827 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP National Listing Alphabetically by Party Name**

Order Number PB91-130492CDH, price: Call for price  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB90-242850. 2565p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action, Potentially responsible parties.

**0828 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP National Listing Alphabetically by Party Name**

Order Number PB91-170415CDH, price: Call for price  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related



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CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The alpha report lists the PRPs in alphabetical order and links the records with the site(s) where potential liability is associated.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB91-130492. 2753p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System.

### **0829 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP National Listing Alphabetically by Party Name**

Order Number PB93-134187CDH, price: Call for price Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 8 Dec 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-220136. 5887p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste disposal, Directories, Hazardous materials, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

### **0830 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP National Listing Alphabetically by Party Name**

Order Number PB93-177129CDH, price: Call for price Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 93

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB93-134187. 3000p.

**Subject index keywords:** Law enforcement, Hazardous materials, Sites, Superfund, Waste management, Potential responsible party.

### **0831 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP National Listing Alphabetically by Party Name, January 22, 1992**

Order Number PB92-139526CDH, price: PC A09 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 22 Jan 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-105345. 184p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Directories, Superfund, Potentially responsible parties, USEPA regions 1-10.

### **0832 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP National Listing by Site**

Order Number PB90-242843CDH, price: Call for price Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Water and Land Div; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** 2290p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

### **0833 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP National Listing by Site**

Order Number PB91-131334CDH, price: Call for price Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 19 Dec 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number.



ity Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB90-242843. 2446p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Alabama, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Potentially responsible parties, Remedial action.

**0834 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP National Listing by Site**

Order Number PB91-170407CDH, price: Call for price Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 5 Apr 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issued a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB91-131334. 2620p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Notification procedures, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0835 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP National Listing by Site**

Order Number PB93-134195CDH, price: Call for price Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Dec 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS).

This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP.

**Specifications:** Set includes PB93-134203 through PB93-134294. Supersedes PB92-220128. 11542p-in 10v.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste disposal, Directories, Hazardous materials, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties.

**0836 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP National Listing by Site**

Order Number PB93-177137CDH, price: Call for price Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Apr 93

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number.

**Specifications:** Set includes PB93-177145 through PB93-177236. Supersedes PB93-134195. 6767p-in 10v.

**Subject index keywords:** Law enforcement, Superfund, Sites, Waste management, Potential responsible party.

**0837 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP National Listing by Site, January 22, 1992**

Order Number PB92-139500CDH, price: Call for price Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 22 Jan 92

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-105352. 3346p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Directories, Superfund, Potentially responsible parties, USEPA regions 1-10.



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### 0838 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Report by Site for Region 1, September 26, 1991

Order Number PB92-105246CDH, price: PC A21  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 26 Sep 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located. Region 1 includes Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-215194 through PB91-215244 and PB91-215806. See also PB92-105337. 499p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 1.

### 0839 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Report by Site for Region 2, September 26, 1991

Order Number PB92-105253CDH, price: PC A09  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 26 Sep 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located. Region 2 includes New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB91-215251 through PB91-215277 and PB91-170530. See also PB92-105246. 196p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 2.

### 0840 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Report by Site for Region 3, September 26, 1991

Order Number PB92-105261CDH, price: PC A16  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 26 Sep 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located. Region 3 includes Delaware, District of Columbia\*, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB91-215285 through PB91-215335. See also PB92-105253. 357p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 3.

### 0841 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Report by Site for Region 4, September 26, 1991

Order Number PB92-105279CDH, price: PC A11  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 26 Sep 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located. Region 4 includes Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB91-215343 through PB91-215426. See also PB92-105261. 248p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 4.



**0842 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Report by Site for Region 5, September 26, 1991**

Order Number PB92-105287CDH, price: Call for price  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 26 Sep 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located. Region 5 includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB91-215434 through PB91-215491. See also PB92-105279. 639p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 5.

**0843 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Report by Site for Region 6, September 26, 1991**

Order Number PB92-105295CDH, price: PC A12  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 26 Sep 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located. Region 6 includes Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB91-215509 through PB91-215558. See also PB92-105287. 270p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 6.

**0844 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Report by Site for Region 7, September 26, 1991**

Order Number PB92-105303CDH, price: PC A12  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 26 Sep 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located. Region 7 includes Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB91-215566 through PB91-215608. See also PB92-105295. 261p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 7.

**0845 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Report by Site for Region 8, September 26, 1991**

Order Number PB92-105311CDH, price: PC A06  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 26 Sep 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB91-215616 through PB91-215673. See also PB92-105303. 112p.

**Subject index keywords:** Sites, Hazardous materials.

**0846 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Report by Site for Region 9, September 26, 1991**

Order Number PB92-105329CDH, price: PC A12  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Waste Programs Enforcement; 26 Sep 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company con-



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tact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located. Region 9 includes American Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Midway, Nevada, Northern Marianas, Pacific Islands\*, Trust Territories, and Wake Island.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB91-215681 through PB91-215749. See also PB92-105311. 269p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 9.

### 0847 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP

**Report by Site for Region 10, September 26, 1991**

Order Number PB92-105337CDH, price: PC A09

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 26 Sep 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to the state where the site is located. Region 10 includes Alaska\*, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB91-215756 and PB91-215772 through PB91-215798. See also PB92-105329. 180p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 10.

### 0848 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS): PRP Site Listing by Site for Virginia

Order Number PB90-243023CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 2 Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the

range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of potentially responsible parties. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. The site report is designed to provide PRP information linked by the associated site, which appears according to Virginia where the site is located.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 5 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB90-242983. See also PB90-243015 and PB90-243031. 24p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Virginia, Waste disposal, Coordinated procurement, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 0849 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (Region 1 - 3 1/2 Inch Diskette IBM PS/2 Compatible) (for Microcomputers)

Order Number PB92-500131CDH, price: D01

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Oct 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. Region 1 includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

**Specifications:** The datafile is on one, 3 1/2 inch diskette, 1.44M high density. File format: ASCII. System: IBM PS/2; MS DOS 3.3 operating system, 640K. Other formats available as IBM (or compatible) 5 1/4 inch - PB90-502618. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Remedial action, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 1.

### 0850 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (Region 1) (for Microcomputers)

Order Number PB90-502618CDH, price: D01

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund



Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. Region 1 includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

**Specifications:** The datafile is contained on two 1.2M, 5 1/4 inch diskettes, high density. File format: ASCII. System: IBM PC/AT; MS DOS 3.3 operating system, 640K. 2 diskettes.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Remedial action, Region 1, Waste management.

**0851 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (Region 2 - 3 1/2 Inch Diskette IBM PS/2 Compatible) (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB92-500149CDH, price: D01

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Oct 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. Region 2 includes New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands\*. \*There are no sites in this territory at this time.

**Specifications:** The datafile is on one, 3 1/2 inch diskette, 1.44M high density. File format: ASCII. System: IBM PS/2; MS DOS 3.3 operating system, 640K. Other formats available as IBM (or compatible) 5 1/4 inch - PB90-502626. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Remedial action, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 2.

**0852 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (Region 2) (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB90-502626CDH, price: D01

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. Region 2 includes New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

**Specifications:** The datafile is contained on one 1.2M, 5 1/4 inch diskette, high density. File format: ASCII. System: IBM PC/AT; MS DOS 3.3 operating system, 640K. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Remedial action, Region 2, Waste management.

**0853 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (Region 3 - 3 1/2 Inch Diskette IBM PS/2 Compatible) (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB92-500156CDH, price: D01

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Oct 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. Region 3 includes Delaware, District of Columbia\*, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. \*There are no sites in this federal district at this time.

**Specifications:** The datafile is on one, 3 1/2 inch diskette, 1.44M high density. File format: ASCII. System: IBM PS/2; MS DOS 3.3 operating system, 640K. Other formats avail-



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able as IBM (or compatible) 5 1/4 inch - PB90-502634. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Remedial action, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 3.

### 0854 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (Region 3) (for Microcomputers)

Order Number PB90-502634CDH, price: D01

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. Region 3 includes Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

**Specifications:** The datafile is contained on one 1.2M, 5 1/4 inch diskette, high density. File format: ASCII. System: IBM PC/AT; MS DOS 3.3 operating system, 640K. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Remedial action, Region 3, Waste management.

### 0855 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (Region 4 - 3 1/2 Inch Diskette IBM PS/2 Compatible) (for Microcomputers)

Order Number PB92-500164CDH, price: D01

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Oct 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. Region 4 includes Alabama,

Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

**Specifications:** The datafile is on one, 3 1/2 inch diskette, 1.44M high density. File format: ASCII. System: IBM PS/2; MS DOS 3.3 operating system, 640K. Other formats available as IBM (or compatible) 5 1/4 inch - PB90-502642. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Remedial action, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 4.

### 0856 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (Region 4) (for Microcomputers)

Order Number PB90-502642CDH, price: D01

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. Region 4 includes Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

**Specifications:** The datafile is contained on one 1.2M, 5 1/4 inch diskette, high density. File format: ASCII. System: IBM PC/AT; MS DOS 3.3 operating system, 640K. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Region 4, Remedial action, Waste management.

### 0857 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (Region 5 - 3 1/2 Inch Diskette IBM PS/2 Compatible) (for Microcomputers)

Order Number PB92-500172CDH, price: D01

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Oct 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not ad-



dress the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. Region 5 includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

**Specifications:** The datafile is on one, 3 1/2 inch diskette, 1.44M high density. File format: ASCII. System: IBM PS/2; MS DOS 3.3 operating system, 640K. Other formats available as IBM (or compatible) 5 1/4 inch - PB90-502659. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Remedial action, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 5.

**0858 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (Region 5) (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB90-502659CDH, price: D01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. Region 5 includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

**Specifications:** The datafile is contained on two 1.2M, 5 1/4 inch diskettes, high density. File format: ASCII. System: IBM PC/AT; MS DOS 3.3 operating system, 640K. 2 diskettes.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Region 5, Remedial action, Waste management.

**0859 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (Region 6 - 3 1/2 Inch Diskette IBM PS/2 Compatible) (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB92-500180CDH, price: D01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Oct 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related

CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. Region 6 includes Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

**Specifications:** The datafile is on one, 3 1/2 inch diskette, 1.44M high density. File format: ASCII. System: IBM PS/2; MS DOS 3.3 operating system, 640K. Other formats available as IBM (or compatible) 5 1/4 inch - PB90-502667. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Remedial action, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 6.

**0860 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (Region 6) (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB90-502667CDH, price: D01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. Region 6 includes Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

**Specifications:** The datafile is contained on one 1.2M, 5 1/4 inch diskette, high density. File format: ASCII. System: IBM PC/AT; MS DOS 3.3 operating system, 640K. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Remedial action, Waste management, Region 6.

**0861 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (Region 7 - 3 1/2 Inch Diskette IBM PS/2 Compatible) (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB92-500198CDH, price: D01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Oct 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the poten-



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tially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. Region 7 includes Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska.

**Specifications:** The datafile is on one, 3 1/2 inch diskette, 1.44M high density. File format: ASCII. System: IBM PS/2; MS DOS 3.3 operating system, 640K. Other formats available as IBM (or compatible) 5 1/4 inch - PB90-502675. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Remedial action, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 7.

### 0862 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (Region 7) (for Microcomputers)

Order Number PB90-502675CDH, price: D01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 31 Jul 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. Region 7 includes Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska.

**Specifications:** The datafile is contained on one 1.2M, 5 1/4 inch diskette, high density. File format: ASCII. System: IBM PC/AT; MS DOS 3.3 operating system, 640K. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Remedial action, Waste management, Region 7.

### 0863 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (Region 8 - 3 1/2 Inch Diskette IBM PS/2 Compatible) (for Microcomputers)

Order Number PB92-500206CDH, price: D01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Oct 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties

with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. Region 8 includes Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

**Specifications:** The datafile is on one, 3 1/2 inch diskette, 1.44M high density. File format: ASCII. System: IBM PS/2; MS DOS 3.3 operating system, 640K. Other formats available as IBM (or compatible) 5 1/4 inch - PB90-502683. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Remedial action, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 8.

### 0864 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (Region 8) (for Microcomputers)

Order Number PB90-502683CDH, price: D01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 31 Jul 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. Region 8 includes Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

**Specifications:** The datafile is contained on one 1.2M, 5 1/4 inch diskette, high density. File format: ASCII. System: IBM PC/AT; MS DOS 3.3 operating system, 640K. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Region 8, Waste management, Remedial action.



**0865 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (Region 9 - 3 1/2 Inch Diskette IBM PS/2 Compatible) (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB92-500214CDH, price: D01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Oct 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. Region 9 includes American Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam\*, Hawaii\*, Midway\*, Nevada, Northern Marianas, Pacific Islands\*, Trust Territories, and Wake Island\*. \*There are no sites in the state/territory at this time.

**Specifications:** The datafile is on one, 3 1/2 inch diskette, 1.44M high density. File format: ASCII. System: IBM PS/2; MS DOS 3.3 operating system, 640K. Other formats available as IBM (or compatible) 5 1/4 inch - PB90-502691. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Remedial action, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 9.

**0866 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (Region 9) (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB90-502691CDH, price: D01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Aug 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. Region 9 includes American Samoa, Arizona,

California, Guam, Hawaii, Midway, Nevada, Northern Marianas, Pacific Islands, Trust Territories, and Wake Island.

**Specifications:** The datafile is contained on one 1.2M, 5 1/4 inch diskette, high density. File format: ASCII. System: IBM PC/AT; MS DOS 3.3 operating system, 640K. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Remedial action, Region 9, Waste management.

**0867 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (Region 10 - 3 1/2 Inch Diskette IBM PS/2 Compatible) (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB92-500222CDH, price: D01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Oct 91

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from the notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not address the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists (updated quarterly) represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. Region 10 includes Alaska\*, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. \*There are no sites in this state at this time.

**Specifications:** The datafile is on one, 3 1/2 inch diskette, 1.44M high density. File format: ASCII. System: IBM PS/2; MS DOS 3.3 operating system, 640K. Other formats available as IBM (or compatible) 5 1/4 inch - PB90-502709. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Remedial action, Directories, Site Enforcement Tracking System, Potentially responsible parties, EPA region 10.

**0868 Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS) (Region 10) (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB90-502709CDH, price: D01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 31 Jul 90

When expending Superfund monies at a CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) site, EPA must conduct a search to identify parties with potential financial responsibility for remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA regional Superfund Waste Management Staff issue a notice letter to the potentially responsible party (PRP). Data from this notice letter is used to form the Site Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). This data includes PRP name and address, a company contact person, the date the notice was issued, and the related CERCLA site name and identification number. SETS was created by EPA to track PRP identification at both NPL (National Priority List) and non-NPL sites. SETS does not ad-



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dress the range of other administrative duties related to tracking the PRP. These lists represent EPA's preliminary findings on the identities of PRPs. Inclusion on these lists does not constitute a final determination concerning the liability of any party for the hazard or contamination at any CERCLA site. Region 10 includes Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

**Specifications:** The datafile is contained on one 1.2M, 5 1/4 inch diskette, high density. File format: ASCII. System: IBM PC/AT; MS DOS 3.3 operating system, 640K. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Waste management, Region 10, Remedial action.

### 0869 Small Cost Recovery Referrals

Order Number PB91-139006CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 12 Jul 85

The directive clarifies EPA policy on referring CERCLA cost recovery cases valued at less than \$200,000. There are two memoranda attached, the first of which is entitled 'Preparation of Hazardous Waste Referrals,' dated July 30, 1985. The memorandum provides guidance on preparing referral packages meeting Department of Justice requirements. The second memorandum, entitled 'Small Cost Recovery Referrals,' dated July 12, 1985, states that although the Agency places high priority on larger cases, there are situations in which cost recovery of small cases is appropriate.

**Specifications:** 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0870 Streamlined Approach for Settlements with De Minimis Waste Contributors under CERCLA Section 122(g)(1)(A)

Order Number PB93-963617CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 30 Jul 93

The guidance sets forth the Agency's new approach to completing de minimis settlements. The memorandum expands upon the information provided in the 'Superfund Administrative Improvements - Final Report (June 23, 1993)'. Under Section 122(g) of CERCLA the Agency may settle with persons who contributed to a facility hazardous substances which are minimal, both in terms of volume and toxicity or other hazardous effects, relative to other hazardous substances at a site. De minimis settlements may only address a minor amount of response costs at a site.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$225 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$450). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB92-963607. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Liabilities.

### 0871 Submittal of Ten-Point Settlement Analyses for CERCLA Consent Decrees

Order Number PB91-139485CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 11 Aug 89

The directive memorandum provides guidance to help ensure the adequacy of information provided in the 'ten-point' analyses of proposed CERCLA settlements.

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are not fully legible. 33p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0872 Summary of 'Guidance of Landowner Liability under Section 107(a)1 of CERCLA, De Minimis Settlements under Section 122(g)(1)(b) of CERCLA, and Settlements with Prospective Purchasers of Contaminated Property'

Order Number PB91-228288CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; May 91

The Fact Sheet summarizes when landowners may be eligible for a release from liability and when a landowner may be eligible for a de minimis settlement. It also describes the agency's policy on prospective purchasers of contaminated property.

**Specifications:** 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0873 Summary of 'Guidance on CERCLA Section 106(a) UAOs for RD/RA'

Order Number PB91-228312CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; May 91

The Fact Sheet summarizes the procedures for issuing unilateral orders and includes statutory requirements of section 106 orders, possible recipients of orders, case-specific considerations, procedures for issuing unilateral orders, and what to do in the case of non-compliance with an order.

**Specifications:** 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0874 Summary of 'Guidance on Documenting Decisions Not to Take Cost Recovery Actions'

Order Number PB91-228338CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; May 91

The Fact Sheet summarizes procedures for documenting a decision not to pursue cost recovery actions.

**Specifications:** 3p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0875 Summary of 'Interim Guidance: Streamlining the CERCLA Settlement Decision Process'

Order Number PB91-228270CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; May 91

The Fact Sheet summarizes the three areas in which changes will help improve and streamline the process for conducting settlement discussions. The three areas are negotiation preparation, review of settlement decisions, and deadline management.

**Specifications:** 4p.



**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0876 Summary of 'Interim Guidelines for Preparing NBARs'**

Order Number PB91-228304CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; May 91

The Fact Sheet summarizes the procedures for preparing NBARs, including when to use NBARs, how to prepare them, and offers bases on NBARs.

**Specifications:** 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0877 Summary of 'Interim Policy on CERCLA Settlements Involving Municipalities and Municipal Wastes'**

Order Number PB91-228262CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; May 91

The Fact Sheet addresses a consistent agency-wide approach for addressing municipalities and municipal wastes in the Superfund settlement process. The policy also addresses settlements with private generators and transporters of hazardous waste trash derived from a commercial, institutional, or industrial process or activity.

**Specifications:** 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0878 Summary of 'Methodologies for Implementation of CERCLA Section 122(g)(1)(a) De Minimis Waste Contributor Settlements'**

Order Number PB91-227959CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; May 91

The Fact Sheet summarizes the basic steps in forming settlements with PRPs at a site who are minimal contributors to the waste in comparison with other PRPs. It lists the criteria for eligibility, communication procedures, timing costs, premiums, reopeners, and settlement options.

**Specifications:** 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0879 Summary of 'PRP Search Supplemental Guidance for Sites in the Superfund Remedial Program'**

Order Number PB91-228320CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; May 91

The Fact Sheet summarizes the steps involved in a thorough PRP Search, including determination of liability, PRP Search Planning, the PRP Search Process and compiling PRP Search Reports.

**Specifications:** 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0880 Summary of 'Releasing Information to Potentially Responsible Parties at CERCLA Sites'**

Order Number PB91-228296CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; May 91

The Fact Sheet summarizes EPA's policy on releasing information to PRP's.

**Specifications:** 3p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0881 Superfund and Small Waste Contributors**

Order Number PB94-963610CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Aug 93

When Congress enacted Superfund, it intended to make the polluters pay for the costs of cleaning up these sites. To achieve this goal, EPA seeks to hold those parties who contributed to the contamination responsible for the cost of cleanup. Such parties may be asked to help pay for the cleanup of a site even if they acted in full accordance with the law at the time they disposed of the waste. Superfund encourages EPA to settle with these responsible parties outside of court, but also authorizes the Agency to bring actions in court to require responsible parties to pay for (or perform) the cleanup.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 2p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Cleanup, Superfund, Potentially responsible parties.

**0882 Superfund Cost Recovery Strategy**

Order Number PB91-139063CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 29 Jul 88

The Superfund cost recovery strategy provides a framework for planning and initiating actions to recover Federal funds expended in CERCLA response actions. The directive discusses general cost recovery program priorities and provides guidelines for setting case priorities for the most efficient use of cost recovery resources.

**Specifications:** 55p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0883 Superfund Enforcement Strategy and Implementation Plan**

Order Number PB91-138842CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 12 Apr 90

The directive reflects a review of recent studies of the Superfund program, as well as on going management initiatives involving EPA and the Department of Justice, including the Superfund Settlement Incentives and Disincentives Workgroup and the Superfund Enforcement Management Issues Workgroup. A list of issues raised in various studies and reports is included as Appendix B.

**Specifications:** 67p.



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**Subject Index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0884 Superfund Information Repositories and Administrative Records

Order Number PB92-963622CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; Aug 92

The fact sheet discusses two features of EPA's Superfund Community Relations Program: the information repository and the administrative record. The fact sheet describes the types of information usually contained in the information repository and administrative record and describes how the public can access that information.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0885 Supplemental Guidance on Federal Superfund Liens

Order Number PB93-963618CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 29 Jul 93

The purpose of the guidance document is to supplement the 'Guidance on Federal Superfund Liens' (PB91-139055) issued on September 22, 1987. The Supplement is in addition to, and does not supersede the 1987 document, which provided criteria for the decision to file liens under Section 107 (1) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). The Supplement outlines procedures for Regional staff to follow to provide notice and opportunity to be heard to potentially responsible parties on whose property liens are to be perfected.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$225 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$450). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB91-139303. 17p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Liens.

### 0886 Timely Initiation of Responsible Party Searches, Issuance of Notice Letters, and Release of Information (Attachment XXII)

Order Number PB92-102060CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 18 Sep 91

The directive re-emphasizes the importance of early identification of potentially responsible parties (PRPs) and timely issuance of notice letters for the RI/FS. These actions support the Agency's policy to secure cleanup by responsible parties in lieu of Superfund use, where such cleanup can be accomplished in a timely and effective manner. The sooner PRPs are identified and notified about their potential responsibility, the more time they have to organize themselves to assure responsibility for the RI/FS and cleanup. It also clarifies Agency policy on release of site-specific information to PRPs and others. It supplements the information release section of the Interim CERCLA Settlement Policy (December 5, 1984). The clarification is designed to facilitate information ex-

change in order to encourage effective negotiation and coalescing by PRPs among themselves. Effective PRP negotiations and coalescing are likely to engender effective settlement discussions with the government.

**Specifications:** 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste management, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0887 Transmittal of Guidance on Use and Enforcement of CERCLA Information Requests and Administrative Subpoenas

Order Number PB91-139170CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 25 Aug 88

The directive provides an overview of the information gathering tools under CERCLA section 104(e) and 122(e)(3), and focuses on the steps to be taken throughout the information gathering process to ensure that EPA is in the strongest position possible to enforce the information gathering or subpoena. The guidance replaces existing guidance entitled, 'Policy on Enforcing Information Requests in Hazardous Waste Cases,' dated September 10, 1984, to the extent that the previous guidance addresses information gathering under CERCLA section 104(e), directive no. 9834.4.

**Specifications:** 52p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0888 Transmittal of Model Consent Decree for CERCLA Section 104(e) Information Request Enforcement Actions

Order Number PB91-193417CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1991

The directive is a guidance document - Model Consent Decree developed to further support the CERCLA 104(e) Initiative.

**Specifications:** 17p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Consent orders.

### 0889 Transmittal of the Final Waste Oil Interim Enforcement Guidance Document

Order Number PB91-140202CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 30 Dec 86

The Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response has developed the Waste Oil Interim Enforcement Guidance Document. The purpose of the document is to provide information to the Regions about the technology of the waste oil industry as well as strategies for enforcement. Waste oil is a very complex environmental issue owing in large part to the difficulty of tracing waste derived fuels through a complex system of waste oil dealers. The guidance was developed to assist those enforcing the waste oil regulations to better understand the important issues. It is interim guidance because the regulations for used oil management have not been completed. As the regulations become complete or changes in policy or technology occur, the document will be amended accordingly.

**Specifications:** 66p.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Federal Facilities

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0890 United States Environmental Protection Agency Model CERCLA RD/RA Consent Decree

Order Number PB91-201673CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1991

The directive is a Guidance Document - Model Consent Decree (CERCLA RD/RA) to further support Sections 106 and 107 of CERCLA.

**Specifications:** 82p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0891 Use of CERCLA Section 106 Unilateral Enforcement for Remedial Design and Remedial Action: Strategy for Fiscal Year 1990

Order Number PB91-139733CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 14 Feb 90

The directive describes FY90 strategy for enhancing use of CERCLA section 106 authorities, focusing significantly on Unilateral Administrative Orders (UAOs) for remedial designs and remedial actions (RD/RA). The directive supersedes directive no. 9870.1 'CERCLA Section 106 Unilateral RD/RA Enforcement: Accomplishments through 2nd Quarter and Strategy for the Remainder of FY 1989,' dated July 11, 1989.

**Specifications:** 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0892 Waiver of Concurrence on De Minimis Generator Settlements

Order Number PB91-138826CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 15 Jul 88

The directive authorizes Region I at Type Level 2 of the revised CERCLA civil judicial settlement authorities under Delegation 14-13-B and 14-14-E, providing the Region with delegated authority to transmit de minimis settlements under section 122(g)(1)(A) to the Department of Justice with Headquarters consultation. The directive supplements a portion of directive No. 9012.10-a 'Revision of CERCLA Judicial Settlement Authorities Under Delegations 14-13-B and 14-14-E,' dated June 17, 1988.

**Specifications:** 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Refuse disposal, Penalties, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Comprehensive Environment Response Compensation and Liability Act, Generator settlements.

### 0893 Waiver of Headquarters Approval for Issuance of RD/RA Special Notice Letters at the Time of ROD Signature from OERR and OWPE

Order Number PB91-139261CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 26 Sep 88

The report informs the Regions that it will no longer be necessary to obtain prior written approval from Headquarters to issue special notice letters at record of decision signature.

**Specifications:** 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous wastes, Waste treatment, Law enforcement, Superfund, Record of Decision.

### 0894 Written Demand for CERCLA Cost Recovery

Order Number PB91-204628CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 21 Mar 91

The directive provides updated guidance on the use and issuance of written demands. Written demands are used to formalize the demand for payment of incurred costs plus future expenditures, to inform potential defendants of the dollar amount of those costs, and to establish that interest begins to accrue on expenditures. The guidance helps assure that the written demand is made early to maximize recovery. The directive supplements directive 9832.1 'Cost Recovery Actions Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)', dated August 26, 1983.

**Specifications:** 33p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0895 Written Demand for Recovery of Costs Incurred Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

Order Number PB91-228742CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 26 Mar 91

The directive was written to formalize the demand for payment of costs; to inform potential determiners of the dollar amount of these costs; and to establish that interest begins to accrue.

**Specifications:** 31p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Federal Facilities

### 0896 Compendium of Federal Facilities Directives, 1984 and 1985

Order Number PB91-921280CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 91

The compendium is a collection of Federal Facilities directives issued in 1984 and 1985. The contents includes: Federal Facilities (9272.0-04); Implementation of CERCLA Strategy at Federal Facilities (9272.0-01); Initial Guidance on Federal Facilities CERCLA Sites (9272.0-02); Responsibilities for Federal Facilities (9272.0-03); and Responsibilities for Federal Facilities (9272.0-05).

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 13p.

**Subject index keywords:** Federal government, Facilities, Superfund.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Field Health & Safety

### 0897 Future Land Use Scenarios for Federal Facilities

Order Number PB92-182427CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Seattle, WA. Region X; Jul 92

The paper provides background information for predicting (1) the time required to transfer a Federal property to new ownership, and (2) the likely future of a Federal property after transfer. Making these predictions is a necessary part of the baseline risk assessment which must be performed on each Superfund site in compliance with Federal regulations. Key issues that are unresolved by current guidance are also discussed, including the parceling of Superfund properties, the warranty of cleanup operations, liability, the use of institutional controls, and occupant protection. The paper emphasizes that transfer times and future uses are highly dependent upon the politics of the specific site, the oversight agency, and the local community. Some suggestions for site specific surveys are presented.

**Specifications:** 61p.

**Subject index keywords:** Land management, Military facilities, Land ownership, Risk assessment, Land pollution.

### 0898 Guidance for Federal Facilities on Release Notification Requirements under CERCLA and SARA Title III

Order Number PB93-963412CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Nov 90

The document is intended as guidance for federal facilities to better understand CERCLA and SARA Title II release notification requirements.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 29p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Pollution regulations, Federal facilities.

### 0899 Military Base Closures: Guidance on EPA Concurrence in the Identification of Uncontaminated Parcels under CERCLA Section 120(h)(4)

Order Number PB94-963249CDH, price: Standing Order, call for price

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 19 Apr 94

The memorandum is intended to provide guidance concerning the implementation of CERCLA section 120(h)(4). Specifically, it addresses the approach EPA should use in determining whether to concur that a parcel has been properly identified by the military service as 'uncontaminated' and therefore transferrable pursuant to CERCLA 120(h)(4).

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (\$100 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$200). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Military base closings, Hazardous materials, Land pollution detection.

### 0900 Regional Oversight of Federal Facility Clean-ups under CERCLA

Order Number PB91-138875CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 25 Nov 85

The directive reemphasizes the importance of oversight of Federal facilities. The memorandum outlines Regional roles and responsibilities for Federal facilities oversight, and refers to the draft 'Federal Facilities Program Manual for Implementation of CERCLA Responsibilities of Federal Agencies.'

**Specifications:** 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Field Health & Safety

### 0901 Compendium of ERT Air Sampling Procedures

Order Number PB92-963406CDH, price: PC A07/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; May 92

The directive provides guidelines for ERT air sampling procedures, including SUMMA Canister Cleaning, SUMMA Canister Sampling, GC/MS Analysis of Tenax/CMS Cartridges and SUMMA Canisters, Preparation of SUMMA Canister Field Standards, Low Level Methane Analysis for SUMMA Canister Gas Samples, Asbestos Sampling, Tedlar Bag Sampling, Charcoal Tube Sampling, Tenax Tub Sampling, and Polyurethane Foam Sampling.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 128p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Air pollution sampling, SUMMA canisters, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0902 Compendium of ERT Field Analytical Procedures

Order Number PB92-963405CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; May 92

The directive provides standard operating procedures for field analytical procedures, including the use of Sentex Scenograph Gas Chromatograph; Portable XRF Analyzer; Photolization Detector -- HNU; Photovac 10A10 Portable Gas Chromatograph Operation; Photovac 10S50, 10S55, and 10S70 Gas Chromatograph Operation; Photovac GC Analysis for Air, Soil Gas, Water, and Soil; and Micromonitor M200.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 84p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Air pollution detection, Gas analysis, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.



**0903 Compendium of ERT Groundwater Sampling Procedures**

Order Number PB91-921275CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 91

The Compendium of Groundwater Sampling Procedures describes methods used for preventing or reducing cross-contamination, and provides general guidelines for sampling equipment decontamination procedures at a hazardous waste site. Preventing or minimizing cross-contamination in sampled media and in samples is important for preventing the introduction of error into sampling results and for protecting the health and safety of site personnel.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 69p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund.

**0904 Compendium of ERT Soil Sampling and Surface Geophysics Procedures**

Order Number PB91-921273CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 91

The compendium of soil sampling and surface geophysics procedures describes methods used for preventing or reducing cross-contamination, and provides general guidelines for sampling equipment decontamination procedures at hazardous waste site. Preventing or minimizing cross-contamination in sampled media and in samples is important for preventing the introduction of error into sampling results and for protecting the health and safety of site personnel.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 43p.

**Subject index keywords:** Sampling, Soils, Hazardous materials, Superfund.

**0905 Compendium of ERT Surface Water and Sediment Sampling Procedures**

Order Number PB91-921274CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 91

The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) describes methods used for preventing or reducing cross-contamination, and provides general guidelines for sampling equipment decontamination procedures at a hazardous waste site. Preventing or minimizing cross-contamination in sampled media and in samples is important for preventing the introduction of error into sampling results and for protecting the health and safety of site personnel.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 30p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Surface waters, Sediments, Superfund.

**0906 Compendium of ERT Toxicity Testing Procedures**

Order Number PB91-921271CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 91

The compendium documents the procedure for conducting a standard reference toxicity test using sodium pentachlorophenate (NaPCP) as the toxicant and larval Pimephales promelas (fathead minnows) as the test organism. The test estimates the fitness, condition, and sensitivity of the organisms used in a definitive toxicity test. It allows for inter- and intralaboratory comparisons of toxicity information and provides an experimental control.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 49p.

**Subject index keywords:** Tests, Hazardous materials, Toxicity, Superfund.

**0907 Compendium of ERT Waste Sampling Procedures**

Order Number PB91-921276CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 91

The compendium of waste sampling procedures describes methods used for preventing or reducing cross-contamination, and provides general guidelines for sampling equipment decontamination procedures at a hazardous waste site. Preventing or minimizing cross-contamination in sampled media and in samples is important for preventing the introduction of error into sampling results and for protecting the health and safety of site personnel.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 58p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund.

**0908 Establishing Work Zones at Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites**

Order Number PB91-921342CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 91

The purpose of the Fact Sheet is to summarize the procedures and requirements for establishing and maintaining work zones, including Support Zones at hazardous waste sites.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 12p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Occupational safety and health, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0909 Field Certification Tracking System (FCTS). User's Guide. Version 2.1**

Order Number PB93-963415CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Jul 93

The document provides step by step guidelines for installing the Field Certification Tracking System (FCTS), Version 2.1.



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Hardware needs are described as well as where to call for help.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$225 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$450). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 55p.

**Subject index keywords:** Installation manuals, Superfund, FCTS(Field Certification Tracking System).

### 0910 Field Standard Operating Procedures for Air Surveillance F.S.O.P. No. 8

Order Number PB91-213843CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 1 Jan 85

The directive describes air monitoring procedures for use by field personnel in obtaining air monitoring data required to minimize the risk of exposure to personnel at hazardous substance release sites.

**Specifications:** 27p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Occupational safety and health, Air pollution monitoring, Risk assessment, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0911 Field Standard Operating Procedures for Establishing Work Zones (F.S.O.P. 6)

Order Number PB91-213827CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1 Apr 85

The directive describes procedures to be used by field personnel in establishing work zones for control of hazardous materials to minimize the risk of exposure to workers at hazardous release sites.

**Specifications:** 23p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Risk assessment, Occupational safety and health, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0912 Field Standard Operating Procedures for Preparation of a Site Safety Plan F.S.O.P. No. 9

Order Number PB91-213835CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1 Apr 85

The directive establishes requirements for protecting health and safety of field personnel during all activities conducted at the site of an incident. The manual contains safety information, instructions, and procedures to cover a variety of situations commonly encountered in this type of field work.

**Specifications:** 30p.

**Subject index keywords:** Occupational safety and health, Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Risk assessment, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0913 Field Standard Operating Procedures for the Decontamination of Response Personnel F.S.O.P. No. 7

Order Number PB91-213850CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 1 Jan 85

The directive describes approved operating procedures for decontamination of response personnel and equipment at hazardous substance release sites.

**Specifications:** 33p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Decontamination, Occupational safety and health, Equipment, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0914 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response: RCRA TSD and Emergency Response Without Regard to Location

Order Number PB91-921340CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 91

The purpose of the Fact Sheet is to explain the principle requirements of the EPA and OSHA worker protection standards as they apply to employees who perform emergency response operations irrespective of location and employees who perform hazardous waste operations at RCRA TSD facilities.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 12p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Occupational safety and health, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0915 Hazmat Team Planning Guidance

Order Number PB90-274523CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

The manual will assist local fire departments in identifying, acquiring, and maintaining the hazardous materials response equipment and trained personnel appropriate for their locale. The manual offers guidance in the following areas: Determining actual hazmat response requirements; Establishing the goals and levels of expertise needed to meet those requirements; Estimating the costs and developing a budget to meet your goals; and Preparing response plans and standard operating procedures (SOPs) to include the entire local response community.

**Specifications:** 60p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Directories, Fire departments.

### 0916 Health and Safety Audit Guidelines: SARA Title I, Section 126

Order Number PB90-204157CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 89

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Audit Guidelines provide step-by-step guidance for assessing preliminary evaluations, health and safety plans (HASPs), and off-site emergency response programs required under the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and EPA worker protection standards. Employees affected by the EPA standards will primarily be those State and local government employees engaged in hazardous waste operations at hazardous waste sites and State and local off-site emergency response personnel. The Guidelines address two major components of the OSHA/EPA worker protection standards: health and safety provisions at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and off-site emergency response.

**Specifications:** 109p.



**Subject index keywords:** Auditing, Safety, Environmental surveys, Occupational safety and health, Toxic substances, Emergency preparedness.

**0917 Health and Safety Plan (HASP) User's Guide (Version 3.0/4.0)**

Order Number PB93-963414CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Jul 93

HASP (Health and Safety Planner) Version 3.0/4.0 is a software program that generates a site-specific safety plan using an automated decision-making process. HASP recommends the required levels of protection (such as respirators and personal protective equipment) based on the tasks being performed and the chemicals that will be encountered. HASP includes standard protocols for 'typical' waste remediation and assessment activities, and the health and safety plan format is consistent with OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.120 and U.S. EPA's 40 CFR 311 requirements. The HASP is a mobile, field-usable instrument, containing a database of information on 110 commonly occurring chemicals. The chemical database used in developing the HASP also contains information on an additional 2,500 chemicals.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 29p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Occupational safety and health, Remediation.

**0918 Health and Safety Roles and Responsibilities at Remedial Sites**

Order Number PB91-921362CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 91

The purpose of the fact sheet is to define the major components of the health and safety program and to delineate the health and safety roles and responsibilities for Remedial Project Managers (RPMs), lead parties/agencies, and contractors during the remedial action phase of Superfund cleanups. It addresses the various roles of all parties in the overall health and safety program for a site, with emphasis on Occupational Safety and Health Act/Agency (OSHA) compliance.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Safety, Public health, Hazardous materials, Superfund.

**0919 Importance of Quality for Collection of Environmental Samples. Planning, Implementing, and Assessing Field Sampling Quality at CERCLA Sites**

Order Number PB91-218941CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Quality Assurance Management Staff; 26 Jun 91

The most neglected aspects of environmental data collection operations have been in the areas of sampling design and sample collection. For years, most major environmental data QA/QC efforts have focused on the laboratory operations, with either the tacit assumption that sampling activities had been properly designed and implemented, or with very little attention given at all to the quality of field or sampling operations.

Infrequent data quality analyses did result in the recognition that major error sources were undoubtedly associated with the sampling components of environmental data collection. However, little was generally done to address or remedy these recognized data quality shortfalls. The paper will illustrate the importance of adequate planning, implementation, and assessment of field sampling work in the context of the Environmental Protection Agency's Superfund program.

**Specifications:** 12p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Sampling, Site surveys, Waste disposal, Management planning.

**0920 OSWER Integrated Health and Safety Policy**

Order Number PB90-258344CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 16 Aug 88

The policy articulates the requirement for all EPA employees to comply with Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) as well as EPA Health and Safety Directives. The 27-page manual outlines the conditions of this policy and the roles and responsibilities of EPA employees in meeting them. The policy applies to all Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) employees engaged in hazardous substances response activities.

**Specifications:** 35p.

**Subject index keywords:** Regulations, Project management, Occupational safety and health, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Environmental Protection Agency.

**0921 OSWER Integrated Health and Safety Standard Operating Practices**

Order Number PB93-963401CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Feb 93

The directive implements the OSWER (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response) Integrated Health and Safety Standards Operating Practices in conjunction with the OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Act) Worker Protection Standards, replacing the OSWER Integrated Health and Safety Policy.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 2p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Occupational safety and health, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0922 Personal Air Sampling and Air Monitoring Requirements under 29 CFR 1910.120**

Order Number PB93-963420CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Aug 93

The Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) provides a general overview of the worker protection standards as they apply to operations conducted at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. The purpose of the Fact Sheet is to summarize the HAZWOPER air monitoring and sampling aspects of these requirements. The Fact Sheet is composed of five parts: (1) Introduction to Air Monitoring and Air Sampling; (2) Air Monitoring Requirements Upon Ini-



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tial Entry; (3) Air Monitoring Requirements After Initial Entry; (4) Conducting Air Monitoring and Sampling; and (5) Information Sources and Contacts.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$225 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$450). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 16p.

**Subject index keywords:** Air pollution monitors, Hazardous materials, Occupational exposure.

### 0923 Priority for Health and Safety Requirements, Especially Medical Surveillance Requirements, for EPA Employees Who Support OSWER Programs

Order Number PB91-921346CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 1 Mar 90

The directive reminds employees that EPA must comply with OSHA's hazardous waste and emergency response worker protection rule (29 CFR 1910.120), EPA health and safety policies contained in EPA 1440 Directives, and OSWER Directive 9285.8-02, 'U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Health and Safety Audit Manual.' The directive gives some specific details regarding medical surveillance, sometimes called medical monitoring requirements.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Occupational safety and health, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0924 Standard Operating Safety Guides

Order Number PB90-249590CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jul 88

The report includes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations as they might apply to hazardous waste workers involved in incident response. The edition updates the November 1984 edition of Standard Operating Safety Guides.

**Specifications:** 137p.

**Subject index keywords:** Workers, Hazardous materials, Safety, Superfund, Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

### 0925 Standard Operating Safety Guides

Order Number PB92-963414CDH, price: PC A09/MF A03 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jun 92

The guides provide information on health and safety and are to complement professional judgment and experience, and to supplement existing Regional Office safety procedures. The document provides guidance for ensuring health and safety of site personnel who work with hazardous substances or who work at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. The guidance is intended for federal, state, and local managers and personnel at sites where hazardous materials are present. The SOSG is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of the information needed by employers to meet their responsibility to assure the health and safety of employees engaged in operations at hazardous waste sites.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 194p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Safety, Pollution control, Public health, Superfund.

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### 0926 CERCLA Notifications: Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) Fact Sheet

Order Number PB92-963411CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 92

The Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) provides a mechanism for documenting and verifying release notification information as initially reported to the National Response Center (NRC), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and, to a limited extent, to the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) for response decisions. The initial notification data may be followed up by various Federal, State and local response authorities, as appropriate. ERNS contains data that can be used to analyze release notifications and spills, support emergency planning efforts, and assist decision makers in developing spill prevention programs. The fact sheet provides summary information on notifications of releases of hazardous substances regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 2p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Wastes and Emergency Response, Emergency Response Notification System.

### 0927 Emergency Response Notification System

Order Number PB90-249715CDH, price: PC A02 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 89

The pamphlet provides general information for the public describing the Emergency Response Notification System, the national computer database and retrieval system that is used to store information on releases of oil and hazardous substances.

**Specifications:** 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Environmental surveys, Superfund, Emergency Response Notification System, ERNS system, Oil spills, Waste management, Data bases.



**0928 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. A Report to the President**

Order Number PB91-213819CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response.; Department of  
Transportation, Washington, DC. Office of the  
Secretary.\*\*National Response Team, Washington, DC; May  
89

Prepared by the National Response Team, the report was requested by the President and undertaken by Secretary of Transportation Samuel K. Skinner and Environmental Protection Agency Administrator William K. Reilly. The report addresses the preparedness for, the response to, and early lessons learned from the Exxon Valdez incident. The President has also asked Secretary Skinner to coordinate the efforts of all federal agencies involved in the cleanup and Administrator Reilly to coordinate the long-term recovery of the affected areas of the Alaskan environment. The efforts are ongoing.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Department of Transportation, Washington, DC. Office of the Secretary, and National Response Team, Washington, DC. 75p.

**Subject index keywords:** Oil spills, Water pollution effects, Prince William Sound, Oil pollution, Exxon Valdez, Cleanup operations.

**0929 Facility Response Plans**

Order Number PB93-963408CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Feb 93

The fact sheet provides general information on EPA's intended implementation of the Clean Water Act Section 311 requirements regarding facility response plans.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Oil spills, Regulations, Facilities management, Oil Pollution Act, Facility Response Plan.

**0930 Oil Notifications: Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) Fact Sheet**

Order Number PB92-963413CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 92

The Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) is a national computer database which provides the only centralized mechanism for documenting and verifying incident notification information as initially reported to the National Response Center (NRC), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and to a limited extent, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG). The initial notification data may be followed up with updated information from various Federal, State and local response authorities, as appropriate. ERNS contains data that can be used to analyze release notifications, support emergency planning efforts, and assist decision makers in developing spill prevention programs. The fact sheet provides summary information on notifications of releases of oil reported in accordance with the Clean Water Act (CWA). Under Section 311 of the CWA, discharges of oil which: (1) cause a sheen to appear on the surface of the water; (2) violate applicable water quality standards; or (3) cause sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or adjoining shoreline, must be reported to the NRC.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 2p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Oil spills, Water pollution, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Emergency Response Notification System.

**0931 Oil Spill Contingency Planning: National Status. A Report to the President**

Order Number PB91-921282CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 90

In response to the Exxon Valdez oil disaster, President Bush directed the National Response Team (NRT) to take a fresh look at America's readiness to respond to oil spills of national significance in the countries' major ports and inland waterways. The report was done in a compressed timeframe to provide a representative picture of oil spill planning and preparedness across the country. To accomplish this task, the United States Coast Guard and the United States Environmental Protection Agency provided a leadership role for the NRT which directed federal, regional, and local offices to evaluate the effectiveness of their oil spill contingency plans. The report represents the combined efforts of hundreds of individuals, including Coast Guard and EPA On-Scene Coordinators.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 69p.

**Subject index keywords:** Oil pollution, Pollution control, Superfund.

**0932 Oil Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Program. Task Force Report**

Order Number PB91-213868CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 13 May 88

The study was initiated in response to the January 2, 1988, release of approximately one million gallons of diesel fuel from the Ashland Oil Facility in Floreffe, PA, and the subsequent contamination of the Monongahela and the Ohio Rivers. The spill was caused by the tank flowed over the surrounding dike and found its way into the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers. As a result of the spill, fifteen water intakes were shut down, water supplies to over 2.7 million residents were disrupted, schools and businesses were closed, and thousands of fish and waterfowl were destroyed.

**Specifications:** 104p.

**Subject index keywords:** Oil spills, Water pollution control, Water pollution abatement, Contingency planning.

**0933 OPA Q's and A's: Overview of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990**

Order Number PB92-963348CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 91

The OPA Q's and A's are part of a series of fact sheets that provide up-to-date information on EPA's implementation of the OPA. The first fact sheet provides an overview of the various provisions of the OPA and the Agency's responsibilities under the new law.



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**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Pollution laws, Oil pollution, Water pollution abatement, Superfund.

### 0934 OPA Update: Implementation of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Volume 2, Number 1

Order Number PB92-963420CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 92

The issue includes information on facility response plans, the Environmental Response Team, mechanical containment and recovery of oil, and the recent designation of Areas under the OPA.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Oil pollution, Monongahela River.

### 0935 Overview of ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) Fact Sheet

Order Number PB92-963412CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 92

The fact sheet provides an overview of the Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS), a national computer database used to store information on releases of oil and hazardous substances.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Oil spills, Water pollution, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Emergency Response Notification System.

### 0936 Update on Implementation of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Volume 1, Number 1, February 1991

Order Number PB91-921370CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Feb 91

The report is one of a series of bulletins intended to provide up-to-date information on EPA's implementation of the various provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Each 'Update' highlights activities of EPA headquarters and field staff as they develop and enforce the regulations and policies of the high-priority oil pollution program. The 'Update' includes notes from the Regional Workgroup meeting in Galveston, questions and answers concerning OPA, a timeline of major EPA activities/deadlines associated with the OPA, and a list of EPA Implementation Workgroups.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Oil pollution, Pollution control, Superfund.

### 0937 Update on Implementation of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Volume 1, Number 2, April 1991

Order Number PB91-921371CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 91

This is one of a series of bulletins intended to provide up-to-date information on EPA's implementation of the various provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Each 'Update' highlights activities of EPA headquarters and field staff as they develop and enforce the regulations and policies of the high-priority oil pollution program. The 'Update' includes a spill exercise in Baltimore, MD, practical issues on spill planning/response, the San Diego Oil Spill Conference, the Exxon Valdez (Lessons Learned and What If), oil spills reported in the U.S. (1988-1990), and interim guidelines for bioremediation.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Oil pollution, Pollution control, Superfund.

### 0938 Update on Implementation of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Volume 1, Number 3, June 1991

Order Number PB91-921372CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jun 91

The report is one of a series of bulletins intended to provide up-to-date information on EPA's implementation of the various provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Each 'Update' highlights activities of EPA headquarters and field staff as they develop and enforce the regulations and policies of the high-priority oil pollution program. The 'Update' includes an overview of EPA's Oil Spill Prevention and Response Program, the Bioremediation Spill Response Plan, a roundtable on the National Contingency Plan (NCP), and oil spill statistics.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Oil pollution, Pollution control, Superfund.

## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Public Information & Outreach

### 0939 Integrating Removal and Remedial Site Assessment Investigations

Order Number PB93-963341CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 93

Increased efficiency and shorter response times are the primary objectives of integrating removal and remedial site assessment investigations under the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM). This is based on the assumption that there is duplication of effort between the programs. The fact sheet examines areas of duplication and key differences between the two types of investigations, and describes some approaches for integrating assessments. The primary audi-



ence for this information is the site assessment community which includes EPA On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) and Site Assessment Managers (SAMs), their counterparts in state or other federal agencies, and assessment contractors.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Site characterization, Risk assessment.

**0940 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide (Bog Creek Farm)**

Order Number PB92-963612CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 1992

The Superfund at Work bulletin series profiles hazardous waste cleanup efforts nationwide. This issue profiles the Bog Creek Farm site, a chicken farm in Howell Township, New Jersey, where chemical solvents and other wastes were dumped between 1973 and 1974.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0941 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide (City Industries)**

Order Number PB92-963619CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 1992

The Fact Sheet profiles the EPA's successful cleanup of City Industries, a former waste handling facility. Because of quick and effective cooperation between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (FDER) eliminated the threats posed by the City Industries hazardous waste site in the community of Goldenrod, Florida. The decisive actions taken by EPA and FDER at City Industries illustrate Superfund's commitment to protecting citizens and the environment, as well as the Agency's diligence in making polluters pay for cleaning up the environmental damage they have caused.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0942 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Fall 1992. (American Thermostat Corporation, New York)**

Order Number PB92-963627CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1992

EPA's Superfund program decisively mitigated dangerously high levels of toxic chemicals at New York's American Thermostat Corporation (ATC) hazardous waste site. Superfund staff: quickly sampled area drinking wells and treated over 10 million gallons of contaminated ground water; used innova-

tive technologies to reduce on-site soil and ground water contamination; secured a permanent alternate water supply for affected residents; and initiated a public outreach effort which gained support for cleanup activities. The American Thermostat site is a prime example of EPA's commitment to preserve the health and welfare of citizens and the environment.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Waste management, Superfund, South Cairo (New York), Cleanup operations.

**0943 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Fall 1992. (Celanese Corporation Site Profile)**

Order Number PB92-963617CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1992

The fact sheet discusses the Superfund site Celanese Corporation in Shelby, NC. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund program has reached some major milestones at a hazardous waste site in Shelby, North Carolina. The site's success is underscored by the fact that the polluter, Hoechst-Celanese Corporation, took the initiative to perform the cleanup of the hazardous waste found on their property.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials.

**0944 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Fall 1992. (Ciba-Geigy Corporation, McIntosh, Alabama)**

Order Number PB92-963630CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1992

On March 31, 1992, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reached an agreement with Ciba-Geigy Corporation in McIntosh, Alabama to clean up soil and ground water contaminated by DDT, herbicides, and chemicals. The agreement is one of the largest private party settlements in Superfund history, valued at approximately \$120 million. EPA activities at the site included: conducting preliminary contamination investigations jointly with the Alabama Environmental Health Administration, beginning in 1979; designing a multi-phased cleanup that is responsive to the complex nature of the contamination and reduces potential risk to the local population and environment; and awarding a grant to a community group to help them participate in cleanup decisions. Ciba-Geigy, like EPA, has made consistent efforts to build and maintain good relations with the community. These efforts demonstrate the increasing trend toward cooperation between industries, local communities, and EPA at Superfund sites.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada,



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and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste management, Hazardous materials, McIntosh(Alabama), Cleanup operations.

### 0945 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Fall 1992. (Krysowaty Farm, Hillsborough, New Jersey)

Order Number PB92-963629CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1992

The one-acre dump at Krysowaty Farm was small in size compared to some other Superfund sites. But five years of dumping proved to be a challenge when designing an appropriate cleanup. Nevertheless, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) quickly and efficiently alleviated immediate and potential dangers to the community of Hillsborough, New Jersey. In less than five months, Superfund staff: worked closely with community members and Hillsborough Township officials to ensure an effective solution; funded a permanent alternate water supply for residents threatened by contaminated well water; and completed a permanent clean-up of hazardous wastes at the site. Krysowaty Farm is a good example of how an active community, coupled with EPA responsiveness and expertise, can eliminate the dangers posed by the unauthorized dumping of hazardous substances.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Waste management, Hillsborough Township(New Jersey), Cleanup operations.

### 0946 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Fall 1992. (Lansdowne Radioactive Residence Site Profile)

Order Number PB92-963625CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1992

The fact sheet gave a general overview of the Superfund clean-up of a Lansdowne, PA house, the only residential site placed on the EPA's National Priorities List and the first non-federal radiation site cleaned up under Superfund. The basement of the house had been Dr. Dicran Kabakjian's unregulated radium processing laboratory from 1924 to 1944. The house and the soil surrounding it had to be completely cleared away because both were seriously contaminated with radon gas and gamma radiation. As a result, the EPA established the precedent for setting radiation levels in residential areas, applying more stringent levels than those set by the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Pennsylvania, Radioactive wastes, Waste disposal, Superfund, Lansdowne(Pennsylvania).

### 0947 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Fall 1992. (Valley of the Drums, Bullitt County, Kentucky)

Order Number PB92-963618CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1992

The Superfund program was designed to mitigate the dangers posed by improper disposal of hazardous waste. The A.L. Taylor site, also known as 'Valley of the Drums', was one of the first challenges to Superfund. Valley of the Drums was the scene of one of the largest drum removals in the history of the program. The successful cleanup was accomplished through some notable achievements, including: a significant reduction of risks to local citizens and the environment due to several emergency removal actions; use of state-of-the-art cleanup technologies; combined efforts between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Kentucky Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (KDNREP); and recovery of \$1.8 million of EPA's cleanup costs from polluters. The cooperative effort among EPA, State and local groups culminated in a cleanup of tremendous proportions and a safe community and environment.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Drums(Containers), Waste management, Bullitt County(Kentucky), Cleanup operations.

### 0948 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Fall 1992. (Wide Beach Section of Brant, New York)

Order Number PB92-963628CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1992

Wide-spread contamination of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) threatened the Wide Beach section of Brant, New York, a popular vacation resort. EPA's Superfund program effectively completed a permanent cleanup of Wide Beach in the span of one year. Other highlights included: a new and innovative technology to remove PCB contamination; reduction of PCBs to one-fifth of acceptable levels; temporary relocation of residents who were concerned for their health while cleanup activities took place; newly paved roads and driveways, re-landscaped yards, and a new storm sewer system; and restoration of ecologically sensitive wetlands. EPA's achievements significantly reduced PCB risks at Wide Beach, and left a satisfied community in Brant.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Oil spills, Brant(New York), Cleanup operations.



**0949 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Fall 1993 (Big D Campground Site Profile, Ashtabula County, Kingsville, Ohio)**

Order Number PB94-963608CDH, price: Standing Order, call for price

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1993

A quarter mile from the old Big D Campground, a sand and gravel quarry in Ashtabula County, Ohio served as a landfill for solvents, caustic chemicals and oily substances. Highlights of the overall effort included: Destruction of 93,000 cubic yards and 14,000 drums of hazardous materials; Extraction and treatment of ground water, including a 30-year monitoring program; and An interactive community relations program that fostered public participation in the cleanup process.

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**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management.

**0950 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Fall 1993 (Brown Wood Preserving Site Profile, Suwanee County, Florida)**

Order Number PB94-963601CDH, price: Standing Order, call for price

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1993

The Superfund at Work bulletin series profiles hazardous waste cleanup efforts nationwide. This issue profiles the Brown Wood Preserving Site near Live Oak, Florida, where creosote and other toxic chemicals used for pressure-treating lumber and other wood products polluted 55 acres of Suwanee County, Florida. Much of the indigenous wildlife disappeared from the area due to progressive soil and surface water contamination. Cleanup activities costing nearly \$2.8 million were funded by the facility owners under a cooperative settlement agreement, called a consent decree.

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**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management.

**0951 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Fall 1993 (Bunker Hill Site Profile, Silver Valley, Northern Idaho)**

Order Number PB94-963604CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1993

Residents in the communities surrounding the Bunker Hill smelter facility in northern Idaho faced a dangerous problem: extensive lead contamination from decades of refining mined ores. Stack emissions caused a variety of environmental and human health problems. Other organizations intervened to conduct a variety of activities including: A lead health screening and education program; Removal and replacement of contaminated soil at public parks and playgrounds; Removal and replacement of contaminated residential yard soil; and Efforts to rebuild the local economy following the facility's closure.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Cleanup, Superfund, Northern Region( Idaho).

**0952 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Fall 1993 (Johns-Manville Site Profile, Illinois)**

Order Number PB94-963602CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1993

The Superfund at Work Bulletin series profiles hazardous waste cleanup efforts nationwide. This issue profiles the Johns-Manville Superfund site. Manufacturing wastes laden with asbestos and toxic substances were dumped for more than 70 years into pits forming an enormous landfill. Industrial wastewater pooled into acres of settling ponds. Airborne asbestos endangered workers and threatened ecological habitat in an adjacent state park and along Lake Michigan.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Asbestos, Cleanup, Superfund, Pollution control, Heavy metals, Profile(Illinois).

**0953 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide (McKin Company)**

Order Number PB92-963620CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 1992

The Fact Sheet profiles the McKin Company Site, a waste collection, transfer, and disposal facility in Gray, Maine, and that site's successful cleanup. The McKin site is hailed as one of the most successful Superfund cleanups in New England and the nation. The site has proven to be a landmark achievement in public and private cooperation since its discovery over ten years ago. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the State of Maine, local officials, and companies responsible for contributing to the contamination worked closely together to identify threats to the community and the surrounding area, remove hazardous liquids, and decontaminate 12,000 cubic yards of polluted soil. The residents of Gray, Maine can now rest assured that hazardous waste at the McKin site no longer threatens their community.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.



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### 0954 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Spring 1993 (French Limited Site Profile, Harris County, Texas)

Order Number PB93-963609CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1993

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) negotiated a major cleanup at the French Limited site, working with the Texas Water Commission (TWC) and the French Limited Task Group (FLTG). EPA's Superfund program: employed an innovative technology to clean up 300,000 cubic yards of hazardous waste; negotiated an agreement, known as a consent decree, in which FLTG pays for all cleanup costs and future oversight expenses; ensured the planting and preservation of 23 acres of wetlands near the site; and awarded the nation's 75th Superfund Technical Assistance Grant to a local group so that the community is kept informed. Cooperation between all parties demonstrates how the Superfund program cleans up hazardous waste sites.

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**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Texas, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Remedial action, Cleanup operations, Bioremediation.

### 0955 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Spring 1993 (Fulton Terminals Site Profile, Oswego County, NY)

Order Number PB93-963616CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1993

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) achieved some unique successes at the Fulton Terminals hazardous waste site in New York. After 35 years as a manufacturing facility, millions of gallons of waste oils and sludges were improperly stored here enroute to an incinerator. Tank leaks and spillage contaminated soil, ground water and the Oswego River. EPA's Superfund program: Settled with 59 of 60 hazardous waste contributors to conduct a comprehensive \$4 million cleanup and reimburse EPA \$500,000 for past costs; Created an unprecedented financial arrangement that guaranteed payments from both major and minor parties, ensuring the timely cleanup of the site; and Worked with area citizens to award a Technical Assistance Grant, ensuring their participation in the selection of the remedy and in the oversight of cleanup operations.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$225 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$450). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Fulton(New York).

### 0956 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Spring 1993 (Harvey and Knott Drum Site, New Castle County, Delaware)

Order Number PB93-963614CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1993

From 1963 to 1969, two acres of the Harvey and Knott Drum site in New Castle County, Delaware served as an open dump and burning area for sanitary, municipal, and industrial

wastes. Sludge, paint pigment, and solvents contaminated the site until the State of Delaware and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) intervened in 1981. Site conditions required a combination of traditional cleanup measures. After the immediate health threats posed by the site were eliminated, EPA reached an innovative, 'mixed funding' settlement for long-term cleanup with two parties responsible for the site contamination. The following actions highlight the success of the Superfund program: An emergency removal of contaminants reduced immediate environmental and public health effects; A rapid assessment of ground water safeguarded drinking water supplies; and The full cooperation of General Motors (GM) expedited implementation of the cleanup, valued at \$3.2 million.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$225 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$450). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Water pollution control, New Castle County(Delaware).

### 0957 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Spring 1993 (Old Midland Products Site Profile, Yell County, Arkansas)

Order Number PB93-963608CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1993

The Old Midland Products site in Yell County, Arkansas was contaminated by hazardous chemicals from operations of a wood preserving plant. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) worked closely with the Arkansas Department of Pollution Control and Ecology (ADPCE) to select a cleanup plan to remediate the site, allowing unrestricted use by 1998. EPA and ADPCE actions consisted of: treating over 11 million gallons of contaminated surface water and lagoon liquids; employing a highly efficient, transportable incinerator to destroy more than 85,000 tons of contaminated soil and lagoon sludges over a short period of time; installing recovery wells to treat an estimated 450,000 gallons of contaminated ground water; and maintaining effective community relations with local residents to address their concerns and involve them in the cleanup process. The site serves as an example of how EPA, state agencies, and local residents can work together to restore the environment polluted by hazardous waste.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Arkansas, Waste disposal, Remedial action, Hazardous materials, Cleanup operations.

### 0958 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Spring 1993 (Powersville Site Profile, Peach County, Georgia)

Order Number PB93-963611CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1993

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) encountered much more than a municipal landfill at the Powersville site in Peach County, Georgia. Contamination from improper-



ly dumped hazardous wastes and pesticides tainted an old quarry used for household garbage. Chemicals migrating into area ground water threatened local drinking water supplies. To address these issues, EPA's Superfund program designed a cleanup strategy that included: negotiating with the county and chemical companies to contain the hazardous wastes on site underneath a protective cover; investigating reports of drinking water contamination and extending municipal water lines to affected residents; and conducting a tailored community relations program to inform and educate residents about the site.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$225 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$450). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Georgia, Earth fills, Pesticides, Superfund.

**0959 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Spring 1993 (Radium Chemical Site Profile, Queens, New York)**

Order Number PB93-963612CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1993

The Radium Chemical hazardous waste site in Queens, New York was contaminated with radium, posing a grave potential threat to the community. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) used the Superfund program to design a long-term cleanup for the site using input from citizens and the business community. Superfund staff: Mobilized a quick cleanup action to remove 10,000 small containers of radium; Developed a streamlined approach to long-term cleanup; Secured the site to reduce the possibility of radiation exposure to the local residents; Cooperated with the community to design a well-organized emergency response plan; and Educated local citizens about site hazards, incorporating community concerns into the cleanup process. The Radium Chemical site is a clear example of EPA's effective management and problem-solving strategies at Superfund sites.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$225 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$450). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** New York, Superfund, Radioactive materials, Remedial action.

**0960 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Spring 1993 (Triana/Tennessee River Site, Alabama)**

Order Number PB93-963603CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1993

The fact sheet of Superfund at Work profiles the successful cleanup of the Triana/Tennessee River site through the Superfund program. The site's success is measured not only by the innovative measures taken to cleanse the river system, but by the full cooperation of Olin throughout the enforcement process. Olin Chemical Corporation and EPA's efforts at the Triana/Tennessee River site have achieved, in the words of former Assistant EPA Regional Administrator Howard Zeller, 'a major victory for the environment.'

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada,

and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Superfund, Hazardous materials, Water pollution control, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0961 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Spring 1993 (United Chrome Products Site Profile)**

Order Number PB93-963607CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1993

The issue of the Superfund at Work series profiles the successful Superfund cleanup of the United Chrome Products site in Oregon.

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**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Chromium, Cleanup operations.

**0962 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Summer 1993 (Army Creek Landfill Site Profile, New Castle, Delaware)**

Order Number PB93-963627CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1993

The Superfund at Work bulletin series profiles hazardous waste cleanup efforts nationwide. This issue profiles the Army Creek Landfill in New Castle, Delaware, where public water supplies and fragile wetlands were at risk from hazardous waste dumping in the 1960s. EPA negotiated a \$25 million cleanup of the landfill, ground water, and surface water; and settled with 18 parties to recover \$1 million in past cleanup costs.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Cleanup, Superfund, New Castle(Delaware).

**0963 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Summer 1993 (Chisman Creek Site Profile, York County, Virginia)**

Order Number PB94-963607CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1993

The Chisman Creek hazardous waste site in York County, Virginia was once contaminated with by-products generated from a nearby power station. Under two cooperative agreements, known as consent decrees, Virginia Power: Designed a \$10 million site cleanup; Supplied municipal water service to affected residents; and Constructed a drainage and water treatment plant to remove contaminants from area ground water.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Cleanup, Superfund, York County(Virginia).

### 0964 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Summer 1993 (Coal Creek Site Profile, Chehalis, Washington)

Order Number PB94-963609CDH, price: Standing Order, call for price

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1993

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designed a remedy that will permanently remove polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), lead, and copper from the Coal Creek site in Chehalis, Washington. Through careful negotiations, EPA secured the participation of all 86 waste contributors to conduct the cleanup, valued between \$13 and \$15 million. The Coal Creek site illustrates the need for a federal enforcement program to ensure that waste contributors conduct comprehensive cleanups that protect citizens and the environment. EPA took the lead in coordinating cleanup activities, an important intervention at a time when the state did not yet have its own hazardous waste cleanup law.

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**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management.

### 0965 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Summer 1993 (Common Steps in the Removal Process)

Order Number PB93-963631CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1993

The Superfund at Work bulletin series profiles hazardous waste cleanup efforts nationwide. This issue profiles removal efforts in Region 1. The removal team quickly responds to hazardous waste emergencies and undertakes early actions at abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. These activities generally cost less than \$2 million and last no more than 12 months.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Cleanup, Superfund, Boston(Massachusetts).

### 0966 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Summer 1993 (Eastern Diversified Metals Site Profile, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania)

Order Number PB93-963628CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1993

The Superfund at Work bulletin series profiles hazardous waste cleanup efforts nationwide. This issue profiles the Eastern Diversified Metals Site in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, PA, where more than 350 million pounds of plastic insulation was found forming an enormous mountain on the property. This was the first

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada,

and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Cleanup, Superfund, Rush Township(Pennsylvania), Schuylkill County(Pennsylvania).

### 0967 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Summer 1993 (Fike/Artel Chemical Site Profile, Nitro, West Virginia)

Order Number PB93-963626CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1993

The Superfund at Work bulletin series profiles hazardous waste cleanup efforts nationwide. The issue profiles the Fike/Artel Chemical Site in Nitro, West Virginia, where a composite of highly toxic and potentially explosive contaminants were dumped. The site is a good example of how EPA's Superfund program responds to emergency situations by taking quick actions as well as cleaning up large volumes of hazardous waste.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Cleanup, Superfund, Nitro(West Virginia).

### 0968 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Summer 1993 (Northside Landfill Site Profile, Spokane, Washington)

Order Number PB94-963611CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1993

Cleanup of the Northside Landfill in Spokane, Washington is an example of effective collaboration with state and local governments in addressing a Superfund hazardous waste site. City officials recognized that the landfill had reached capacity, local wells were contaminated, and ground water needed thorough treatment. EPA and Ecology worked with Spokane's Department of Solid Waste Management to: Provide a clean source of drinking water and construct a state-of-the-art plastic cover to cap the landfill and guard against the further spread of contaminants.

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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Cleanup, Superfund, Spokane(Washington State).

### 0969 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Summer 1993 (Rogue Valley/Ditch Creek Ranch Site Profile, Wimer, Oregon)

Order Number PB93-963629CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1993

The Superfund at Work bulletin series profiles hazardous waste cleanup efforts nationwide. This issue profiles the Rogue Valley/Ditch Creek Ranch Site in Wimer, Oregon, where a company president used his own ranch to illegally dump industrial wastes generated at his electroplating facility in a nearby town. The contamination spread over 18 acres of the Ditch Creek Ranch, endangering local water supplies and



wildlife. This case was the largest criminal action ever taken in the State of Oregon for environmental pollution.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous wastes, Waste disposal, Cleanup, Superfund, Wimer(Oregon).

**0970 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Summer 1993 (Tri-State Plating Site Profile, Columbus, Indiana)**

Order Number PB93-963615CDH, price: PC A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1993

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) cleans up hazardous wastes on land, in the air, and in water. Each Superfund site is uniquely problematic, therefore every cleanup selected must meet the specific needs of the community. At the Tri-State Plating site in Columbus, Indiana, EPA removed 27 barrels of electroplating waste from this quiet neighborhood site; demolished on-site buildings and removed more than 2,400 cubic yards of contaminated soil; and accessed a municipal wastewater treatment plant to treat polluted ground water, saving approximately \$700,000 in costs. In addition to trimming five years off the cleanup schedule, EPA addressed community concerns regarding the actions being taken to remedy the site for future use.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$225 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$450). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Water pollution control, Cleanup operations.

**0971 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide (White Chemical)**

Order Number PB92-963611CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Waste Programs Enforcement; 1992

The Superfund at Work Bulletin series profiles hazardous waste cleanup efforts nationwide. This issue profiles the White Chemical site, a former chemical processing facility in Newark, New Jersey, where nearly 11,000 drums of hazardous waste and chemical contaminants were stored from 1984 to 1989.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0972 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Winter 1993. (Wells G and H Site, Woburn, Massachusetts)**

Order Number PB93-963601CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1993

The document profiles the Superfund cleanup of the Wells G and H site in Woburn, Massachusetts. One year later, comprehensive cleanup activities have begun at four of the site's

five property areas. Contamination of the wells was discovered in 1979 when local residents suspected that an unusually high incidence of childhood leukemia was linked to drinking water. EPA's Superfund enforcement efforts yielded a resolution in which: settling parties agreed to a cleanup worth approximately \$70 million, the largest Superfund settlement in New England. The agreement directs cleanup of four properties simultaneously; EPA achieved the record settlement in only four months of negotiations; and initially recalcitrant polluters realized they were better off cooperating with the Superfund process, and are working with both EPA and the community as partners.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Cleanup.

**0973 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Winter 1994 (Bailey Waste Disposal Site Profile, Texas)**

Order Number PB94-963613CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1994

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC), and 10 private companies have succeeded in suspending serious environmental damage at the Bailey Waste Disposal Site. Through EPA's Superfund program, the cleanup will prevent the spread of hazardous petroleum compounds and heavy metals into valuable wetlands leading to the Gulf of Mexico.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Cleanup, Superfund.

**0974 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Winter 1994 (New Brighton Site Profile, Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minnesota)**

Order Number PB94-963615CDH, price: Standing Order, call for price

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1994

Billions of rounds of small-arms ammunition were manufactured at the Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant (TCAAP), supporting the military in three major wars. During the course of production, solvents and hazardous chemical wastes migrated into area ground water, contaminating municipal and private wells. Highlights of the overall cleanup effort have included: removal of nearly 232,000 pounds of solvents from soil using an innovative technology, soil vapor extraction; treatment of more than six billion gallons of ground water from TCAAP extraction wells; and construction of two treatment plants to purify municipal water supplies in neighboring cities. The TCAAP property includes wetlands and undisturbed natural habitat supporting an extensive variety of wildlife. Related cleanup efforts will protect a sensitive ecosystem currently sustained as a refuge despite increasing urban pressures.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION; QA/QC Laboratory Program

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management.

### 0975 Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup Efforts Nationwide, Winter 1994 (Seymour Recycling Site Profile, Seymour, Indiana)

Order Number PB94-963612CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1994

Leaking barrels of chemicals reacted and erupted into spontaneous fires and explosions at the Seymour Recycling Corporation in the 1970s. The poorly managed and overburdened hazardous waste storage and incineration facility polluted soil and ground water with solvents, acids, and heavy metals. With help from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) and the City of Seymour, cooperative efforts lead to an effective remediation of the site including: an immediate removal of drums, tanks and soil; a comprehensive ground water treatment system and extension of the municipal water supply to affected residents; and use of two innovative technologies, bioremediation and soil vapor extraction.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Cleanup, Superfund, Semour(Indiana).

### 0976 Superfund: Environmental Progress

Order Number PB93-206209CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 90

While Superfund has made many gains in terms of protection of human health and the environment, to date little attention has been paid to any measures other than the number of sites deleted from the National Priorities List. The report explains some of Superfund's environmental progress in terms of new measures called environmental indicators. These indicators relate to: (1) Controlling Acute Threats to People and the Environment; (2) Achieving Long-Term Cleanup Goals for Sites; and (3) Removing Contamination from the Environment.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-921203. 14p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Project management, Progress.

### 0977 Superfund Program: Ten Years of Progress

Order Number PB91-921286CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jun 91

The review provides a candid self-evaluation of past program activities and achievements, identifies conflicting mandates and needs for program enhancements, and makes a commitment to following a practical plan for the future. This plan is based on a set of eight strategic goals. The contents are: Legislative and Regulatory Framework; Removal Actions; Site Assessment Activities; Remedial Activity; The Enforcement Program; Public Participation In Decisionmaking; Roles of States and Indian Tribes; Management Infrastructure;

Future Directions and Challenges; EPA Superfund Offices; and For More Information.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 52p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Project management, US EPA, Reviews, Superfund.

### 0978 Understanding Oil Spills and Oil Spill Response

Order Number PB93-963409CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 93

The volume contains individual sections that outline what oil spills are, their potential effects on the environment, how they are cleaned up, and how various agencies prepare for spills before they happen.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 56p.

**Subject index keywords:** Environmental protection, Oil spills, Water pollution effects.

## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION; QA/QC Laboratory Program

### 0979 Data Quality Objectives Decision Error Feasibility Trials (DEFT) Beta Version 1.01. User's Guide

Order Number PB94-963222CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 2 Aug 93

One of the most intensive steps in the Data Quality Objectives (DQO) Process is the final step, Optimize the Design. During this step, the entire set of DQO outputs are incorporated into a sampling design. If the DQO constraints are not feasible, it may be necessary to iterate through one or more of the earlier steps of the DQO Process to identify a sampling design that will meet the budget and generate data that are adequate for the decision. The proposed PC package should reduce the intensiveness of this step by allowing a decision maker or member of the DQO planning team to generate information about several simple sampling designs based on the DQO constraints. Through this process, the decision maker can evaluate whether these constraints are appropriate or feasible before the sampling and analysis design team begins identifying a sampling design.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Pollution sampling, Data Quality Objectives.



**0980 Data Quality Objectives for Remedial Response Activities: Development Process. Example Scenario: RI/FS Activities at a Site with Contaminated Soils and Ground Water**

Order Number PB90-272634CDH, price: PC A13/MF A02  
CDM Federal Programs Corp., Annandale, VA.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Mar 87

The two volumes provide guidance for developing data quality objectives (DQOs) for site-specific Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) activities. Qualitative and quantitative standards required to support RI/FS activities are specified. A formal approach to the development of DQOs in the sampling/analytical plan to improve the quality and cost-effectiveness of data collection and analysis activities is provided.

**Specifications:** Also pub. as Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response rept. no. OSWER DIRECTIVE-9355.0-7B. See also PB88-131370 and PB88-131388. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 287p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste disposal, Guidelines, US EPA Regions 1-10, Remedial action, Remedial response, Superfund.

**0981 Data Quality Objectives Process for Superfund**

Order Number PB94-963205CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 93

The fact sheet describes the Interim Final Guidance on the Data Quality Objectives Process for Superfund (September 1993). The new guidance supersedes previous 1987 Superfund guidance on Data Quality Objectives (DQOs), Data Quality Objectives for Remedial Response Activities: Development Process, EPA/540/G-87/003 (PB88-131370). The fact sheet also introduces the Guidance for Conducting Environmental Data Quality Assessment and the DQO Decision Error Feasibility Trials software.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Data Quality Objectives.

**0982 Data Quality Objectives Process for Superfund**

Order Number PB94-963207CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 93

The pamphlet describes the Data Quality Objectives Process for Superfund.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 2p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Data quality, Pollution sampling.

**0983 Data Quality Objectives Process for Superfund: Interim Final Guidance**

Order Number PB94-963203CDH, price: PC A07/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 93

This document provides guidance on developing Data Quality Objectives (DQOs) for Superfund sites. This guidance replaces EPA/540/G-87/003, Data Quality Objectives for Remedial Response Activities: Development Process (PB90-272634). The DQO Process is a series of planning steps based on the Scientific Method that is designed to ensure that the type, quantity, and quality of environmental data used in decision making are appropriate for the intended application. The DQO Process was developed by EPA to help Agency personnel collect data that are important to decision making. The process allows decision makers to define their data requirements and acceptable levels of decision errors during planning, before any data are collected. Application of the DQO Process should result in data collection designs that will yield results of appropriate quality for defensible decision making.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 136p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Pollution sampling, Data Quality Objectives.

**0984 Data Quality Objectives Process for Superfund: Workbook**

Order Number PB94-963204CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 93

The workbook assists the user in implementing the Data Quality Objective (DQO) Process for Superfund by providing concise descriptions of each of the seven steps as well as space to document the outputs of the current study. The workbook is organized in a sequential, step-by-step fashion to help the user consider all aspects in the DQO planning Process. The steps described are as follows: State the Problem; Identify the Decision; Identify the Inputs to the Decision; Define the Boundaries of the Study; Develop a Decision Rule; Specify Limits on Decision Errors; and Optimize the Design. Each step is one component in the DQO Process. The first section of this workbook provides a summary of the purpose of each step. If more detailed information is required, the reader should refer to 'Data Quality Objectives Process for Superfund: Interim Final Guidance,' EPA540-R-93-071 (PB94-963203). Following the summaries, each step is discussed in detail, listing all the activities that should be considered to complete that step.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 42p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Pollution sampling, Data Quality Objectives.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION; QA/QC Laboratory Program

### 0985 Decentralization of Superfund Bottle Repository Functions

Order Number PB90-249558CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 1 Sep 89

The directive provides guidance for decentralizing the acquisition of Superfund sampling bottles from OERR to the Regions and their support contractors. It reiterates and expands on information previously provided to the Environmental Services Division personnel responsible for bottle acquisition.

**Specifications:** 43p.

**Subject index keywords:** Regulations, Decentralization(Dispersal), Superfund, Bottle repositories, Preremedial action, Sampling bottles, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0986 Extending the Tracking of Analytical Services to Potentially Responsible Party-Lead Superfund Sites (Supplemental Guidance on OSWER Directive 9240.0-2A)

Order Number PB93-963502CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 6 Jul 92

The memorandum provides procedures for tracking Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) analytical services on a national basis in accordance with EPA policy.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 24p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Potentially responsible parties.

### 0987 Guidance on Applying the Data Quality Objectives Process for Ambient Air Monitoring Around Superfund Sites (Stage 3)

Order Number PB90-204611CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Research Triangle Inst., Research Triangle Park, NC.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park,  
NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards; Mar 90

The document along with a previous document (EPA-450/4-89-015, August 1989) covering Stages I and II, provides an illustration of how the data quality objectives (DQO) process is used to design an ambient air monitoring system that will be adequate for the intended use of the data. The two documents combined are intended to serve as a bridge between the Quality Assurance Management Staff's (QAMS') DQO guidance and an actual application of the DQO process at a Superfund site. The document illustrates the process of developing a monitoring system for volatile organic compounds in the ambient air to the point of submitting the design to the decision maker for approval.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-204603. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. 66p.

**Subject index keywords:** Monitoring, Air pollution, Hazardous materials, Superfund.

### 0988 Guidance on Applying the Data Quality Objectives Process for Ambient Air Monitoring Around Superfund Sites (Stages 1 and 2)

Order Number PB90-204603CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Research Triangle Inst., Research Triangle Park, NC.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park,  
NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards; Aug 89

The document provides direction and assistance on how the data quality objectives process is used to design an ambient air monitoring system around a Superfund site. Examples are given for Stage I (preliminary decision) and Stage II (refinement of the decision and requirements) for monitoring during remedial action at a hypothetical Superfund site.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-204611. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. 52p.

**Subject index keywords:** Monitoring, Air pollution, Hazardous materials, Superfund.

### 0989 Harmonization of QA Procedures for Environmental Data Operations: Development of a National Consensus Standard for Quality Assurance for Environmental Programs

Order Number PB91-240523CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park,  
NC. Quality Assurance Management Staff.; Bechtel  
Environmental, Inc., San Francisco, CA.\*\*MAC Technical  
Services, Germantown, MD.; Oct 91

Decisions on where and how to clean-up Federally-owned facilities contaminated by mixtures of hazardous chemical and radioactive wastes requires that quality environmental data be obtained. The Federal Government is currently using several different standards or sets of requirements for establishing the quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures associated with environmental data operations for these sites. These standards defined the criteria for the QA activities and documentation required, the content and format of the documentation, and who was responsible for implementation. Shortcomings in these standards of requirements led in 1989 to efforts by several public and private sector groups to 'harmonize' the multiple sets of standards and requirements into a single set. These efforts are being conducted under the auspices of the American Society for Quality Control (ASQC) and involve participation by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Defense (DOD), Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and others in the contractor and regulated communities. The paper describes the progress toward establishing a national consensus standard for QA for environmental programs through the ASQC standard-setting process.

**Specifications:** Pub. in the Proceedings of the Annual Energy Division Conference (19th) of the American Society for Quality Control, Oct 91. Prepared in cooperation with Bechtel Environmental, Inc., San Francisco, CA., and MAC Technical Services, Germantown, MD. 21p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Federal agencies, Hazardous materials, Radioactive wastes, Environmental issues, Cleanup operations.



**0990 Quality and Environmental Protection: The EPA QA Program**

Order Number PB92-143791CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Quality Assurance Management Staff; 1992

Formalized quality assurance (QA) program requirements for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have been established for more than ten years. During this period, the environmental issues and concerns addressed by the EPA have changed. Other issues, such as hazardous waste clean-up and clean air, remain a focus of national environmental concerns. As environmental issues in the 1980s evolved, the QA program of the EPA was transformed through the use of Total Quality Management (TQM) principles to meet the needs of the 1990s and beyond. The QA program is structured to provide the necessary management and technical processes to effectively plan, implement, and assess the results of work performed in environmental programs.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-240523. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste management, Quality assurance, Superfund.

**0991 Quality Assurance for Superfund Environmental Data Collection Activities**

Order Number PB93-963273CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Feb 93

The fact sheet provides Superfund program participants with an overview of Superfund QA requirements for data collection activities. The information is pertinent to all Superfund site managers, including remedial project managers (RPMs), site assessment managers (SAMs), and on-scene coordinators (OSCs). The information also applies to Agency contractors, states, and potentially responsible parties (PRPs) and their contractors. The fact sheet addresses three primary areas: (1) the mandatory QA requirements specified in Agency policy documents; (2) QA management for Superfund; and (3) the process for developing SAPs for Superfund activities. References are identified after each primary section to provide additional information on discussion topics. These reference materials contain guidance on the appropriate quality control (QC) considerations site managers should include as part of the QA program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 12p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal.

**0992 Quality Assurance for the SITE (Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation) Program Demonstrations**

Order Number PB90-159872CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab.; Maxwell Labs., Inc., San Diego, CA; c1989

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has implemented a rigorous quality assurance (QA) program to ensure that the performance data generated during their Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Demonstration projects are of known and adequate quality to support decisions to use such technologies for hazardous waste site characteriza-

tions or remediations. A general overview of the ways in which the QA program has been conducted and of the results it has produced is presented.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Air and Waste Management Association, v39 n4 p431-436 Apr 89. Prepared in cooperation with Maxwell Labs., Inc., San Diego, CA. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, SITE program.

**0993 Quality Assurance/Quality Control Guidance for Removal Activities: Sampling QA/QC Plan and Data Validation Procedures**

Order Number PB90-274481CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 90

This document provides guidance for establishing, implementing, and using Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) protocols in data collection activities performed under the Removal program. Also provides guidance in reviewing laboratory data packages according to the guidance established by the QA/QC protocols.

**Specifications:** 66p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Guidelines, Quality assurance, Quality control, Superfund, Remedial action, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0994 Specifications and Guidance for Contaminant-Free Sample Containers**

Order Number PB93-963316CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 92

The document revises specifications and provides a single source of standardized specifications and guidance on appropriate cleaning procedures for preparing contaminant-free containers that meet all Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) detection/quantification limits, including those for low concentration analyses.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 32p.

**Subject index keywords:** Pollution control, Containers, Equipment specifications, Cleaning, Superfund.

**0995 Superfund Analytical Review and Oversight**

Order Number PB90-249541CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 18 Oct 88

The directive outlines procedures and responsibilities related to review and oversight of Superfund analytical data.

**Specifications:** 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Regulations, Supervision, Superfund, Preremedial action, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**0996 Total Quality Management (TQM) and Quality Assurance (QA) in Superfund**

Order Number PB91-921333CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 5 Dec 90

The directive discusses the support of Total Quality Management and Quality Assurance by the Director of the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. It focuses especially on



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Removal Program Management

TQM as it relates to Superfund's QA Program and the development of Data Quality Objective (DQOs) for the RI/FS and RD/RA processes.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 0997 USEPA Contract Laboratory Program National Functional Guidelines for Inorganic Data Review

Order Number PB94-963502CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Feb 94

This document is designed to offer guidance on EPA Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) inorganic analytical data evaluation and review. In some applications it may be used as a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). In other, more subjective areas, only general guidance is offered due to the complexities and uniqueness of data relative to specific samples. This document is intended to assist in the technical review of analytical data generated through the CLP. Determining contract compliance is not the intended objective of these guidelines. The data review process provides information on analytical limitations of data based on specific quality control (QC) criteria. In order to provide more specific usability statements, the reviewer must have a complete understanding of the intended use of the data. For this reason, it is recommended that whenever possible the reviewer obtain usability issues from the user prior to reviewing the data. When this is not possible, the user should be encouraged to communicate any questions to the reviewer.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 46p.

**Subject index keywords:** Inorganic compounds, Superfund, Waste management, Land pollution, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Contract Laboratory Program.

## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Removal Program Management

### 0998 Authorization for Regional Administrators to Approve Consistency Exemptions at NPL Sites

Order Number PB92-963343CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 24 Feb 92

The purpose of the directive is to provide Regional Administrators with limited authority to approve exemptions from the \$2,000,000 statutory limit on CERCLA removal actions. This authority is limited to consistency exemptions at proposed and final National Priorities List (NPL) sites.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 3p.

**Subject index keywords:** Authorizations, Administrative personnel, Hazardous materials, Directives, Superfund, National Priorities List.

### 0999 Conducting Non-Time-Critical Removal Actions under CERCLA

Order Number PB93-963422CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 93

The fact sheet summarizes a document entitled 'Guidance on Conducting Non-Time-Critical Removal Actions Under CERCLA' (Oswer Directive 9360.0-32). The guidance describes the essential components of the Non-Time-Critical Removal Action Process with particular emphasis placed on conducting the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA). The guidance is to be used in conjunction with EPA's Emergency Response Division (ERD) Superfund Removal Procedure (SRP) manual.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Cleanup, Superfund.

### 1000 Determination of Imminent and Substantial Endangerment for Removal Actions

Order Number PB93-963416CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 19 Aug 93

The memorandum clarifies the process for making endangerment determinations for removal actions pursuant to Delegation of Authority 14-14-A under Section 106 of CERCLA.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$225 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$450). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 2p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Risk assessment.

### 1001 Emergency Responders Agreements for Fund-Lead Remedial Actions

Order Number PB93-963418CDH, price: Standing Order, call for price  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Mar 94

The Superfund program's contractors frequently rely on responders from the local community to provide emergency support during remedial action. The fact sheet outlines recommended procedures to establish site specific agreements with local emergency responders for fund-lead remedial sites.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Superfund, Emergency services, Lead(Metal), Remedial action.

### 1002 Exemptions from the Statutory Limits on Removal Actions

Order Number PB91-921304CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 90

The Fact Sheet summarizes two exemptions from the statutory time and dollar limits on removal actions provided for in section 104(c) of CERCLA. The first is the 'emergency' ex-



emption for when a response action is immediately required to protect public health or welfare or the environment. The second is the 'consistency' exemption for when further response actions are appropriate and consistent.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 2p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act.

#### **1003 Expedited Response Actions**

Order Number PB93-963410CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Jul 86

The document summarizes response action procedures in an attempt to clarify the distinction between expedited response actions and remedial actions.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Expedited response action.

#### **1004 Final Guidance on Implementation of the 'Consistency' Exemption to the Statutory Limits on Removal Actions**

Order Number PB90-274465CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 12 Jun 89

The directive provides final guidance to Regions on the implementation of the SARA \$2 million/12-month statutory limits on removal actions and exemption from the statutory limits for 'actions otherwise appropriate and consistent with the remedial action to be taken' (consistency exemption).

**Specifications:** 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Guidelines, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Remedial action.

#### **1005 Guidance on Conducting Non-Time-Critical Removal Actions under CERCLA**

Order Number PB93-963402CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Aug 93

The purpose of the guidance is to provide information on the procedures and activities the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) uses in conducting non-time-critical removal actions under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) and Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) should use this guidance to ensure that non-time-critical removal actions are conducted in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and EPA policy. The guidance focuses primarily on those aspects of the removal process that are unique to non-time-critical removal actions.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada,

and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 67p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remediation, Risk assessment.

#### **1006 Guide to Removal Enforcement**

Order Number PB92-963419CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jul 92

The fact sheet summarizes a Superfund Removal Procedures volume entitled 'Removal Enforcement Guidance for On-Scene Coordinators' describing the essential components of the removal enforcement process along with recent Agency enforcement initiatives stemming from the Management Review of the Superfund Program (the '90-Day Study').

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB92-963409. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

#### **1007 Guidelines for the Cleanup of Clandestine Drug Laboratories**

Order Number PB90-272709CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC. \*\*Coast Guard, Washington, DC; Mar 90

The document provides guidelines proposed by the Joint Task Force on illegal/ clandestine drug laboratories to assist State and local law enforcement and health agencies develop a framework for cleaning up clandestine drug laboratories. The guidelines contain an overview of recommended enforcement procedures, as well as safety guidelines and cleanup strategies.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC., and Coast Guard, Washington, DC. 46p.

**Subject index keywords:** Chemical laboratories, Drug industry, Drugs, Manufacturing, Toxic substances, Occupational safety and health.

#### **1008 Policy on Management of Post-Removal Site Control**

Order Number PB91-921326CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 3 Dec 90

The directive transmits the OSWER policy on management of post-removal site control for Fund-financed removal activities and communicating decisions to States on the use of institutional controls. It provides procedures to ensure that, when necessary and to the extent practicable, provision for post-removal site control at both National Priorities List (NPL) and non-NPL sites is made prior to initiation of a Fund-financed removal action. Procedures are also provided for communicating decisions to States on the use of institutional controls when waste is left on-site following a removal action.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 16p.



## **PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Removal Program Management**

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **1009 Removal Cost Management System: Version 3.2**

Order Number PB90-272691CDH, price: PC A10/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; May 90

The user's guide for the Removal Cost Management System (RCMS) is specifically designed to serve as a reference manual for software used to perform cost projections and daily cost tracking. The guide can also be used to create Cost Projection reports, the 1900-55 Form, a Daily Cost Summary, an Incident Obligation Log, and Site Summary Reports.

**Specifications:** Also available from Supt. of Docs. See also PB90-153891. 211p.

**Subject index keywords:** Guidelines, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Waste management, User manuals(Computer programs).

### **1010 Removal Program Representative Sampling Guidance. Volume 1. Soil**

Order Number PB92-963408CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 91

This is the first volume in a series of guidance documents that assist Removal Program On-Scene Coordinators and other field staff in obtaining representative samples at removal sites. The objective of representative sampling is to ensure that a sample or a group of samples accurately characterizes site conditions. The document specifically addresses representative sampling for soil.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 56p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Soils, Removal, Superfund, Representative sampling.

### **1011 Site-Specific Contracting for Removals**

Order Number PB91-215053CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 10 Apr 89

The directive provides direction on the use of site-specific contracting in as many removal actions as circumstances allow and lists the criteria needed to do so.

**Specifications:** 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### **1012 Superfund Removal Procedures: Action Memorandum Guidance**

Order Number PB90-274473CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

The directive provides guidance for Action Memorandum, which are concise written records of the decisions selecting removal actions, and the primary decision documents to select and authorize such actions. The document is the first volume of a ten-volume series of guidance documents collectively titled the 'Superfund Removal Procedures.' These stand-alone volumes update and replace OSWER Directive

9360.0-3B, the single-volume 'Superfund Removal Procedures' manual issued in February 1988.

**Specifications:** 59p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Guidelines, Removal, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Remedial response, Remedial action.

### **1013 Superfund Removal Procedures: Guidance on the Consideration of ARARS during Removal Actions**

Order Number PB92-963401CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 91

The document is part of a ten-volume series of guidance documents collectively titled the Superfund Removal Procedures. The specific document presents information recommendations, and examples to aid On Scene Coordinators in identifying potential Federal and State ARARs, determining the extent to which compliance with ARARs is practicable, and documenting ARAR evaluations. The guidance also may be used by potentially responsible parties (PRPs) when potential ARARs are being assembled by the PRP.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 39p.

**Subject index keywords:** Removal, Hazardous materials, Superfund.

### **1014 Superfund Removal Procedures: Public Participation Guidance for On-Scene Coordinators: Community Relations and the Administrative Record**

Order Number PB92-963416CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Jul 92

The document is part of a ten-volume series of guidance documents collectively titled the Superfund Removal Procedures. Each volume in the series is dedicated to a particular aspect of the removal process. The document summarizes the relevant public participation guidance and statutory authorities for conducting community relations and administrative record activities.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Supersedes PB90-192055. 43p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Removal, Pollution control, Superfund.

### **1015 Superfund Removal Procedures: Removal Enforcement Guidance for On-Scene Coordinators**

Order Number PB92-963409CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 92

The document is part of a ten-volume series of guidance documents collectively titled the Superfund Removal Procedures. These stand-alone volumes update and replace OSWER Directive 9360.0-3B, the single-volume Superfund Removal Procedures manual, issued in February 1988. Each volume in the series is dedicated to a particular aspect of the removal process and includes a volume-specific Table of Contents, Reference List, and Key Words Index. The series comprises the following nine procedural volumes. The docu-



ment summarizes the relevant guidance and statutory authorities for conducting enforcement activities during removal actions.

**Specifications:** Available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB90-192055. 41p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Removal, Pollution control, Superfund.

#### 1016 Use of Office of Research and Development's Bioremediation Expertise in Superfund Removal Program

Order Number PB90-249798CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 12 Mar 90

The directive establishes a formal mechanism for accessing and using the Office of Research and Development's (ORD) capabilities in the area of bioremediation of oil spills, hazardous substance spills, and Superfund removal actions.

**Specifications:** 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Regulations, Hazardous materials, Microorganisms, Superfund, Oil spills, Remedial action, Bioremediation, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Risk Management

#### 1017 Achieving Greater Consistency between Subjective and Objective Risks

Order Number PB90-229832CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01 Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park. Environmental Resources Research Inst.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation; Nov 89

In the context of a hypothetical Superfund site (or abandoned hazardous waste facility), the research examines strategies for achieving a closer match between risk estimates by citizens and those by scientists. A stratified sample was interviewed to represent environmental groups, business, civic activists, elected officials, and general population. Respondents were given a scenario about contamination of drinking water from the Superfund site. The scenarios varied in that some included an uncertainty disclaimer. The other variation was in terms of how much citizen participation would be involved in decisions about remedial action, or whether the state would purchase homes that could not be sold at a price representing market value before discovery of the site. Respondents were asked about their level of concern, their perceived risk, and any actions they would take if they lived near the hypothetical site.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation. 128p.

**Subject index keywords:** Risk, Water pollution, Hazardous materials, Superfund program.

#### 1018 ATSDR Health Consultations under CERCLA

Order Number PB93-963334CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 21 Nov 91

The memorandum clarifies issues related to Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) health consultations requested under CERCLA by the Superfund removal, remedial, and site assessment programs.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 3p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Risk assessment.

#### 1019 ECO Update: Ecological Assessment of Superfund Sites. An Overview. Volume 1, Number 2, December 1991

Order Number PB92-963335CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 91

The document is an updated framework for ecological assessment in the Superfund Program. It offers a description of ecological assessment components and a discussion of how they fit into the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study process. ECO Updates are a series of Intermittent Bulletins intended to facilitate ecological assessment of Superfund sites. Individual bulletins may discuss either technical methods or the management of ecological assessments. These bulletins serve as supplements to Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund Volume 2: Environmental Evaluation Manual (9285.7-01).

**Specifications:** Please type 43B message. See also PB90-155599. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Sites, Hazardous materials, Ecology, Pollution control, Superfund.

#### 1020 ECO Update: The Role of BTAGs in Ecological Assessment. Volume 1, Number 1, September 1991

Order Number PB92-963337CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Most EPA Regions have established groups of scientists to advise and assist site managers with ecological studies produced in conjunction with Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies and Removal Actions at Superfund sites. In general, these groups are known as Biological Technical Assistance Groups or BTAGs, although some regions use different names. The bulletin summarizes the BTAG structure and function in the Superfund process. Its purpose is to help site managers understand how BTAGs can assist with the collection and evaluation of site information and ensure that ecological effects are properly considered. ECO Updates are a series of Intermittent Bulletins intended to facilitate ecological assessment of Superfund sites. These bulletins serve as supplements to Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund Volume 2: Environmental Evaluation Manual (9285.7-01).

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB90-155599. 6p.



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**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Sites, Ecology, Pollution control, Superfund, Biological Technical Assistance Groups.

- 1021 ECO Update. Volume 1, Number 3. The Role of Natural Resource Trustees in the Superfund Process**  
Order Number PB92-963369CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Mar 92

The bulletin is intended to help Remedial Project Managers and On-Scene Coordinators work with natural resource trustees during site assessment and remediation. It explains the authority and responsibilities of trustees, and the responsibilities of RPMs and OSCs with respect to trustee issues. The goal of this document is to help reduce delays and ensure compliance with relevant statutes by increasing understanding of trustee issues as they pertain to the Superfund program.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB92-963370. 12p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Natural resource trustees, Cleanup operations.

- 1022 ECO Update. Volume 1, Number 4. Developing a Work Scope for Ecological Assessments**  
Order Number PB92-963370CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; May 92

The bulletin is intended for Remedial Project Managers (RPMs), to help them plan and manage ecological assessments of sites as part of the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) process. As used here, the generic term work scope describes the process of specifying the work to be done for the ecological assessment, as part of the overall RI Work Plan. The term encompasses project scoping, development and approval of the Work Plan, and preparation of the Statement of Work (SOW) for contractors (at Fund-lead sites). The outcome of a successfully executed work scope should be an ecological assessment that includes four essential components: problem formulation, exposure assessment, ecological effects assessment, and risk characterization.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB92-963369. 16p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Ecology, Cleanup operations, Work scope.

- 1023 ECO Update. Volume 1, Number 5, August 1992. Briefing the BTAG: Initial Description of Setting, History, and Ecology of a Site**  
Order Number PB92-963374CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 92

The ECO Update is a bulletin series on ecological assessment of Superfund sites. The issue highlights the Biological Technical Assistance Groups (BTAGs) that assist Remedial Project Managers in managing assessments of whether ecological harm has occurred or may occur at a Superfund site.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ecology, Hazardous materials, Assessments.

- 1024 Ecological Risk Assessment Methods: A Review and Evaluation of Past Practices in the Superfund and RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) Programs (Executive Summary Included)**

Order Number PB90-137324CDH, price: PC A10/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation; Jun 89

Substances released from sites subject to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act have the potential to cause adverse effects to human health and the environment. Although there are numerous examples of adverse ecological impacts being caused by releases of hazardous substances and wastes, programs have focused primarily on identification, analysis, and mitigation of potential adverse effects to human health. As a consequence of the program emphasis, relatively little information is available concerning the overall extent of ecological impacts at sites. EPA/OPA initiated a study of the nature and extent of ecological impacts at CERCLA and RCRA sites re. the methods that have been or could be used to evaluate ecological impacts at these sites, and past ecological risk management decisions and issues at OSWER waste sites.

**Specifications:** 210p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Ecology, Public health.

- 1025 Ecological Risk Management in the Superfund and RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) Programs**

Order Number PB90-137332CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation; Jun 89

The report discusses the extent to which ecological concerns have been used as a basis for decisionmaking in the CERCLA and RCRA programs. For each program, the report first identifies areas in which ecological impacts could be considered, and then examines the manner and extent to which ecological concerns have, in fact, been taken into account in program activities. The report concludes with discussion of the major ecological risk management issues that should be addressed by the Agency if ecological concerns are to be fully considered in the RCRA/CERCLA decision-making.

**Specifications:** 45p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ecology, Hazardous materials.

- 1026 Effect of OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens Standard on Hazardous Waste Cleanup Activities**

Order Number PB93-963419CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Aug 93

Bloodborne pathogens are microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). In addition



to healthcare workers, the standard also may affect workers who handle waste potentially contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious material during response actions at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. The purpose of the Fact Sheet is to describe the additional planning, training, and medical surveillance requirements that the new OSHA standard on bloodborne pathogens imposes upon On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) and Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) during a Superfund response action.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$225 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$450). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Occupational exposure, Medical wastes, Superfund.

**1027 Environmental Asbestos Assessment Manual.**

**Superfund Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Ambient Air. Part 1. Method**

Order Number PB90-274283CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; May 90

The report provides a sampling and analysis method for the determination of asbestos in the air to provide results suitable for supporting risk assessments at Superfund sites. Part 2 presents the technical background and considerations addressed during the development of the method.

**Specifications:** See also Part 2, PB90-274291. 121p.

**Subject index keywords:** Asbestos, Hazardous materials, Air pollution, Superfund.

**1028 Environmental Asbestos Assessment Manual.**

**Superfund Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Ambient Air. Part 2. Technical Background Document**

Order Number PB90-274291CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; May 90

The report provides a sampling and analysis method for the determination of asbestos in the air to provide results suitable for supporting risk assessments at Superfund sites. Part 1 presents the method to be used.

**Specifications:** See also Part 1, PB90-274283. 106p.

**Subject index keywords:** Asbestos, Hazardous materials, Chemical analysis, Air pollution, Superfund.

**1029 Guidance for Coordinating ATSDR Health Assessment Activities with the Superfund Remedial Process**

Order Number PB91-214080CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 22 Apr 87

The directive discusses SARA which mandates that the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) perform specific public health activities associated with actual or potential exposure to toxic substances identified at hazardous waste sites. The document (1) provides guidance to support ATSDR in meeting its health assessment requirements as outlined in Section 110 under SARA; (2) summarizes the various EPA response activities for which consultation with ATSDR may be requested; and (3) outlines ATSDR's management process for citizen petitions.

**Specifications:** 24p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Toxic substances, Public health, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**1030 Guidance for Data Useability in Risk Assessment**

Order Number PB91-921312CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

EPA is establishing national guidance for minimum data quality requirements to optimize the useability of data collected under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). Data useability is the process of assuring or determining that the quality of data generated meets the intended use. The guidance is designed to provide data users with a nationally-consistent basis for making decisions about the minimum quality and quantity of environmental analytical data that are sufficient to support Superfund decisions, regardless of which parties conduct the investigation. EPA workgroups are defining the current uses and associated quality requirements of Superfund data, and developing minimum requirements for each data use category. The fact sheet provides an overview of Guidance for Data Useability in Risk Assessment (EPA/540/G-90/008), highlights key points of the manual, and details where additional guidance is found.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Public health, Hazardous materials, Data acquisition, Management planning, Superfund, Risk assessment.

**1031 Guidance for Data Useability in Risk Assessment**

Order Number PB92-963363CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jun 92

The fact sheet provides an overview of Part A and Part B of the Guidance for Data Useability in Risk Assessment. It highlights key points of the documents and states where additional information can be found. The Guidance for Data Useability in Risk Assessment provides risk assessors and RPMs with nationally-consistent procedures to plan and assess sampling and analysis of useable environmental data for baseline human health risk assessments, and addresses the useability of radioanalytical data for baseline human health risk assessment.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**1032 Guidance for Data Useability in Risk Assessment. Interim Report**

Order Number PB91-921208CDH, price: PC A12/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 90

The Environmental Protection Agency has established a Data Useability Workgroup to develop national guidance for minimum data quality requirements to increase the useability



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of environmental analytical data in the cleanup of hazardous waste sites under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended in the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). The guidance manual provides direction for planning and assessing analytical data collection activities for the baseline human health risk assessment, conducted as part of the remedial investigation (RI) process. The guidance does not address the use of environmental data for purposes other than baseline risk assessment for human health.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 272p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Public health, Data acquisition, Management planning, Superfund, Risk assessment.

### 1033 Guidance for Data Useability in Risk Assessment (Part A)

Order Number PB92-963356CDH, price: PC A13/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 92

The document is the first part (Part A) of the two-part Guidance for Data Useability in Risk Assessment. The guidance provides direction for planning and assessing analytical data collection activities for the baseline human health risk assessment, conducted as part of the remedial investigation (RI) process. It provides risk assessors and RPMs with nationally-consistent procedures to plan and assess sampling and analysis of useable environmental data. Although the guidance addresses the baseline assessment within the RI, it is appropriate for use in the new Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model where data needs for risk assessment are considered at the onset of site evaluation.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Supersedes PB91-921208. See also PB92-963362. 290p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Risk assessment, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Public health.

### 1034 Guidance for Data Useability in Risk Assessment (Part B)

Order Number PB92-963362CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; May 92

Part B of Guidance for Data Useability in Risk Assessment provides supplemental information regarding the useability of analytical data for performing a baseline risk assessment at sites with radioactivity. While Part A focuses primarily on chemical contamination, much of the information presented also applies to the risk assessment process for radioactive contamination. The guidance offered in Part B is intended as an overview of the key differences between chemical and radionuclide risk assessments, and not as a comprehensive, stand-alone document to assess the risks posed by radionuclide exposures. Part A of the guidance should be used side by side with this document.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in

paper copy or microfiche. Supersedes PB91-921208. See also PB92-963356. 85p.

**Subject index keywords:** Risk assessment, Radioactive materials, Public health.

### 1035 Health Effects Assessment for Benzene

Order Number PB90-142381CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH.  
Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office; Aug 89

The report summarizes and evaluates information relevant to a preliminary interim assessment of adverse health effects associated with specific chemicals or compounds. The Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (Superfund) uses these documents in preparing cost-benefit analyses under Executive Order 12991 for decision-making under CERCLA. All estimates of acceptable intakes and carcinogenic potency presented in the document should be considered as preliminary and reflect limited resources allocated to the project. The intent in the assessments is to suggest acceptable exposure levels whenever sufficient data are available. The interim values presented reflect the relative degree of hazard associated with exposure or risk to the chemical(s) addressed. Whenever possible, two categories of values have been estimated for systemic toxicants (toxicants for which cancer is not the endpoint of concern). The first, RfDS or subchronic reference dose, is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs during a limited time interval. The RfD is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs for a significant portion of the lifespan.

**Specifications:** 67p.

**Subject index keywords:** Benzenes, Hazardous materials, Industrial hygiene, Toxicology, Environmental surveys, Occupational safety and health, Toxic substances, Environmental health.

### 1036 Health Effects Assessment for Cadmium

Order Number PB90-142399CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH.  
Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office; Syracuse Research Corp., NY; Aug 88

The report summarizes and evaluates information relevant to a preliminary interim assessment of adverse health effects associated with specific chemicals or compounds. The Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (Superfund) uses these documents in preparing cost-benefit analyses under Executive Order 12991 for decision-making under CERCLA. All estimates of acceptable intakes and carcinogenic potency presented in the document should be considered as preliminary and reflect limited resources allocated to the project. The intent in the assessments is to suggest acceptable exposure levels whenever sufficient data are available. The interim values presented reflect the relative degree of hazard associated with exposure or risk to the chemical(s) addressed. Whenever possible, two categories of values have been estimated for systemic toxicants (toxicants for which cancer is not the endpoint of concern). The first, RfDS or subchronic reference dose, is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs during a limited time interval. The RfD is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected



ed to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs for a significant portion of the lifespan.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Syracuse Research Corp., NY. 60p.

**Subject index keywords:** Cadmium, Hazardous materials, Industrial hygiene, Toxicology, Environmental surveys, Occupational safety and health, Toxic substances, Environmental health.

#### 1037 Health Effects Assessment for Carbon Tetrachloride

Order Number PB90-142407CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH.  
Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office.; Syracuse Research Corp., NY; Aug 89

The report summarizes and evaluates information relevant to a preliminary interim assessment of adverse health effects associated with specific chemicals or compounds. The Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (Superfund) uses these documents in preparing cost-benefit analyses under Executive Order 12991 for decision-making under CERCLA. All estimates of acceptable intakes and carcinogenic potency presented in the document should be considered as preliminary and reflect limited resources allocated to the project. The intent in the assessments is to suggest acceptable exposure levels whenever sufficient data are available. The interim values presented reflect the relative degree of hazard associated with exposure or risk to the chemical(s) addressed. Whenever possible, two categories of values have been estimated for systemic toxicants (toxicants for which cancer is not the endpoint of concern). The first, RfDS or subchronic reference dose, is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs during a limited time interval. The RfD is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs for a significant portion of the lifespan.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Syracuse Research Corp., NY. 54p.

**Subject index keywords:** Carbon tetrachloride, Hazardous materials, Industrial hygiene, Toxicology, Environmental surveys, Occupational safety and health, Toxic substances, Environmental health.

#### 1038 Health Effects Assessment for Chlordane

Order Number PB90-142415CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH.  
Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office.; Syracuse Research Corp., NY; Jul 88

The report summarizes and evaluates information relevant to a preliminary interim assessment of adverse health effects associated with specific chemicals or compounds. The Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (Superfund) uses these documents in preparing cost-benefit analyses under Executive Order 12991 for decision-making under CERCLA. All estimates of acceptable intakes and carcinogenic potency presented in the document should be considered as preliminary and reflect limited resources allocated to the project. The intent in the assessments is to suggest acceptable exposure levels whenever sufficient data are available. The interim values presented reflect the relative degree of hazard associated with exposure or risk to the chemical(s) addressed. Whenever possible, two categories of values have been estimated for systemic toxicants (toxicants for which cancer is not the endpoint of concern). The first, RfDS or

subchronic reference dose, is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs during a limited time interval. The RfD is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs for a significant portion of the lifespan.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Syracuse Research Corp., NY. 44p.

**Subject index keywords:** Chlordane, Hazardous materials, Industrial hygiene, Toxicology, Environmental surveys, Occupational safety and health, Toxic substances, Environmental health.

#### 1039 Health Effects Assessment for Chlorobenzene

Order Number PB90-142514CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH.  
Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office.; Syracuse Research Corp., NY; Jan 89

The report summarizes and evaluates information relevant to a preliminary interim assessment of adverse health effects associated with specific chemicals or compounds. The Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (Superfund) uses these documents in preparing cost-benefit analyses under Executive Order 12991 for decision-making under CERCLA. All estimates of acceptable intakes and carcinogenic potency presented in the document should be considered as preliminary and reflect limited resources allocated to the project. The intent in the assessments is to suggest acceptable exposure levels whenever sufficient data are available. The interim values presented reflect the relative degree of hazard associated with exposure or risk to the chemical(s) addressed. Whenever possible, two categories of values have been estimated for systemic toxicants (toxicants for which cancer is not the endpoint of concern). The first, RfDS or subchronic reference dose, is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs during a limited time interval. The RfD is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs for a significant portion of the lifespan.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Syracuse Research Corp., NY. 47p.

**Subject index keywords:** Chlorobenzenes, Hazardous materials, Industrial hygiene, Toxicology, Environmental surveys, Occupational safety and health, Toxic substances, Environmental health.

#### 1040 Health Effects Assessment for Chloroform

Order Number PB90-142423CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH.  
Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office.; Syracuse Research Corp., NY; Apr 88

The report summarizes and evaluates information relevant to a preliminary interim assessment of adverse health effects associated with specific chemicals or compounds. The Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (Superfund) uses these documents in preparing cost-benefit analyses under Executive Order 12991 for decision-making under CERCLA. All estimates of acceptable intakes and carcinogenic potency presented in the document should be considered as preliminary and reflect limited resources allocated to the project. The intent in the assessments is to suggest acceptable exposure levels whenever sufficient data are available. The in-



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**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Syracuse Research Corp., NY. 48p.

**Subject index keywords:** Chloroform, Hazardous materials, Industrial hygiene, Toxicology, Environmental surveys, Occupational safety and health, Toxic substances, Environmental health.

### 1041 Health Effects Assessment for DDT

Order Number PB90-142431CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH.  
Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office.; Syracuse Research Corp., NY; Nov 88

The report summarizes and evaluates information relevant to a preliminary interim assessment of adverse health effects associated with specific chemicals or compounds. The Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (Superfund) uses these documents in preparing cost-benefit analyses under Executive Order 12991 for decision-making under CERCLA. All estimates of acceptable intakes and carcinogenic potency presented in the document should be considered as preliminary and reflect limited resources allocated to the project. The intent in the assessments is to suggest acceptable exposure levels whenever sufficient data are available. The interim values presented reflect the relative degree of hazard associated with exposure or risk to the chemical(s) addressed. Whenever possible, two categories of values have been estimated for systemic toxicants (toxicants for which cancer is not the endpoint of concern). The first, RfDS or subchronic reference dose, is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs during a limited time interval. The RfD is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs for a significant portion of the lifespan.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Syracuse Research Corp., NY. 58p.

**Subject index keywords:** DDT, Hazardous materials, Industrial hygiene, Toxicology, Environmental surveys, Occupational safety and health, Toxic substances, Environmental health.

### 1042 Health Effects Assessment for Methyl Ethyl Ketone

Order Number PB90-142456CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH.  
Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office.; Syracuse Research Corp., NY; Feb 89

The report summarizes and evaluates information relevant to a preliminary interim assessment of adverse health effects associated with specific chemicals or compounds. The Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (Superfund) uses these documents in preparing cost-benefit analyses under Executive Order 12991 for decision-making under CERCLA. All estimates of acceptable intakes and carcinogenic potency presented in the document should be considered as preliminary

and reflect limited resources allocated to the project. The intent in the assessments is to suggest acceptable exposure levels whenever sufficient data are available. The interim values presented reflect the relative degree of hazard associated with exposure or risk to the chemical(s) addressed. Whenever possible, two categories of values have been estimated for systemic toxicants (toxicants for which cancer is not the endpoint of concern). The first, RfDS or subchronic reference dose, is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs during a limited time interval. The RfD is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs for a significant portion of the lifespan.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Syracuse Research Corp., NY. 31p.

**Subject index keywords:** Methyl ethyl ketone, Hazardous materials, Industrial hygiene, Toxicology, Environmental surveys, Occupational safety and health, Toxic substances, Environmental health.

### 1043 Health Effects Assessment for Methylene Chloride

Order Number PB90-142449CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH.  
Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office.; Syracuse Research Corp., NY; Aug 89

The report summarizes and evaluates information relevant to a preliminary interim assessment of adverse health effects associated with specific chemicals or compounds. The Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (Superfund) uses these documents in preparing cost-benefit analyses under Executive Order 12991 for decision-making under CERCLA. All estimates of acceptable intakes and carcinogenic potency presented in the document should be considered as preliminary and reflect limited resources allocated to the project. The intent in the assessments is to suggest acceptable exposure levels whenever sufficient data are available. The interim values presented reflect the relative degree of hazard associated with exposure or risk to the chemical(s) addressed. Whenever possible, two categories of values have been estimated for systemic toxicants (toxicants for which cancer is not the endpoint of concern). The first, RfDS or subchronic reference dose, is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs during a limited time interval. The RfD is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs for a significant portion of the lifespan.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Syracuse Research Corp., NY. 73p.

**Subject index keywords:** Chloromethanes, Hazardous materials, Industrial hygiene, Toxicology, Environmental surveys, Occupational safety and health, Toxic substances, Environmental health.

### 1044 Health Effects Assessment for Naphthalene

Order Number PB90-142464CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH.  
Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office.; Syracuse Research Corp., NY; May 88

The report summarizes and evaluates information relevant to a preliminary interim assessment of adverse health effects associated with specific chemicals or compounds. The Office



of Emergency and Remedial Response (Superfund) uses these documents in preparing cost-benefit analyses under Executive Order 12991 for decision-making under CERCLA. All estimates of acceptable intakes and carcinogenic potency presented in the document should be considered as preliminary and reflect limited resources allocated to the project. The intent in the assessments is to suggest acceptable exposure levels whenever sufficient data are available. The interim values presented reflect the relative degree of hazard associated with exposure or risk to the chemical(s) addressed. Whenever possible, two categories of values have been estimated for systemic toxicants (toxicants for which cancer is not the endpoint of concern). The first, RfDS or subchronic reference dose, is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs during a limited time interval. The RfD is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs for a significant portion of the lifespan.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Syracuse Research Corp., NY. 35p.

**Subject index keywords:** Naphthalene, Hazardous materials, Industrial hygiene, Toxicology, Environmental surveys, Occupational safety and health, Toxic substances, Environmental health.

#### 1045 Health Effects Assessment for Phenol

Order Number PB90-142472CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH.  
Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office.; Syracuse Research Corp., NY; Jul 89

The report summarizes and evaluates information relevant to a preliminary interim assessment of adverse health effects associated with specific chemicals or compounds. The Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (Superfund) uses these documents in preparing cost-benefit analyses under Executive Order 12991 for decision-making under CERCLA. All estimates of acceptable intakes and carcinogenic potency presented in the document should be considered as preliminary and reflect limited resources allocated to the project. The intent in the assessments is to suggest acceptable exposure levels whenever sufficient data are available. The interim values presented reflect the relative degree of hazard associated with exposure or risk to the chemical(s) addressed. Whenever possible, two categories of values have been estimated for systemic toxicants (toxicants for which cancer is not the endpoint of concern). The first, RfDS or subchronic reference dose, is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs during a limited time interval. The RfD is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs for a significant portion of the lifespan.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Syracuse Research Corp., NY. 36p.

**Subject index keywords:** Phenols, Hazardous materials, Industrial hygiene, Toxicology, Environmental surveys, Occupational safety and health, Toxic substances, Environmental health.

#### 1046 Health Effects Assessment for Styrene

Order Number PB90-142357CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH.  
Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office; Aug 89

The report summarizes and evaluates information relevant to a preliminary interim assessment of adverse health effects associated with specific chemicals or compounds. The Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (Superfund) uses these documents in preparing cost-benefit analyses under Executive Order 12991 for decision-making under CERCLA. All estimates of acceptable intakes and carcinogenic potency presented in the document should be considered as preliminary and reflect limited resources allocated to the project. The intent in the assessments is to suggest acceptable exposure levels whenever sufficient data are available. The interim values presented reflect the relative degree of hazard associated with exposure or risk to the chemical(s) addressed. Whenever possible, two categories of values have been estimated for systemic toxicants (toxicants for which cancer is not the endpoint of concern). The first, RfDS or subchronic reference dose, is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs during a limited time interval. The RfD is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs for a significant portion of the lifespan.

**Specifications:** 70p.

**Subject index keywords:** Styrene, Hazardous materials, Industrial hygiene, Toxicology, Environmental surveys, Occupational safety and health, Toxic substances, Environmental health.

#### 1047 Health Effects Assessment for Tetrachloroethylene

Order Number PB90-142480CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH.  
Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office.; Syracuse Research Corp., NY; Feb 88

The report summarizes and evaluates information relevant to a preliminary interim assessment of adverse health effects associated with specific chemicals or compounds. The Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (Superfund) uses these documents in preparing cost-benefit analyses under Executive Order 12991 for decision-making under CERCLA. All estimates of acceptable intakes and carcinogenic potency presented in the document should be considered as preliminary and reflect limited resources allocated to the project. The intent in the assessments is to suggest acceptable exposure levels whenever sufficient data are available. The interim values presented reflect the relative degree of hazard associated with exposure or risk to the chemical(s) addressed. Whenever possible, two categories of values have been estimated for systemic toxicants (toxicants for which cancer is not the endpoint of concern). The first, RfDS or subchronic reference dose, is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs during a limited time interval. The RfD is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs for a significant portion of the lifespan.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Syracuse Research Corp., NY. 61p.

**Subject index keywords:** Tetrachloroethylene, Hazardous materials, Industrial hygiene, Toxicology, Environmental sur-



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veys, Occupational safety and health, Toxic substances, Environmental health.

- 1048 Health Effects Assessment for Trichloroethylene**  
Order Number PB90-142498CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH.  
Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office.; Syracuse  
Research Corp., NY; Feb 88

The report summarizes and evaluates information relevant to a preliminary interim assessment of adverse health effects associated with specific chemicals or compounds. The Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (Superfund) uses these documents in preparing cost-benefit analyses under Executive Order 12991 for decision-making under CERCLA. All estimates of acceptable intakes and carcinogenic potency presented in the document should be considered as preliminary and reflect limited resources allocated to the project. The intent in the assessments is to suggest acceptable exposure levels whenever sufficient data are available. The interim values presented reflect the relative degree of hazard associated with exposure or risk to the chemical(s) addressed. Whenever possible, two categories of values have been estimated for systemic toxicants (toxicants for which cancer is not the endpoint of concern). The first, RfDS or subchronic reference dose, is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs during a limited time interval. The RfD is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs for a significant portion of the lifespan.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Syracuse Research Corp., NY. 77p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Industrial hygiene, Toxicology, Environmental surveys, Occupational safety and health, Toxic substances, Environmental health, Trichloroethylene.

- 1049 Health Effects Assessment for Xylenes**  
Order Number PB90-142506CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH.  
Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office.; Syracuse  
Research Corp., NY; Aug 89

The report summarizes and evaluates information relevant to a preliminary interim assessment of adverse health effects associated with specific chemicals or compounds. The Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (Superfund) uses these documents in preparing cost-benefit analyses under Executive Order 12991 for decision-making under CERCLA. All estimates of acceptable intakes and carcinogenic potency presented in the document should be considered as preliminary and reflect limited resources allocated to the project. The intent in the assessments is to suggest acceptable exposure levels whenever sufficient data are available. The interim values presented reflect the relative degree of hazard associated with exposure or risk to the chemical(s) addressed. Whenever possible, two categories of values have been estimated for systemic toxicants (toxicants for which cancer is not the endpoint of concern). The first, RfDS or subchronic reference dose, is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs during a limited time interval. The RfD is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs for a significant portion of the lifespan.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Syracuse Research Corp., NY. 52p.

**Subject index keywords:** Xylenes, Hazardous materials, Industrial hygiene, Toxicology, Environmental surveys, Occupational safety and health, Toxic substances, Environmental health.

- 1050 Health Effects Assessment for 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy Acetic Acid (2,4,5-T)**

Order Number PB90-142365CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH.  
Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office; Aug 89

The report summarizes and evaluates information relevant to a preliminary interim assessment of adverse health effects associated with specific chemicals or compounds. The Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (Superfund) uses these documents in preparing cost-benefit analyses under Executive Order 12991 for decision-making under CERCLA. All estimates of acceptable intakes and carcinogenic potency presented in the document should be considered as preliminary and reflect limited resources allocated to the project. The intent in the assessments is to suggest acceptable exposure levels whenever sufficient data are available. The interim values presented reflect the relative degree of hazard associated with exposure or risk to the chemical(s) addressed. Whenever possible, two categories of values have been estimated for systemic toxicants (toxicants for which cancer is not the endpoint of concern). The first, RfDS or subchronic reference dose, is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs during a limited time interval. The RfD is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs for a significant portion of the lifespan.

**Specifications:** 49p.

**Subject index keywords:** Acetic acid, Hazardous materials, Industrial hygiene, Toxicology, Environmental surveys, Occupational safety and health, Toxic substances, Environmental health.

- 1051 Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables**

Order Number PB92-921100CDH, price: Standing Order, call for price  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; 1992

The document is an excellent 'pointer' system to identify current literature or changes in assessment criteria for many chemicals of interest to Superfund. It was prepared for Superfund use by the Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office (ECAO- Cin) in EPA's Office of Health and Environmental Assessment. Chemicals considered are those for which Health Effects Assessment Documents, Health and Environmental Effects Profiles, Health Assessment Documents or Air Quality Criteria Documents have been prepared by ECAO. Radionuclides considered are those believed to be most common at Superfund sites. Tables summarize reference doses (RfDs) for toxicity from subchronic and chronic inhalation, oral exposure, slope factors and unit risk values for carcinogenicity based on lifetime inhalation and oral exposure, and radionuclide carcinogenicity.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, Deposit Account required (Minimum deposit \$100 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$200). Single copies also available.



Issued and superseded quarterly. Supersedes PB91-921100 . 4 issues.

**Subject index keywords:** Public health, Hazardous materials, Radioactive wastes, Chemical compounds, Superfund program, Environmental impact assessments, Biological effects, Health hazards.

#### 1052 Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables

Order Number PB93-921100CDH, price: Standing Order, call for price

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; 1993

The document is an excellent 'pointer' system to identify current literature or changes in assessment criteria for many chemicals of interest to Superfund. It was prepared for Superfund use by the Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office (ECAO- Cin) in EPA's Office of Health and Environmental Assessment. Chemicals considered are those for which Health Effects Assessment Documents, Health and Environmental Effects Profiles, Health Assessment Documents or Air Quality Criteria Documents have been prepared by ECAO. Radionuclides considered are those believed to be most common at Superfund sites. Tables summarize reference doses (RfDs) for toxicity from subchronic and chronic inhalation, oral exposure, slope factors and unit risk values for carcinogenicity based on lifetime inhalation and oral exposure, and radionuclide carcinogenicity.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, Deposit Account required (Minimum deposit \$100 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$200). Single copies also available. Issued and superseded quarterly. Supersedes PB92-921100 . 4 issues.

**Subject index keywords:** Public health, Hazardous materials, Radioactive wastes, Chemical compounds, Superfund program, Environmental impact assessments, Biological effects, Health hazards.

#### 1053 Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables

Order Number PB94-921100CDH, price: Standing Order, call for price

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; 1994

The document is an excellent 'pointer' system to identify current literature or changes in assessment criteria for many chemicals of interest to Superfund. It was prepared for Superfund use by the Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office (ECAO- Cin) in EPA's Office of Health and Environmental Assessment. Chemicals considered are those for which Health Effects Assessment Documents, Health and Environmental Effects Profiles, Health Assessment Documents or Air Quality Criteria Documents have been prepared by ECAO. Radionuclides considered are those believed to be most common at Superfund sites. Tables summarize reference doses (RfDs) for toxicity from subchronic and chronic inhalation, oral exposure, slope factors and unit risk values for carcinogenicity based on lifetime inhalation and oral exposure, and radionuclide carcinogenicity.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, Deposit Account required (Minimum deposit \$100 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$200). Single copies also available. Issued and superseded quarterly. Supersedes PB93-921100 . 4 issues.

**Subject index keywords:** Public health, Hazardous materials, Radioactive wastes, Chemical compounds, Superfund program, Environmental impact assessments, Biological effects, Health hazards.

#### 1054 Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables Fourth Quarter FY 1989

Order Number PB90-921100CDH, price: Standing Order, call for price

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Oct 89

The document is an excellent 'pointer' system to identify current literature or changes in assessment criteria for many chemicals of interest to Superfund. It was prepared for Superfund use by the Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office (ECAO- Cin) in EPA's Office of Health and Environmental Assessment. Chemicals considered are those for which Health Effects Assessment Documents, Health and Environmental Effects Profiles, Health Assessment Documents or Air Quality Criteria Documents have been prepared by ECAO. Radionuclides considered are those believed to be most common at Superfund sites. Tables summarize reference doses (RfDs) for toxicity from subchronic and chronic inhalation, oral exposure, slope factors and unit risk values for carcinogenicity based on lifetime inhalation and oral exposure, and radionuclide carcinogenicity.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, Deposit Account required (Minimum deposit \$100 North American Continent; all others \$200). Single copies also available. Issued and superseded quarterly. 1p.

**Subject index keywords:** Public health, Hazardous materials, Radioactive wastes, Chemical compounds, Superfund program, Environmental impact assessments, Biological effects, Health hazards.

#### 1055 Identification of SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act) Compounds in Adipose Tissue

Order Number PB90-132564CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01

Midwest Research Inst., Kansas City, MO.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Toxic Substances; 31 Aug 89

The National Human Adipose Tissue Survey (NHATS), administered by EPA/OTS, is an on-going chemical monitoring network designed to detect levels and prevalences of toxic substances in the adipose tissue of the general U.S. population. Adipose specimens collected in fiscal year 1982 were analyzed as composites for volatile and semivolatile organic compounds via HRGC/MS as part of a previous effort. The data files were then processed to determine the occurrence of compounds selected from the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III Toxic Chemical Listing, and from the SARA Section 110 CERCLA listing of 100 hazardous substances. A total of 61 volatile and 120 semivolatile target compounds were selected for analysis from the listings based on their predicted suitability to the analytical method. Application of target compound analysis (TCA) to 46 composited adipose tissue samples resulted in the identification of 13 volatile and 19 semivolatile compounds. Frequency of occurrence data was compiled with respect to three age groups, four census regions and nine census divisions.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Toxic Substances. 139p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund program, Hazardous substances, Adipose tissue.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Risk Management

### 1056 Implementing the Deputy Administrator's Risk Characterization Memorandum

Order Number PB93-963317CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 26 May 92

The directive implements the Superfund program recommendations of the Deputy Administrator, dated February 26, 1992 Guidance on Risk Characterization for Risk Managers and Risk Assessors.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 47p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Superfund, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1057 Interim Guidance for Soil Ingestion Rates

Order Number PB91-139709CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 27 Jan 89

The directive provides guidance to the Regions on soil ingestion rate assumptions recommended for use in developing exposure scenarios for Superfund-lead and enforcement-lead site risk assessments. The purpose of the guidance is to enhance consistency among Regional risk assessments and recommend an ingestion rate for soil initiated by Headquarters. The directive supersedes 'Superfund Public Health Evaluation Manual,' directive no. 9285.4-01 dated October 1986, only with reference to soil ingestion rates.

**Specifications:** See also PB87-183125. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1058 Limited-Use Chemical Protective Clothing for EPA Superfund Activities

Order Number PB92-143494CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Little (Arthur D.), Inc., Cambridge, MA. New York State Coll. of Human Ecology, Ithaca. Dept. of Design and Environmental Science.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Feb 92

Because contractor field personnel complained about the poor durability and fit of limited-use chemical protective clothing (CPC) most commonly used at hazardous waste site operations, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) initiated a study to: characterize use of CPC; determine problems, and communicate results in publications and procurement guidelines. Personnel at two Superfund hazardous waste sites were surveyed about CPC problems. Poor fit of coveralls and lack of fabric durability resulted in garment failures, especially in the seat, crotch, and underarms. Some fabrics were identified that provided improved performance. The commercial market was surveyed, and commercial fabrics for limited-use CPC were identified and obtained. Available standards and specifications describing size and fit parameters for limited-use CPC were identified and reviewed relative to EPA Superfund CPC needs. None of the standards were found to be fully acceptable. American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Standard 101-1985, however, provided a satisfactory baseline for further standards development. Problems with CPC were analyzed and suggested changes to ANSI 101 were developed as a proposed procurement guideline. The information was presented to the In-

dustrial Safety Equipment Association, which developed the ANSI standard.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with New York State Coll. of Human Ecology, Ithaca. Dept. of Design and Environmental Science. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 46p.

**Subject index keywords:** Protective clothing, Superfund, Chemical compounds, Hazardous materials, Occupational safety and protection, Waste disposal.

### 1059 Meeting Summary: National Advisory Council on Environmental Policy and Technology (1st). Subcommittee on Radiation Cleanup Regulation. Held in Washington, DC. on October 18-19, 1993

Order Number PB94-136678CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Radiation and Indoor Air; Jan 94

The National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology (NACEPT) Subcommittee on Radiation Cleanup Regulations is a committee chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act to provide advice and counsel to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on issues associated with the management of environmental problems. NACEPT initiated this Subcommittee to advise EPA on the development of a Radiation Cleanup Regulation. The purpose of the meeting was to convene the NACEPT Subcommittee, discuss the radiation cleanup regulation rule making and the Subcommittee's work, provide background briefings on key issues, and discuss and offer comment to EPA on those issues. The three key issues EPA is currently exploring as they begin the development of a draft rule on radiation cleanup regulations are: questions about cleanup levels/risk levels; future land use/state and local statutes; and site-specific public involvement.

**Specifications:** See also PB94-112349. 79p.

**Subject index keywords:** Radioactive waste management, Meetings, Pollution regulations.

### 1060 Nature and Extent of Ecological Risks at Superfund Sites and RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) Facilities (Executive Summary Included)

Order Number PB90-137316CDH, price: PC A10/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation; Jun 89

The Office of Policy Analysis within EPA has been conducting a study of the ecological risks posed by Superfund Sites and RCRA Facilities. In June 1989, OPA completed the first phase of the study and the report presents the results of OPA's efforts to characterize the nature and extent of ecological risks at Superfund sites and RCRA facilities. The report is divided into two main parts: Part I addresses Superfund sites and Part II addresses RCRA facilities.

**Specifications:** 219p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ecology, Hazardous materials, Risk.



**1061 New Policy on Performance of Risk Assessments during Remedial Investigation Feasibility Studies (RI/FS) Conducted by Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)**

Order Number PB93-963620CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1 Sep 93

The memorandum announces EPA's new policy on conducting risk assessments at Superfund sites where potentially responsible parties (PRPs) are conducting the remedial investigation/feasibility studies (RI/FS) and the Agency's reasons for adopting the policy.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Risk assessment, Hazardous materials.

**1062 OSWER Comparative Risk Project. Executive Summary and Overview**

Order Number PB90-272501CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 89

The document discusses the study undertaken by the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) to explore the comparative risks posed by various waste management practices regulated by and/or under OSWER purview. It describes the study's position as an early step in the larger strategic planning process, undertaken to gain experience in performing comparative analysis.

**Specifications:** 72p.

**Subject index keywords:** Project management, Research projects, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Risk assessment.

**1063 Quantifying Effects in Ecological Site Assessments: Biological and Statistical Considerations**

Order Number PB91-129189CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Corvallis Environmental Research Lab., OR.; NSI Technology Services Corp., Corvallis, OR; 1990

The United States Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for developing methods to control potentially harmful chemicals entering the environment. The determination of harm is often based on laboratory toxicity tests of chemicals using plants and animals. The vast number of toxicity tests of single chemicals that have been produced to date provide an extensive data base to help determine potential harm of chemicals to humans and the environment. At Corvallis, the authors have been working on various toxicity test methods and on site characterization/assessment methods for some time. Slightly more than two years ago, ERL-Corvallis began to address ways of integrating methods to achieve meaningful ecological assessments of hazardous waste sites. Examples of research activities in Corvallis are presented.

**Specifications:** Presented at OPPE Workshop on Statistical Issues for Superfund, Crystal City, VA., February 1990. Prepared in cooperation with NSI Technology Services Corp., Corvallis, OR. 31p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Toxicity, Meetings, Superfund.

**1064 Recent Advances in Risk Reduction Engineering**

Order Number PB90-129339CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; 1989

Contemporary environmental legislation such as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 and the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 emphasize the reduction of risk of damage to the environment and human health as the basis of environmental management. There is a hierarchy of approaches to risk reduction including source control, reuse and recycle, treatment and exposure minimization. Recent examples of these approaches, which were evaluated by the Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory, are presented including: Superfund innovative technology demonstrations, waste reduction techniques, protective clothing and an expert system to assess risk.

**Specifications:** Presented at Pan Pacific Cooperative Symposium (1st), on Industrialization and Emerging Environmental Health Issues, Kitakyushu, Japan, October 2-6, 1989. 14p.

**Subject index keywords:** Public health, Hazardous materials, Risk assessment, Environment management, Waste management.

**1065 Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund. Volume 1. Human Health Evaluation Manual. Part A**

Order Number PB90-155581CDH, price: PC A13/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 89

The document is part of a two-manual set entitled 'Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund.' One manual, the 'Environmental Evaluation Manual,' provides guidance for ecological assessment at Superfund sites; the other, the 'Human Health Evaluation Manual,' provides guidance for health risk assessment of these sites. The 'Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund' manuals were developed to be used during the Removal and Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) processes at Superfund sites. The analytical framework and specific methods described in the manuals, however, may also be applicable to evaluations of hazardous wastes and hazardous materials for other purposes. The two manuals in the set have somewhat different target audiences. The 'Environmental Evaluation Manual' primarily addresses Remedial Project Managers (RPMs and On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs)), who are responsible for ensuring a thorough evaluation of potential environmental effects at sites. The 'Human Health Evaluation Manual' provides for the risk assessor - Updated procedures and policies, specific equations and variable values for estimating exposure, and a hierarchy of toxicity data sources.

**Specifications:** See also Volume 2, PB90-155599. 290p.

**Subject index keywords:** Toxicology, Risk assessment, Superfund program.

**1066 Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund. Volume 1. Human Health Evaluation Manual. Part A, April 1990**

Order Number PB90-273830CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 90

The fact sheet designed to alert RPMs and other personnel to (1) new aspects of the Human Health Evaluation Manual (Part A), (2) the purpose and steps of the baseline risk assessment, and (3) where additional help can be obtained.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Risk Management

**Specifications:** See also PB90-155581. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Public health, Guidelines, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Waste management, Risk assessment.

### 1067 Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund. Volume

#### 1. Human Health Evaluation Manual (Part B)

Order Number PB92-963339CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 91

EPA's Human Health Evaluation Manual, which describes the process of gathering information and assessing the risk to human health, and the Environment Evaluation Manual comprise a two-volume set called Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund (RAGS). The HHEM has three main parts: Part A, which discusses the baseline risk assessment, Part B, Development of Risk-based Preliminary Remediation Goals, and Part C, Risk Evaluation of Remedial Alternatives. The fact sheet is designed to introduce remedial project managers and other personnel to the information that is available in RAGS/HHEM Part B on developing risk-based preliminary remediation goals for chemicals of concern at CERCLA sites.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Toxicity, Hazardous materials, Public health, Pollution control, Superfund, Remediation goals.

### 1068 Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund. Volume

#### 1. Human Health Evaluation Manual (Part B, Development of Risk-Based Preliminary Remediation Goals)

Order Number PB92-963333CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 91

The document is one of a three-part series. Part B provides guidance on using USEPA toxicity values and exposure information to derive risk-based preliminary remedial goals (PRG) for a CERCLA site. Initially developed at the scoping phase using readily available information, risk-based PRGs generally are modified based on site-specific data gathered during the remedial investigation/feasibility study. The guidance does not discuss the risk management decisions that are necessary at a CERCLA site. The potential users of Part B are those involved in the remedy selection and implementation process, including risk assessors, risk assessment reviewers, remedial project managers, and other decision-makers.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB92-963334. 66p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Public health, Pollution control, Superfund.

### 1069 Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund. Volume

#### 1. Human Health Evaluation Manual (Part C)

Order Number PB92-963340CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 91

EPA's Human Health Evaluation Manual, which describes the process of gathering information and assessing the risk to

human health, and the Environment Evaluation Manual comprise a two-volume set called Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund (RAGS). The HHEM has three main parts: Part A, which discusses the baseline risk assessment, Part B, Development of Risk-based Preliminary Remediation Goals, and Part C, Risk Evaluation of Remedial Alternatives. The fact sheet is designed to introduce remedial project managers and other personnel to the information that is available in RAGS/HHEM Part C on using human health risk information to evaluate remedial alternatives.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Toxicity, Hazardous materials, Public health, Pollution control, Superfund, Risk assessment.

### 1070 Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund. Volume

#### 1. Human Health Evaluation Manual (Part C, Risk Evaluation of Remedial Alternatives)

Order Number PB92-963334CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 91

The document is one of a three-part series. Part C provides guidance on the human health risk evaluations of remedial alternatives that are conducted during the feasibility study, during selection and documentations of a remedy, and during and after remedy implementation. Part C provides general guidance to assist in site-specific risk evaluations and to maintain flexibility in the analysis and decision-making process. The potential users of Part C are persons involved in the remedy selection and implementation process, including risk assessors, risk assessment reviewers, remedial project managers, and other decision-makers.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB92-963333. 77p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Public health, Pollution control, Superfund.

### 1071 Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund. Volume

#### 1. Human Health Evaluation Manual. Supplemental Guidance: 'Standard Default Exposure Factors'

Order Number PB91-921314CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 25 Mar 91

The document supplements the Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund (RAGS): Human Health Evaluation Manual, Part A. Where exposure factors presented in the guidance differ from those in Part A, the values found in the guidance supersede those in Part A. The guidance was developed to encourage a consistent approach to characterizing potential human exposures at Superfund sites. The exposure factors presented in the document are generally considered most appropriate for estimating Reasonable Maximum Exposures (RME), and should be used in baseline risk assessments unless alternate or site-specific values can be clearly justified by supporting data.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB90-155581. 28p.



**Subject index keywords:** Public health, Humans, Exposure, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Risk assessment.

**1072 Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund. Volume 2. Environmental Evaluation Manual**

Order Number PB90-155599CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Mar 89

The document is part of a two-manual set entitled 'Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund.' One manual, the 'Environmental Evaluation Manual,' provides guidance for ecological assessment at Superfund sites; the other, the 'Human Health Evaluation Manual,' provides guidance for health risk assessment of these sites. The 'Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund' manuals were developed to be used during the Removal and Remedial investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) processes at Superfund sites. The analytical framework and specific methods described in the manuals, however, may also be applicable to evaluations of hazardous wastes and hazardous materials for other purposes. The two manuals in the set have somewhat different target audiences. The 'Environmental Evaluation Manual' primarily addresses Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) and On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs), who are responsible for ensuring a thorough evaluation of potential environmental effects at sites. The 'Environmental Evaluation Manual' is not a detailed 'how-to' type of guidance, and it does not provide 'cookbook' approaches for evaluation.

**Specifications:** See also Volume 1, PB90-155581. 63p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ecology, Superfund program, Risk assessment.

**1073 Risk Assessment in Superfund: A Primer. First Edition, September 1990**

Order Number PB91-214197CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 91

The document is an introduction to risk assessment for Superfund Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) and On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs). This is an internal training document.

**Specifications:** 87p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Risk assessment, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**1074 Role of Health Research in Support of EPA's Regulatory Programs**

Order Number PB91-211912CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Eastern Research Group, Inc., Arlington, MA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Health Research; Jun 90

The document highlights the ongoing role of environmental health research in support of the Environmental Protection Agency's regulatory programs. It summarizes the key legislation, emphasizing the uses of health research, and identifies the most important research needs for each program office. The document shows the key role played by environmental health research in EPA's regulatory activities and points out that certain research needs are common across all the programs.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Health Research. 104p.

**Subject index keywords:** Health risk, Environmental research, Pollution regulations, Public health.

**1075 Role of the Baseline Risk Assessment in Superfund Remedy Selection Decisions**

Order Number PB91-921359CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 91

The objective of the memorandum is to provide further guidance on how to use the baseline risk assessment to make risk management decisions such as determining whether remedial action under CERCLA Sections 104 or 106 is necessary. The memorandum also clarifies the use of the baseline risk assessment in selecting appropriate remedies under CERCLA Section 121, promotes consistency in preparing site-specific risk assessments, and helps ensure that appropriate documentation from the baseline risk assessment is included in Superfund remedy selection documents.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Risk assessment, Superfund.

**1076 Site Assessment: Evaluating Risks at Superfund Sites**

Order Number PB93-963347CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 93

The report includes an overview of the site assessment process within the Superfund program and answers commonly asked questions.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Pollution control.

**1077 Summary of Ecological Risks, Assessment Methods, and Risk Management Decisions in Superfund and RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act)**

Order Number PB90-137340CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation; Jun 89

In developing and implementing programs under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), EPA has focused primarily on analysis and mitigation of human health risks and less emphasis has been placed on analysis and mitigation of ecological threats at Superfund sites. As an initial step in investigating issues related to ecological threats at Superfund sites, EPA's Office of Policy Analysis has conducted a study of three broad topics: (1) the nature and extent of ecological threats at Superfund sites; (2) the ecological assessment methods that have been used in the Superfund program; and (3) the extent to which ecological concerns have been used as a basis for decision making at Superfund sites.

**Specifications:** 45p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ecology, Hazardous materials, Public health.



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: RI/FS & RODS Process

### 1078 Supplemental Guidance on Performing Risk Assessments in Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Studies (RI/FSs). Conducted by Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)

Order Number PB91-205526CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 1991

The purpose of the directive is to provide additional guidance on implementing the policy that EPA will not enter into settlement agreements under which PRPs perform the risk assessment components of the RI/FS, as discussed by the Agency in OSWER Directive No. 9835.15 (August 28, 1990). The memorandum provides guidance on coordinating the site characterization tasks and feasibility study prepared by the PRP with the baseline risk assessment performed by EPA.

**Specifications:** 102p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Risk assessment, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Potentially responsible parties.

### 1079 Supplemental Guidance to RAGS: Calculating the Concentration Term. Volume 1, Number 1, May 1992

Order Number PB92-963373CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; May 92

The bulletin explains the concentration term in the exposure/intake equation to remedial project managers, risk assessors, statisticians, and other personnel. This bulletin presents the general intake equation as presented in RAGS/HHEM Part A, discusses basic concepts concerning the concentration term, describes generally how to calculate the concentration term, presents examples to illustrate several important points, and identifies where to get additional help.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Environmental health, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund.

### 1080 Updated Health Effects Assessment for Acetone

Order Number PB90-142373CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH.  
Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office.; Syracuse Research Corp., NY; Apr 88

The report summarizes and evaluates information relevant to a preliminary interim assessment of adverse health effects associated with specific chemicals or compounds. The Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (Superfund) uses these documents in preparing cost-benefit analyses under Executive Order 12991 for decision-making under CERCLA. All estimates of acceptable intakes and carcinogenic potency presented in the document should be considered as preliminary and reflect limited resources allocated to the project. The intent in the assessments is to suggest acceptable exposure levels whenever sufficient data are available. The interim values presented reflect the relative degree of hazard associated with exposure or risk to the chemical(s) addressed. Whenever possible, two categories of values have been estimated for systemic toxicants (toxicants for which cancer is not the endpoint of concern). The first, RfDS or subchronic reference dose, is an estimate of an exposure

level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs during a limited time interval. The RfD is an estimate of an exposure level that would not be expected to cause adverse effects when exposure occurs for a significant portion of the lifespan.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Syracuse Research Corp., NY. 32p.

**Subject index keywords:** Acetone, Hazardous materials, Industrial hygiene, Toxicology, Environmental surveys, Occupational safety and health, Toxic substances, Environmental health.

### 1081 Use of IRIS Values in Superfund Risk Assessment

Order Number PB93-963360CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 21 Dec 93

The memorandum clarifies the policy stated at section 7.4.1 of the December 1988 Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund (Volume I) Human Health Evaluation Manual (Part A) (RAGS) on the use of Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) values in performing health risk assessments. Recent litigation has called attention to the need for all persons involved in the Superfund risk assessment and remedy selection processes to be fully aware of the role of IRIS values in those processes.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 3p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Risk assessment, Toxicology.

## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: RI/FS & RODS Process

### 1082 Accessing the \$50 Million Set-Aside in the Remedial Action Budget for Quick Response at National Priorities List Sites

Order Number PB92-963342CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 20 Feb 92

The memorandum establishes the procedures required to access the \$50 million that has been set aside from the FY92 Remedial Action budget for quick response at National Priorities sites.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Federal budgets, Hazardous materials, Directives, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 1083 Compendium of ROD Language for FY 1993 Focus Areas

Order Number PB93-963328CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Apr 93

The compendium covers five major areas of focus for Record of Decision (ROD) language. These include: Rationale for the selected remedy, Clean-up levels, Eco-risk assessment, Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Require-



ments (ARARs), and Enforcement Activities. Examples of good documentation of each of the five ROD areas of focus are presented in the compendium.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 61p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Superfund, Remedial action, Hazardous materials, Record of Decision.

#### 1084 Conducting Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies for CERCLA Municipal Landfill Sites

Order Number PB91-921205CDH, price: PC A14/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Feb 91

The study aids in the development of methodologies and tools to assist in streamlining the Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies (RI/FS) and selection of remedy process for landfills. The study: (1) develops tools to assist in scoping the RI/FS for municipal landfill sites, (2) defines strategies for characterizing municipal landfill sites that are on the NPL, and (3) identifying practicable remedial action alternatives for addressing these types of sites.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$100 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$200). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 307p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Earth fills, Municipalities, Superfund.

#### 1085 Cost of Remedial Action Model

Order Number PB93-963304CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; May 91

The Cost of Remedial Action (CORA) model is a computerized expert advisor used to select remedial actions for Superfund hazardous waste sites and estimate their costs. It may also be used for RCRA corrective actions. The model is used for both current site-specific estimates, and for program budgeting and planning.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$225 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$450). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, CORA(Cost of Remedial Action).

#### 1086 Cost of Remedial Actions (CORA) Model: Overview and Applications

Order Number PB93-963318CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Apr 89

The Cost of Remedial Actions (CORA) model estimates site-specific remedial action costs for hazardous waste sites. The model is microcomputer-based and has two components: an expert system to recommend a range of remedial technologies, and a cost system. The expert system interacts with the user and develops ranges of recommended remedial action technologies. The cost system contains algorithms capable of developing order-of-magnitude cost estimates for 40 demonstrated technologies. The model was used by the U.S. EPA for the outyear Superfund remedial action budgeting for FY 1989, FY 1990, and FY 1991 budgeting. The model was

also used to develop U.S. Navy Installation Program budgets for FY 1989, 1990, and 1991.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$225 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$450). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Presented at HAZMACON '89, Santa Clara, CA., April 1989. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Cost estimates.

#### 1087 Draft Record of Decision for the Aluminum Smelter Conservation/Modernization Program

Order Number DE87001323CDH, price: PC A09/MF A01  
Bonneville Power Administration, Portland, OR. Div. of Commercial and Industrial Programs.; Department of Energy, Washington, DC; May 86

The program would be available for a 2-year period, with an option for BPA to extend it for 1 additional year. The program would be available to all ten Northwest primary aluminum smelters for qualifying projects on a first come, first considered basis. The total program budget over the 10-year payment term would be limited to \$100 million, with annual budget expenditures not to exceed \$10 million (in 1985 dollars). The incentive would be a direct payment, for a 10-year term, based on the difference in required kWh/lb of aluminum production before and after plant modernization. An incentive of 5 mill/saved kWh for plant production efficiency improvements would be paid to qualifying projects. The aluminum companies would propose modernization projects to BPA. Minimum criteria would be described by BPA in a Request for Proposals. A reduction in total power entitlement (contract demand) would be required from the aluminum companies in return for BPA financial participation. The reduction in contract demand would be equal to the reduction in power requirements resulting from the energy efficiency improvements. Projects selected by BPA would need to demonstrate actual electric energy utilization efficiency improvement (reduced kWh/lb of aluminum production) to qualify for BPA incentive payments. Simple curtailment of electric energy use would not qualify. Protecting proprietary information contained in proposals submitted by the respective companies would be a condition of the conservation/modernization program. BPA will work together with the aluminum companies to establish requirements for proprietary information and to develop protective procedures. BPA would conduct an ongoing evaluation of the conservation/modernization program and assess the findings on an annual basis. If the evaluation suggests that programmatic features should be modified or added to secure additional benefits for BPA and the region, BPA would initiate changes in the program. (ERA citation 12:000688)

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are illegible in microfiche products. 178p.

**Subject index keywords:** Aluminium, Metal Industry, Smelters.

#### 1088 Feasibility Study: Detailed Analysis of Remedial Action Alternatives

Order Number PB90-272675CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Mar 90

The document is the fourth and final document in a series of fact sheets describing the remedial investigation/feasibility



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: RI/FS & RODS Process

study (RI/FS). The fact sheet is a synopsis of Chapter 6 of 'The Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies Under CERCLA' (Directive No. 9355.3-01) which addresses the detailed analysis of remedial action alternatives. Additionally, the fact sheet provides Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) with information on how to manage this phase of the FS efficiently and effectively.

**Specifications:** 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Remedial action, Waste management, Preremedial actions.

### 1089 Feasibility Study: Development and Screening of Remedial Action Alternatives

Order Number PB90-274416CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 89

The fact sheet provides a summary of Chapter 4 of the 'Interim Final Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies Under CERCLA' which discusses the development and screening of alternatives for Remedial Action. The fact sheet also provides information intended to assist the Remedial Project Manager in managing this portion of the Feasibility Study efficiently and effectively.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-272675. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Remedial action.

### 1090 Final Policy on Setting RI/FS Priorities

Order Number PB91-921324CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 27 Dec 90

The directive summarizes the final policy on setting RI/FS prioritization. The policy's goal is to demonstrate Superfund's compliance with the Worst Problems First Policy at the earliest stage of the remedial process. It outlines the specific objectives and goals of the new policy and offers guidance to the regions on how best to implement the policy.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1091 FY 1992 Themes for Regional Coordination to Support Continuous Improvements of Superfund's Remedial Program

Order Number PB92-963368CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 91

The directive outlines the FY 92 themes for regional coordination to support continuous improvements of Superfund's remedial program. Themes represent critical program areas that require special emphasis by Regional management, staff, and Regional Coordinators. This effort will improve the efficiency and quality of the Superfund program which furthers their commitment to Total Quality Management. Regional Coordinators will promote guidance awareness and national consistency.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1092 Getting Ready: Scoping the RI/FS

Order Number PB90-274390CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 89

The fact sheet summarizes Chapter Two of 'Interim Final Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies Under CERCLA.' The Fact Sheet also provides information on how to manage the scoping phase of the RI/FS process.

**Specifications:** 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Project management, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Remedial action.

### 1093 Guidance on Implementation of the 'Contribute to Remedial Performance' Provision

Order Number PB93-963413CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Apr 87

The provision promotes the performance of removal actions that address threats more efficiently by considering the overall site cleanup before the start of the action. To the maximum extent practicable, removal actions should be designed to avoid wasteful, repetitive, short-term actions that do not contribute to the efficient, cost-effective performance of long-term remedial actions to be taken by the EPA, State, or other party. The major objective of this requirement is to provide maximum protection of public health and the environment at minimal cost by avoidance of removal restarts. The focus of this provision is on avoidance of restarts that are due to recurring threats that were not adequately abated in the original removal action, and threats from deteriorating site conditions that should have been foreseen.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$225 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$450). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Remedial action.

### 1094 Guidance on Oversight of Potentially Responsible Party Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies. Volume 1

Order Number PB91-228361CDH, price: PC A07/MF A02  
PRC Environmental Management, Inc., McLean, VA.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Jun 91

Volume 1 of the document addresses oversight of remedial investigations and feasibility studies (RI/FSs) conducted by potentially responsible parties (PRPs) at enforcement-lead sites addressed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as amended (CERCLA). It parallels activities described in the 'Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies Under CERCLA' (OSWER Directive No. 9355.3-01, Octo-



ber, 1988, referred to here as the 'RI/FS Guidance') and the 'Model Statement of Work for a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study Conducted by Potentially Responsible Parties' (OSWER Directive No. 9835.8, June 2, 1989, referred to here as the 'Model SOW for PRP-lead RI/FSs'). It provides project managers with the procedures required to organize and perform appropriate oversight duties and responsibilities. The document is guidance only; it is not a binding set of requirements and does not create rights for any party.

**Specifications:** Also pub. as OSWER DIRECTIVE-9835.1(C). See also Volume 2, PB91-228379. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. 127p.

**Subject index keywords:** Remedial action, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Superfund, Potentially responsible parties, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**1095 Guidance on Oversight of Potentially Responsible Party Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies. Volume 2. Appendices**

Order Number PB91-228379CDH, price: PC A09/MF A03  
PRC Environmental Management, Inc., McLean, VA.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Jun 91

Volume 2 of the document describes the oversight of sampling and analysis activities (Appendix B1) and of well drilling and installation activity (Appendix C1) conducted during a Remedial Investigation (RI) by potentially responsible parties (PRPs) at Enforcement-lead sites addressed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as amended (CERCLA). Checklists to assist in the documentation of sampling and analysis activities are contained in Appendix B2 while documentation of well drilling and installation activities are contained in Appendix C2. The information presented in Volume 2 is consistent with the references listed at the end of Appendices B and C.

**Specifications:** Also pub. as OSWER DIRECTIVE-9835.1(D). See also Volume 1, PB91-228361. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. 196p.

**Subject index keywords:** Remedial action, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Superfund, Potentially responsible parties, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**1096 Guide to Addressing Pre-ROD and Post-ROD Changes**

Order Number PB91-921351CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 91

The Fact Sheet outlines the methods of categorizing pre- and post-ROD changes and the ways in which changes should be documented. More detailed guidance for pre-ROD changes and both significant and fundamental post-ROD changes can be found in chapters 5 and 8, respectively, of the Interim Final Guidance on Preparing Superfund Decision Documents (OSWER Directive 9355.3-02).

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**1097 Guide to Developing Action Memorandums**

Order Number PB91-921317CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 90

The fact sheet describes the essential components of Action memorandums used to initiate a removal action, as well as special cases like enforcement-lead removals and special circumstances such as actions that require additional funds, a change in the scope of response, or an exemption to the statutory limits under section 104(c) of CERCLA. EPA prepares Action Memos for all Fund-lead removal actions. Action Memos describe a site's history, current activities, health and environmental threats, and proposed actions and costs.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**1098 Guide to Developing Superfund No Action, Interim Action, and Contingency Remedy RODs**

Order Number PB91-921350CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 91

The guide provides quick reference to the essential components of Records of Decision (RODs) that are prepared to document three specific types of remedial action decisions: (1) no action; (2) interim actions; and (3) contingency remedies. In preparing one of these three types of RODs, Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) should modify the format of the 'standard ROD' for final response actions as indicated in the guide.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Available separately or as part of PB91-921265. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Record of Decision.

**1099 Guide to Developing Superfund Proposed Plans**

Order Number PB90-273855CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 89

The fact sheet outlines the major components of the Superfund Proposed Plan and suggests effective ways in which the various sections can be presented.

**Specifications:** 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Guidelines, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Waste management.

**1100 Guide to Selecting Superfund Remedial Actions**

Order Number PB90-273863CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 90

The fact sheet describes the statutory requirements for CERCLA remedies at hazardous waste sites and the process EPA has established in the 1990 revised National Contingency



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cy Plan (NCP) for meeting those requirements. This process is a general framework for reaching a judgement as to the most appropriate method of achieving protection of human health and the environment at a particular site.

**Specifications:** 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Guidelines, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Remedial action, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1101 Management Systems Review of the Superfund RI/FS: Opportunities for Streamlining

Order Number PB90-264136CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Research Triangle Inst., Research Triangle Park, NC.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Quality Assurance Management Staff; c1990

The Management Systems Review (MSR) is an important component of EPA's quality assurance program to assess the effectiveness of environmental data operations and the quality assurance/quality control activities designed to support those operations. MSRs inform managers about aspects of the environmental data operation that are working well and those which may warrant some improvement. A recent review of the Superfund remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) has shown that the MSR is an excellent tool for providing a systematic definition of complex environmental data operations and for enabling a thorough analysis of these operations. The MSR utilized information gathered from interviews of Regional personnel and from case studies of recently completed RI/FSs. The findings indicated that environmental data play an important role in most RI/FS decisions and that thorough and structured scoping is critical to the effectiveness of the RI/FS. Analysis of the RI/FS process using a comprehensive flow diagram identified several opportunities for changes that may increase efficiency in data collection and the reliability of RI/FS decisions. These changes provide for more effective scoping activities, a streamlined feasibility study, and increased use of treatability studies during the RI. A pilot demonstration of these process changes is being planned for a Regional RI/FS. (Copyright (c) 1990--Air and Waste Management Association.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of the Air and Work Management Association, v40 n5 p753-737 May 90. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Quality Assurance Management Staff. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 1102 Performance of Risk Assessments in Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Studies (RI/FSs) Conducted by Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)

Order Number PB91-139493CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 28 Aug 90

The purpose of the directive is to provide initial guidance on implementing the recent decision that in the future EPA will develop all risk assessments for sites remediated under CERCLA. It focuses on the applicability of the decision to new and existing orders or decrees for RI/FSs conducted by PRPs. In essence, EPA or a State (whose oversight of the PRP is Federally funded) will develop the risk assessment for all new orders or decrees. For existing orders or decrees that specify that the PRP prepares the risk assessment, the PRP will be given an opportunity under the terms of the order or decree to complete an acceptable risk assessment

under stringent oversight and without undue delay. The term 'risk assessment' in the directive is meant to include environmental assessments as well as assessments of risks to human health.

**Specifications:** 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1103 Presumptive Remedies: Policy and Procedures

Order Number PB93-963345CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 93

The objective of the presumptive remedies initiative is to use the program's past experience to streamline site investigations and speed up selection of cleanup actions. Over time presumptive remedies are expected to ensure consistency in remedy selection and reduce the cost and time required to clean up similar types of sites. Presumptive remedies are expected to be used at all appropriate sites except under unusual site-specific circumstances. EPA plans to develop a series of directives on presumptive remedies for various types of sites. The directive serves as an overall guide to the presumptive remedies initiative and its effect on site cleanup. Through a question and answer format, it explains, in general terms, ways in which presumptive remedies will streamline or change the remedial and removal processes from the conventional processes and how certain Superfund policies will be affected by the initiative.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Government policies, Administrative procedures.

### 1104 Presumptive Remedies: Site Characterization and Technology Selection for CERCLA Sites with Volatile Organic Compounds in Soils

Order Number PB93-963346CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 93

Presumptive remedies are preferred technologies for common categories of sites, based on historical patterns of remedy selection and EPA's scientific and engineering evaluation of performance data on technology implementation. The directive identifies the presumptive remedies for Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) sites with soils contaminated by volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Soil vapor extraction (SVE), thermal desorption, and incineration are the presumptive remedies for Superfund sites with VOC-contaminated soil assuming the site characteristics meet certain criteria.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 26p.

**Subject index keywords:** Site characterization, Technology assessment, Soil contamination, Superfund.



**1105 Presumptive Remedy for CERCLA Municipal Landfill Sites**

Order Number PB93-96339CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 93

The directive establishes containment as the presumptive  
remedy for CERCLA municipal landfills. The framework for  
the presumptive remedy for these sites is presented in a  
streamlining manual entitled Conducting Remedial Investiga-  
tions/Feasibility Studies for CERCLA Municipal Landfill Sites,  
February 1991 (OSWER Directive 9355. 3-11). The directive  
highlights and emphasizes the importance of certain stream-  
lining principles related to the scoping (planning) stages of  
the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) that were  
identified in the manual. The directive also provides clarifica-  
tion of and additional guidance in the following areas: (1) the  
level of detail appropriate for risk assessment of source  
areas at municipal landfills and (2) the characterization of hot  
spots.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, de-  
posit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada,  
and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in  
paper copy or microfiche. 15p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Landfills, Remediation.

**1106 Remedial Investigation: Site Characterization and  
Treatability Studies**

Order Number PB90-274408CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 89

The fact sheet summarizes Chapters 3 and 5 of the 'Interim  
Final Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and  
Feasibility Studies Under CERCLA.' The document also dis-  
cusses site characteristics and treatability studies, and in-  
cludes information on how to manage these aspects of the  
RI.

**Specifications:** 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treat-  
ment, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste  
and Emergency Response, Remedial action.

**1107 Revisions to OMB Circular A-94 on Guidelines and  
Discount Rates for Benefit-Cost Analysis**

Order Number PB93-963297CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 25 Jun 93

The memorandum revises the discount rate used in cost esti-  
mation for Superfund activities to 7%. This discount rate  
should be used in estimating the present worth value for po-  
tential alternatives in the remedial investigation/feasibility  
study and for remedial actions.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, de-  
posit account required (minimum deposit \$225 U.S., Canada,  
and Mexico; all others \$450). Single copies also available in  
paper copy or microfiche. See also PB89-184626. 31p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials,  
Waste disposal, Interest rate.

**1108 RI/FS Improvements**

Order Number PB90-272642CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 23 Jul 87

The directive identifies methods of reducing overall project  
schedules and costs while retaining a quality product. Four

major points are included: phased Remedial Investigations/  
Feasibility Studies (RI/FS), streamlined project planning,  
management of handoffs, and Remedial Investigation/Feasi-  
bility Study (RI/FS) control reviews.

**Specifications:** 14p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Office of Solid Waste  
and Emergency Response.

**1109 RI/FS Improvements Follow-Up**

Order Number PB90-249657CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 25 Apr 88

The reports directive delineates improvements developed for  
more effective Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies  
(RI/FS).

**Specifications:** 18p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Project  
management, Superfund, Remedial investigations.

**1110 RI/FS Streamlining**

Order Number PB91-214981CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 14 Feb 89

The directive presents a second set of recommendations for  
streamlining measures that will reduce the cost and duration  
of RI/FS's. Recommendations include those related to tech-  
nical issues, procurement enhancement, program manage-  
ment, State coordination and enforcement.

**Specifications:** 51p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management,  
Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency  
Response.

**1111 ROD Annual Report, FY 1989**

Order Number PB90-258484CDH, price: PC A17/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 90

Provides the Regions and Headquarters with summary data  
on FY 89 Records of Decision (RODs), and consists of the  
following sections: Introduction -- highlights specific accom-  
plishments in the ROD process; ROD Summaries -- de-  
scribes site conditions and key contaminants, selected reme-  
dial actions, specific remedy performance standards and  
goals, and institutional controls for each FY 89 ROD; FY 89  
ROD Summary Table -- summarizes all remedial actions,  
capital operation and maintenance costs, and contaminated  
media; FY 82-FY 88 ROD Summary Table -- summarizes all  
RODs from FY 82 through FY 88; ROD Keyword List -- pro-  
vides major keyword categories and their subcategories for  
all RODs approved to date.

**Specifications:** See also report for FY88, PB89-235212.  
379p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste dis-  
posal, Waste treatment, Superfund, Remedial action, Record  
of decision.

**1112 ROD Annual Report, FY 1990**

Order Number PB91-921277CDH, price: PC A24/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Jul 91

The report presents the Regional and Headquarters staff  
with summary data on RODs. The report features specific ac-  
complishments in the ROD process and summarizes the



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year's RODs by describing site conditions and key contaminants, selected remedial actions, specific remedy performance standards and goals, and institutional controls.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB90-258484. 557p.

**Subject index keywords:** Groundwater, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund.

### 1113 ROD Annual Report, FY1991. Volume 1

Order Number PB92-963359CDH, price: PC\$77.00

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 92

The ROD Annual Report FY 1991 is a reference publication designed to provide Headquarters, Regions, and the public with summary information on Superfund RODs. RODs document the remedy decision for a site or operable unit. RODs certify that the remedy selection process followed requirements of CERCLA, and discuss the major technical components of the remedy. Volume 1 highlights specific information about the RODs signed during FY 1991. It includes exhibits of the types of RODs, treatment vs. containment remedies, treatment technologies used for remedies, treatment trains, and estimates for remedy costs. ROD abstracts and a list of RODs signed in FY 1991 describe site history, key contaminants, the selected remedial action, performance standards, institutional controls, and estimated cost for each remedy.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also Volume 2, PB92-963360 and PB91-921277. 652p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund.

### 1114 ROD Annual Report, FY1991. Volume 2

Order Number PB92-963360CDH, price: PC A18/MF A04

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 92

The ROD Annual Report FY 1991 is a reference publication designed to provide Headquarters, Regions, and the public with summary information on Superfund RODs. This year the report is in two volumes. Volume 2 contains the FY 1982 - 1990 ROD Summary Table which lists the remedial action site name and date of ROD signature, and summarizes the threat or problem, waste volume components of the selected remedy, cleanup goals, and estimated costs for each FY 1982 - 1990 ROD. Volume 2 also contains a list of RODs signed to date, a keyword list for all FY 1982 - 1990 RODs, a list of ROD Amendments, and a list of ROD Explanations of Significant Differences.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also Volume 1, PB92-963359 and PB91-921277. 406p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Record of Decision.

### 1115 ROD Annual Report, FY 1992

Order Number PB93-963349CDH, price: PC A22/MF A04

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 93

The Records of Decision (RODs) highlighted in the annual report document compliance with SARA mandates for the remedial program in FY 1992. One hundred sixty-four (164) RODs and eight (8) ROD Amendments, including Fund-lead, Enforcement, and Federal Facility RODs were signed during FY 1992. The lead breakdown for the RODs is as follows: 53 Fund-lead plus 65 Enforcement-lead, equals 118; 118 plus 46 Federal Facility-lead equals 164 RODs. The eight Amendments consist of 3 Fund-lead and 5 Enforcement-lead RODs. 119 of the 172 RODs addressed source control remediation, and 28 RODs addressed ground-water-only remediation. The remaining 25 RODs were no action/no further action remedies. Of the total 119 source control RODs, 85 addressed a final source control remedy, and 34 addressed an interim source control remedy. 78 of the 119 source control RODs selected both source control and ground water remediation components.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. See also PB92-963359 and PB92-963360. 516p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Hazardous materials, Record of Decision.

### 1116 Role of Expedited Response Actions under SARA

Order Number PB91-214221CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 21 Apr 87

The directive serves as a follow-up to OSWER Directive 9360.0-10 (July 8, 1986) entitled 'Expedited Response Actions,' and updates the basic tenets of expedited response actions (ERAs) and their role in the Superfund Remedial Program.

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are not fully legible. 13p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1117 Scoper's Notes: An RI/FS Costing Guide. Bringing in a Quality RI/FS on Time and Within Budget

Order Number PB90-258369CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Feb 90

The guide outlines the tasks and sub-tasks typically conducted as part of a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), and presents a strategy based on site complexity and task difficulty for estimating a project's cost. It provides cost guidelines which can be used to estimate funding needs in advance of issuing work assignments and evaluating contractor proposals.

**Specifications:** 29p.

**Subject index keywords:** Guidelines, Cost estimates, Remedial action, Superfund, Waste management.



**1118 Streamlining the RI/FS for CERCLA Municipal Landfill Sites**

Order Number PB90-274424CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

The fact sheet discusses streamlining the RI/FS for municipal landfills with respect to site characterization, risk assessment, and the development of remedial action alternatives. Streamlining is possible since approximately 20% of the sites on the NPL are municipal landfills which typically share similar characteristics.

**Specifications:** 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Earth fills, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Remedial action.

**1119 Streamlining the RI/FS for CERCLA Municipal Landfill Sites**

Order Number PB91-921301CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Approximately 20 percent of the sites on the National Priorities List (NPL) are municipal landfills which typically share similar characteristics. Because of the similarity the Superfund Program anticipates that their remediation will involve similar waste management approaches. As stated in the National Contingency Plan, EPA expects that containment technologies will generally be appropriate for waste that poses a relatively low long-term threat or where treatment is impracticable (Sec. 300.430(a)(1)(iii)(B), 55FR8846(March 8, 1990)). In addition, EPA expects treatment to be considered for identifiable areas of highly toxic and/or mobile material that constitute the principal threat(s) posed by the site (Sec. 300.430(a)(1)(iii)(A)). The similarity in landfill characteristics and the NCP expectations make it possible to streamline the RI/FS for municipal landfills with respect to site characterization, risk assessment, and the development of remedial action alternatives. The fact sheet outlines available streamlining techniques for each of these three phases of an RI/FS. Additional information, including tools to assist in scoping activities, will be included in the document Conducting Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies for CERCLA Municipal Landfill Sites (November 1990, Directive No. 9355.3-11). The document will be available from the Center for Environmental Research Information (FTS 684-7562 or 513-569-7562).

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Remedial action, Municipal wastes, Earth fills, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act.

**1120 Structure and Components of Five-Year Reviews**

Order Number PB91-921368CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 91

The fact sheet provides guidance for planning and conducting five-year reviews. These include: initiation and termination of reviews; responsibilities and funding; content; and documenting results of reviews. The goal of this fact sheet is to help assure that reviews are implemented in a consistent

manner nationally, with appropriate consideration of local concerns and widely varying site conditions.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 3p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Superfund.

**1121 Structure and Components of Five-Year Reviews**

Order Number PB91-921369CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; May 91

The directive provides guidance primarily on the implementation of five-year reviews and the issues associated with implementation. These include: triggering points for reviews, responsibilities and funding, content, and results of reviews. The goal of this directive is to assure that reviews are implemented in a consistent manner nationally, with appropriate consideration of local concerns and widely varying site conditions.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 16p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund.

**1122 Technology Selection Guide for Wood Treater Sites**

Order Number PB93-963329CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 26 May 93

The purpose of the memorandum is to transmit the Technology Selection Guide for Wood Treater Sites. The fact sheet is part of a series of guidance documents being developed on presumptive remedies at various categories of sites. The technology selection guide provides information on specific technologies and performance data. The information includes a procedural outline, practical considerations, and treatment technology tables for sludge, soil, sediment, and ground and surface water.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Wood preservatives, Waste disposal, Pollution control.

**PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: RD/RA****1123 Cost Estimating Systems for Remedial Action Projects**

Order Number PB91-231191CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab.; Corps of Engineers, Omaha,  
NE. Missouri River Div; 1991

The paper details the ongoing collaboration between the U.S. EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the development of complementary microcomputer based cost estimating systems for hazardous waste remediations. The U.S.



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EPA system, 'Remedial Action Cost Estimating System' (RACES), is a technology based application. Estimates generated by RACES are based upon cost engineering relationships. The estimates are designed for use in the early stages of remediation design. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers system, 'Micro-Computer Aided Cost Engineering System' (M-CACES), is a 'bottoms-up' system for use in situations where detailed design information is available. While both systems will stand alone, they have been designed to allow the transfer of estimates generated by RACES directly into the M-CACES system.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Corps of Engineers, Omaha, NE. Missouri River Div. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Remedial action, Cost estimates, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Superfund, Remedial Action Cost Estimating System, Micro-Computer Aided Cost Engineering System.

### 1124 EPA Oversight of Remedial Designs and Remedial Actions Performed by PRPs

Order Number PB91-921357CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Feb 90

The Fact Sheet presents an overview of EPA's guidance for oversight of enforcement lead projects in which a Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) conducts the Remedial Design (RD) and Remedial Action (RA). PRP oversight is to ensure that selected remedies are protective of public health and the environment and are in compliance with the Settlement Agreement. For further information, refer to Interim Final Guidance on EPA Oversight of Remedial Designs and Remedial Actions Performed by Potentially Responsible Parties, OSWER Directive 9355.5-01, February 1990.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1125 EPA/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Payment Process, Direct Cite/Revised Reimbursement Methods

Order Number PB91-921347CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 21 Mar 90

The directive transmits new procedures for the disbursement of funds to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under EPA lead Superfund projects.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1126 EPA/USACE Payment Process: Direct Cite/Revised Reimbursement Methods

Order Number PB90-273897CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; May 90

The fact sheet announces a new procedure for paying the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for their Superfund related ac-

tivities. It describes the current procedure and outlines the changes the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Office of the Comptroller, Office of Administration and USACE are implementing.

**Specifications:** 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Salary administration, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Army Corps of Engineers, Waste management, Reimbursements.

### 1127 Expediting Remedial Construction

Order Number PB90-272683CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 89

The fact sheet examines activities to be considered in Remedial Management Strategies to accelerate remedial construction.

**Specifications:** 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Construction management, Superfund, Remedial action, Preremedial action, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1128 Guidance on EPA Oversight of Remedial Designs and Remedial Actions Performed by Potentially Responsible Parties

Order Number PB90-226069CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 90

The Interim Final Guidance on EPA Oversight of Remedial Designs and Remedial Actions Performed by Potentially Responsible Parties was issued in order to ensure that selected remedies being conducted are protective of public health and the environment, and that the Remedial Actions are in compliance with the applicable performance standards. It provides guidance for oversight when EPA is the lead agency on a project in which a Potentially Responsible Party conducts the Remedial Design and Remedial Action. The guidance does not cover projects when the Remedial Design and Remedial Action is performed with Superfund monies in which the EPA or the State is the lead agency. This will be the subject of future guidance documents.

**Specifications:** 56p.

**Subject index keywords:** Guidelines, Hazardous materials, Project management, Remedial action, Cleanup operations, Superfund.

### 1129 Guidance on Expediting Remedial Design and Remedial Action

Order Number PB90-273871CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 90

This document examines ways to expedite remedial design and remedial action so that cleanup activities can be completed more quickly. Intended for use by remedial project managers, remedial design contractors, and others involved in planning remediation activities. It should be used as a means to evaluate whether a project is suited for expediting and to determine the methods that could be used.

**Specifications:** 57p.

**Subject index keywords:** Guidelines, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Remedial designs, Remedial action, Waste management.



**1130 Guidance on Oversight of PRP Performed RD/RA**

Order Number PB90-249707CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 14 Feb 90

The directive provides interim final guidance on EPA oversight of Remedial Designs (RD) and Remedial Actions (RA) performed by Potentially Responsible Parties (PRP). Insures that remedies being conducted by PRPs are protective of the public health and environment, and are in compliance with applicable performance standards.

**Specifications:** 56p.

**Subject index keywords:** Regulations, Supervision, Guidance, Superfund, Remedial action, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Remedial designs, Potentially responsible parties.

**1131 Procedure for Use of USACE Preplaced Contracts to Expedite Superfund Cleanup Tasks**

Order Number PB94-963243CDH, price: Standing Order, call for price

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 94

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has procured preplaced indefinite delivery contracts to provide the EPA with streamlined, flexible access to engineering, removal, and remedial services at selected Superfund sites. The document describes each contract in terms of scope, applicability, criteria for use, response time, and procedures for accessing the contract.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy and microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Corps of Engineers, Superfund, Contract management.

**1132 Procuring Innovative Technologies at Remedial Sites: Q's and A's and Case Studies**

Order Number PB92-232388CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Apr 92

The fact sheet is designed to assist EPA Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) and Contracting Officers (COs) with the procurement of innovative treatment technologies. RPMs, COs, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) personnel were interviewed to obtain information on their experiences in procuring innovative technologies. EPA's Technology Innovation Office (TIO) has documented case histories of experiences with acquiring innovative technologies in the Superfund program. Remedial sites chosen for inclusion in the review were Fund-lead sites that had started or completed the procurement of an innovative technology, including bioremediation, thermal desorption, vacuum extraction, chemical treatment, chemical extraction, and in situ soil flushing. The results of these interviews are presented in a question and answer format. In addition, specific detailed information on each site is presented in tabular form.

**Specifications:** 24p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Superfund.

**1133 Real Estate Acquisition Procedures for USACE Projects**

Order Number PB91-921355CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Feb 90

The USACE, because of extensive experience in real estate activities is an appropriate supporting agency for Superfund cleanup when a health based relocation is not required. EPA is authorized to acquire by purchase, lease, donation, condemnation, or otherwise any real property needed to conduct a remedial action. The fact sheet addresses the areas of initial planning, request and approval process, acquisition, summary of the major roles and responsibilities, and the timetable for 104(j) acquisitions. The role of the Remedial Project Manager (RPMs) is discussed.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Real estate, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**1134 Remedial Action Report: Documentation for Operable Unit Completion**

Order Number PB92-963364CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jun 92

The progress in moving a site toward the ultimate goal of deletion from the NPL typically involves several operable units or multiple phases of construction over a period of several years. The purpose of the Remedial Action Report is to document the activities that occur under each specific remedial action operable unit at a site. The report provides documentation that a particular operable unit has met its objectives as well as summary information for subsequent inclusion in the Superfund Site Close Out Report. It also serves as a source of lessons learned for project managers and designers of future remedial action projects.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**1135 Remedial Action, Treatment, and Disposal of Hazardous Waste. Proceedings of the Annual Hazardous Waste Research Symposium (17th). Held in Cincinnati, Ohio on April 9-11, 1991**

Order Number PB91-233627CDH, price: PC\$84.00  
JACA Corp., Fort Washington, PA.; Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Apr 91

The Seventeenth Annual RREL Research Symposium on Remedial Action, Treatment and Disposal of Hazardous Waste was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 9-11, 1991. The purpose of the Symposium was to present the latest significant research findings from ongoing and recently completed projects funded by the Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory (RREL). These Proceedings are organized in three sections.



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tions: Sessions A and B consist of paper presentations. Session C contains the poster abstracts. Subjects include remedial action treatment and control technologies for waste disposal, landfill liner and cover systems, underground storage tanks, and demonstration and development of innovative/alternative treatment technologies for hazardous waste. Alternative technology subjects include thermal destruction of hazardous wastes, field evaluations, existing treatment options, emerging treatment processes, waste minimization, and biosystems for hazardous waste destruction.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-148379. Prepared in cooperation with Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 708p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Waste disposal, Remedial action, Meetings, Research and development.

### 1136 Superfund Remedial Action Decision Process:

#### Database for Selected FY87 Records of Decision

Order Number DE89010163CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Oak Ridge National Lab., TN.; Department of Energy, Washington, DC; 1989

This report was prepared by Oak Ridge National Laboratory's Office of Risk Analysis (ORNL/ORR) for the Regulatory Integration Division of EPA's Office of Policy Analysis (OPA). The purpose of the report is to present data compiled for analysis of the Superfund decision-making process and characterization of the role of risk assessment in this process. Data presented are compiled from FY87 Records of Decision (RODs) and their corresponding support documents. The present report includes data from a total of 50 RODs from all EPA regions. These data are summarized and analyzed in a complementary report (Doty and Travis, 1989). In addition, although no computerized database has been developed, the data presented will be useful for addressing further research questions related to the Superfund remedial action decision process. (ERA citation 14:025341)

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are illegible in microfiche products. 106p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground Water, Superfund, Remedial Action, Risk Assessment, Waste disposal, Water pollution.

### 1137 Superfund Remedial Program Financial Management Authority, Responsibilities and Procedures

Order Number PB91-214106CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 21 Sep 84

The directive discusses the Superfund delegations approved April 16, 1984, the Regional Offices have additional authority and responsibilities for significant portions of the remedial program. This includes both programmatic and administrative authority and responsibilities, described in detail in the various Superfund remedial program guidance packages, and specific financial management authority, responsibilities and procedures described in the document.

**Specifications:** 28p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1138 U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Assistance to the Superfund Program

Order Number PB91-921319CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 90

The fact sheet outlines assistance available from the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation's Denver Office and the five Regional Offices. Reclamation has developed expertise in total project management, including planning, engineering design, research, construction management, and in project operation and maintenance. Under an Interagency Agreement (IAG) entitled 'Superfund Management and Support Activities,' funding has been authorized for a number of activities relating to Reclamation's assistance in Superfund.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Bureau of Reclamation, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1139 USACE Preplaced and Rapid Response Contracts

Order Number PB90-273889CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 89

The fact sheet describes the Preplaced Remedial Action (PRA) and Rapid Response (RR) programs and contracts. It includes an overview of the contract processes, the roles and responsibilities of USACE and EPA, and resource and contract management.

**Specifications:** 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Project management, Contract administration, Superfund, Remedial action, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Waste management.

### 1140 Use of Removal Approaches to Speed Up Remedial Action Projects

Order Number PB90-274382CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 7 Jul 89

The directive defines the basic requirements to be met when a Region chooses to use removal authorities and contracting methods to speed up remedial projects on National Priorities List (NPL) sites where surface cleanups may result in a total site cleanup or completion of a major portion of the site.

**Specifications:** 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Remedial action.

### 1141 Use of Time and Materials and Cost Reimbursement Subcontracts for Remedial Actions under the Alternative Remedial Contracting Strategy Contracts

Order Number PB93-963282CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 29 Jul 92

The directive is intended to establish agency guidance on the use of time and materials and cost reimbursement contracts for remedial actions in general and to provide specific instruction regarding the use of these approaches in subcon-



tracting under the Alternative Remedial Contracting Strategy (ARCS) contracts.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Alternative Remedial Contracting Strategy.

## **PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: RQ's & Continuous Release**

### **1142 Assessing Reports of Continuous Releases of Hazardous Substances: A Guide for EPA Regions**

Order Number PB91-921315CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 90

Reporting continuous releases of hazardous substances that equal or exceed a reportable quantity (RQ) has been required under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) since its enactment in 1980. Section 103(f)(2) of CERCLA provides that releases of hazardous substances that are continuous and stable in quantity and rate may be reported annually or whenever there is a statistically significant increase (SSI). The purpose of the guidance document is to provide assistance to the EPA Regions by discussing and making recommendations regarding the options available for evaluating reports of continuous releases. The effective implementation of the continuous release reporting regulation will depend largely on whether the EPA Regions are able to fully and easily evaluate the continuous release reports they receive.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 18p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Guidelines, Reporting requirements, Superfund, US EPA Regions 1-10, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act, Superfund.

### **1143 Continuous Release-Emergency Response Notification System and Priority Assessment Model: Model Documentation**

Order Number PB91-168468CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 13 Feb 91

The purpose of the model documentation is to provide a detailed description of the modeling and risk analysis procedures used in CR-ERNS/PAM to assist OSCs and other Superfund decision-makers in interpreting the system results. PAM is a screening-level model; to properly interpret PAM's outputs, the user must understand the limitations and uncertainties in the equations and data used to generate these results. Chapter 2 presents the system's fate and transport models and describes the assumptions associated with these equations. Chapter 3 describes PAM's auxiliary data bases and provides the source(s) of each parameter and the methods by which values were selected. Chapter 4 explains the methods and exposure assumptions used to estimate exposures to hazardous substances and to evaluate the risks and

hazards associated with these exposures. Chapter 5 presents examples of reports generated by PAM and explains the meaning of the 'flags' assigned to hazardous substances, media, and facilities. Appendix A contains versions of the fate and transport equations used for radionuclides. Appendix B contains copies of PAM's reports.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-168450 and PB90-249715. 75p.

**Subject index keywords:** Computerized simulation, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Environmental surveys, Waste management, Documentation, Emergency Response Notification System, Priority Assessment Model.

### **1144 Continuous Release-Emergency Response Notification System and Priority Assessment Model: User's Manual for EPA Regions**

Order Number PB91-168450CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 90

The user's manual provides EPA Regional personnel with information and detailed instructions on how to use the Continuous Release-Emergency Response Notification System (CR-ERNS) and Priority Assessment Model (PAM), an integrated database management system and screening-level risk assessment model.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-249715 and PB91-168468. 88p.

**Subject index keywords:** User manuals(Computer programs), Computerized simulation, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Environmental surveys, Waste management, Emergency Response Notification System, Priority Assessment Model.

### **1145 Continuous Release - Emergency Response Notification System. User's Manual for Industry**

Order Number PB91-921287CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Mar 91

The report announces the availability of the Agency's 'Continuous Release-Emergency Response Notification System: User's manual for Industry' and the accompanying diskette. The diskette contains the Continuous Release-Emergency Response Notification System (CR-ERNS). The purpose of the User's Manual is to assist industry in reporting continuous releases of hazardous substances using CR-ERNS.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 36p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund.

### **1146 Methodology for Evaluating Potential Carcinogenicity in Support of Reportable Quantity Adjustments Pursuant to CERCLA Section 102**

Order Number PB93-230027CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Health and Environmental Assessment; Jun 88

The Agency's Human Health Assessment Group (HHAG) has developed a methodology for ranking CERCLA hazardous substances for the purpose of establishing reportable quantities (RQs) based on the primary criteria of potential carcinogenicity. The methodology combines the weight of evidence



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and potency factor to determine a hazard ranking of high, medium, or low which corresponds to an RQ of 1, 10, or 100 pounds, respectively. An appendix is included which lists 194 compounds that were evaluated for potential carcinogenicity along with their respective weight-of-evidence categories, potency factors, and hazard rankings. Profiles for each of these 194 chemicals are available as separate documents.

**Specifications:** See also PB89-181366. 59p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Health hazards, Risk assessment.

### 1147 Notification of Hazardous Substance Sites (Section 103(c))

Order Number PB82-191990CDH, price: T02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Jan 82

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 PL 96-510 (commonly known as Superfund) mandates in Section 103(c) that certain persons notify the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by June 9, 1981, of the existence of sites where hazardous substances from industries, businesses, governments, hospitals, and other sources are stored, treated, or disposed of. This magnetic tape contains records of 8664 notifications of hazardous substance sites that were reported as of the notification deadline date, (June 9, 1981). For each notification the tape summarizes the location, person required to notify, amount and type of any hazardous substance to be found, and any known or suspected releases of hazardous substances on the site reported. The notifications were compiled to help EPA and State and local governments remedy problems created by uncontrolled hazardous substance disposal. The tape is sequenced alphabetically by state and site name within each state, respectively.

**Specifications:** Source tape is in EBCDIC character set. Character set restricts preparation to 9 track, one-half inch tape only. Identify recording mode by specifying density only. Call NTIS Computer Products if you have questions.

**Subject index keywords:** Data file, Hazardous materials, Solid waste disposal.

### 1148 Notification Requirements for Continuous Releases of Hazardous Substances

Order Number PB92-963422CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 92

The fact sheet is designed to make facilities more familiar with the Continuous Releases Final Rule (55 FR 30166, July 24, 1990), which permits reduced reporting of releases of CERCLA hazardous substances when the releases are 'continuous and stable in quantity and rate.' It also discusses the requirements of the continuous release reporting regulations and addresses many key questions concerning their scope and applicability, and answers questions about compliance with the reduced reporting regime permitted for this type of release.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1149 Questions and Answers on Release Notification Requirements and Reportable Quantity Adjustments

Order Number PB93-963411CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Oct 89

The document answers questions for the regulatory community concerning CERCLA and SARA Title III release notification requirements and reportable quantity adjustments.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 28p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Reporting requirements, Pollutant releases.

### 1150 Reporting Requirements for Continuous Releases of Hazardous Substances: A Guide for Facilities and Vessels on Compliance

Order Number PB91-167593CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 90

The purpose of the Guide is to help you understand the definitions and requirements contained in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) regulation on reporting continuous releases of hazardous substances (see 55 FR 30166; July 24, 1990). The effective date of the regulation was September 24, 1990. The continuous release reporting regulation allows reduced reporting for facilities or vessels that release hazardous substances in a continuous and stable manner. The Guide has been designed to provide information necessary to successfully comply with the regulation. The Guide is divided into two parts. The first part provides general information in a question and answer format regarding the continuous release reporting regulation and your responsibility to report releases of hazardous substances. The second part contains detailed instructions on how to prepare continuous release reports that include all required information.

**Specifications:** 43p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Superfund, Reporting requirements, Waste management, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act.

### 1151 Superfund Guide: Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutants Added to the List of CERCLA Hazardous Substances

Order Number PB93-963425CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 93

The fact sheet identifies the 52 CAA hazardous air pollutants that have been added to the list of CERCLA hazardous substances and that are now subject to CERCLA requirements; describes the reporting requirements and exemptions under CERCLA; and examines reporting exemptions in relation to releases of ethylene glycol.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Air pollution, Identifying, Superfund.



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### 1152 Superfund Guide: Reportable Quantity Adjustment for Methyl Isocyanate (MIC)

Order Number PB93-963424CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 93

The fact sheet contains a discussion of the reportable quantity (RQ) adjustment and release reporting process, the basis for the current RQ adjustment to 10 pounds for methyl isocyanate (MIC), and information about the facilities that handle MIC.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Volatile organic compounds, Pollution control, Superfund, Methyl isocyanate.

## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Treatability Studies

### 1153 Chemical Dehalogenation Treatability Studies under CERCLA: An Overview

Order Number PB92-231299CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
IT Corp., Sharonville, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; May 92

The fact sheet provides a summary of information to facilitate the planning and execution of chemical dehalogenation treatability studies in support of the RI/FS process. Detailed information on these pre-ROD treatability studies is provided in the Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies Under CERCLA: Chemical Dehalogenation, EPA/540/R-92/013a, May 1992. The technology-specific guide was designed to be used in conjunction with the final generic Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies Under CERCLA, which provides general information on the planning and execution of pre- and post-ROD treatability studies. Although some information on post-ROD chemical dehalogenation testing is provided here, the focus of the fact sheet and the chemical dehalogenation guide is on pre-ROD treatability studies.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-169275. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Chemical analysis, Waste treatment, Superfund, Dehalogenation.

### 1154 Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies under CERCLA

Order Number PB90-249772CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
PEI Associates, Inc., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 89

The guide describes an approach for conducting treatability studies that consists of laboratory screening, bench-scale testing, and pilot-scale testing. The guide also presents a stepwise approach or protocol for conducting treatability studies for determination of the effectiveness of a technology (or combination of technologies) in remediating a CERCLA site.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 134p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Superfund, Remedial action, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act.

### 1155 Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies under CERCLA

Order Number PB93-126787CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 92

Systemically conducted, well-documented treatability studies are an important component of the removal process, remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) process and the remedial design/remedial action (RD/RA) process under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The guide describes a three-tiered approach for conducting treatability studies that consists of (1) remedy screening, (2) remedy-selection testing, and (3) RD/RA testing.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-249772. 83p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 1156 Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies under CERCLA: Aerobic Biodegradation Remedy Screening

Order Number PB92-109073CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Jul 91

The fact sheet provides a summary of information to facilitate the planning and execution of aerobic biodegradation remedy screening treatability studies in support of the RI/FS and the remedial design/remedial action (RD/RA) processes. The fact sheet follows the organization of the 'Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies Under CERCLA: Aerobic Biodegradation Remedy Screening, Interim Guidance (PB92-109065), July 1991. Detailed information on designing and implementing remedy screening and remedy selection treatability studies for aerobic biodegradation is provided in the guidance document. The guidance discusses only screening of biological treatment. Remedy selection guidance for aerobic biodegradation is currently in the planning stages.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-109065 and PB90-249772. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Biodeterioration, Aerobic processes, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Preremedial actions.

### 1157 Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies under CERCLA: Aerobic Biodegradation Remedy Screening. Interim Guidance

Order Number PB92-109065CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jul 91

Systematically conducted, well-documented treatability studies are an important component of remedy evaluation and selection under the Superfund program. The manual focuses on aerobic biodegradation remedy screening treatability studies conducted in support of remedy selection that is conducted prior to the Record of Decision (ROD). The manual presents a standard guide for designing and implementing an



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aerobic biodegradation remedy screening treatability study. The manual presents a description of and discusses the applicability and limitations of aerobic biodegradation technologies and defines the prescreening and field measurement data needed to determine if treatability testing is required. It also presents an overview of the process of conducting treatability tests and the applicability of tiered treatability testing for evaluation aerobic biodegradation technologies. The specific goals of each tier of testing are defined and performance levels are presented that should be met at the remedy screening level before additional tests are conducted at the next tier. The elements of a treatability study work plan are also defined with detailed discussions on the design and execution of the remedy screening treatability study.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-249772 and PB92-109073. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 43p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Biodeterioration, Aerobic processes, Preremedial actions.

### 1158 Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies under CERCLA: Aerobic Biodegradation Remedy Screening. Quick Reference Fact Sheet

Order Number PB92-224377CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Jul 91

The fact sheet provides a summary of information to facilitate the planning and execution of aerobic biodegradation remedy screening treatability studies in support of the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) and the remedial design/remedial action (RD/RA) processes. This fact sheet follows the organization of the 'Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies Under CERCLA: Aerobic Biodegradation Remedy Screening, Interim Guidance,' EPA/540/2-91/013A, July 1991. Detailed information on designing and implementing remedy screening and remedy selection treatability studies for aerobic biodegradation is provided in the guidance document. This guidance discusses only screening of biological treatment. Remedy selection guidance for aerobic biodegradation is currently in the planning stages.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-109065. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Aerobic processes, Biodeterioration, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1159 Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies under CERCLA: Biodegradation Remedy Selection. Interim Guidance

Order Number PB94-117470CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 1993

The primary purpose of the guide is to provide standard guidance for designing and implementing a biodegradation treatability study in support of remedy selection testing. Additionally, it describes a three-tiered approach that consists of (1) remedy screening testing, (2) remedy selection testing, and (3) remedial design/remedial action testing. It also presents a guide for conducting treatability studies in a systematic and stepwise fashion for determination of the effectiveness of biodegradation in remediating a site. The intended audience for the guide includes Remedial Project Managers, On-Scene

Coordinators, Potentially Responsible Parties, consultants, contractors, and technology vendors.

**Specifications:** See also PB93-126787. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 85p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Bioremediation.

### 1160 Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies under CERCLA: Biodegradation Remedy Selection. Quick Reference Fact Sheet

Order Number PB94-144136CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Aug 93

This fact sheet provides a summary of information to facilitate the planning and execution of biodegradation remedy selection treatability studies in support of the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) and the remedial design/remedial action (RD/RA) processes. It is intended to provide Remedial Project Managers (RPMs), On Scene Coordinators (OSCs), Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs), and other interested persons with enough information to determine whether biodegradation treatability studies may be considered in the remedy selection phase of the RI/FS for the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) site of interest. This fact sheet follows the organization of the 'Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies Under CERCLA: Biodegradation Remedy Selection,' EPA/540/R-93/514A', 1993. Detailed information on designing and implementing remedy selection treatability studies for biodegradation is provided in the guidance document.

**Specifications:** See also PB94-117470. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Biodeterioration, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1161 Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies under CERCLA: Chemical Dehalogenation

Order Number PB92-169044CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
IT Corp., Sharonville, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; May 92

Systematically conducted, well-documented treatability studies are an important component of the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) process and the remedial design/remedial action (RD/RA) process under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The guide, which presents information on treatability studies involving chemical dehalogenation of soils and sludges, is intended to supplement the information in the final generic guide. The guide describes a three-tiered approach for conducting treatability studies, which consists of (1) remedy screening, (2) remedy selection, and (3) remedial design/remedial action. The purpose of remedy-screening studies for chemical dehalogenation technologies is to determine if the technology is chemically feasible for the contaminants/matrix of concern. The guide also presents detailed, technology-specific information on the preparation of a Work Plan and a Sampling and Analysis Plan for chemical dehalogenation treatability studies. Elements discussed include test objectives, experimental design and procedures, equipment and materials, sampling and analysis procedures, quality assurance/quality control procedures, and data analysis and interpretation.



**Specifications:** See also PB92-169275 and PB91-228031. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 80p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Superfund, Environmental surveys, Hazardous materials, Chemical treatment, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**1162 Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies under CERCLA: Chemical Dehalogenation. Final Report**

Order Number PB92-231307CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
IT Corp., Sharonville, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; May 92

Systematically conducted, well-documented treatability studies are an important component of the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) process and the remedial design/remedial action (RD/RA) process under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The guide describes a three-tiered approach for conducting treatability studies, which consists of (1) remedy screening, (2) remedy selection, and (3) remedial design/remedial action. The purpose of remedy-screening studies for chemical dehalogenation technologies is to determine if the technology is chemically feasible for the contaminants/matrix of concern. Remedial design/remedial action studies, which are performed post-ROD, provide detailed design and operating data necessary to scale up and implement the technology.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-169044. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 81p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Hazardous materials, Superfund.

**1163 Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies under CERCLA: Soil Vapor Extraction. Interim Guidance**

Order Number PB92-227271CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

Section 121(b) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) mandates the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to select remedies that 'utilize permanent solutions and alternative treatment technologies or resource recovery technologies to the maximum extent practicable'. Treatability studies conducted during the RI/FS phase indicate whether a given technology can meet the expected cleanup goals for the site. The document refers to three levels or tiers of treatability studies: remedy screening, remedy selection, and remedy design.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-224401. 83p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Recovery, Waste treatment, Soils.

**1164 Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies under CERCLA: Soil Vapor Extraction. Quick Reference Fact Sheet**

Order Number PB92-224401CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 91

The fact sheet provides a summary of information to facilitate the planning and execution of soil vapor extraction (SVE) remedy screening and remedy selection treatability studies in support of the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) and the remedial design/remedial action (RD/

RA) processes. Detailed information on designing and implementing remedy screening and remedy selection treatability studies for SVE is provided in the 'Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies Under CERCLA: Soil Vapor Extraction,' Interim Guidance, EPA/540/2-91/019A, September 1991.

**Specifications:** 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Soil vapor extraction.

**1165 Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies under CERCLA: Soil Washing. Interim Guidance**

Order Number PB92-170570CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Sep 91

Systematically conducted, well-documented treatability studies are an important component of the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) process and the remedial design/remedial action (RD/RA) process under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). The studies provide valuable site-specific data necessary to aid in the selection and implementation of the remedy. The manual focuses on soil washing treatability studies conducted in support of remedy selection prior to developing the Record of Decision. The manual presents guidance for designing and implementing a soil washing treatability study. The manual gives an overview of general information for determining whether soil washing technology may be effective guidance in designing and conducting soil washing treatability studies for remedy selection, assistance in interpreting data obtained from remedy selection treatability studies, and guidance to estimate costs associated with remedy design and full-scale soil washing remedial action. The manual is not intended to serve as a substitute for communication with reports or regulators nor as the sole basis for the selection of soil washing as a particular remediation technology. Soil washing must be used in conjunction with other treatment technologies since it generates residuals. The manual is designed to be used in conjunction with the Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies Under CERCLA; Interim Final.

**Specifications:** See also PB89-132674, PB89-212757 and PB90-249772. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 47p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Land pollution control, Soil treatment, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act, Soil washing.

**1166 Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies under CERCLA: Soil Washing: Quick Reference Fact Sheet**

Order Number PB92-170588CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Sep 91

The fact sheet provides a summary of information to facilitate the planning and execution of soil washing remedy selection treatability studies in support of the RI/FS and the remedial design/remedial action (RD/RA) processes. The fact sheet follows the organization of the 'Guide for the Conducting Treatability Studies Under CERCLA: Soil Washing,' Interim Guidance, (PB92-170570) September 1991. Detailed infor-



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mation on designing and implementing remedy selection treatability studies for soil washing is provided in the guidance document.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-170570. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Land pollution control, Soil treatment, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act, Soil washing, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1167 Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies under CERCLA Solvent Extraction. Interim Guidance

Order Number PB92-239581CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Aug 92

Systematically conducted, well-documented treatability studies are an important component of remedy evaluation and selection under the Superfund program. This manual focuses on solvent extraction treatability studies. This manual presents a standard guide for designing and implementing solvent extraction treatability studies. The manual presents a description of and discusses the applicability and limitations of solvent extraction technologies and defines the prescreening and field measurement data needed to determine if treatability testing is required. It also presents an overview of the process of conducting treatability tests and the applicability of tiered treatability testing for evaluation of solvent extraction technologies. The specific goals of each tier of testing are defined and performance levels are presented that should be met at the remedy screening level before additional tests are conducted at the next tier.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 47p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1168 Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies under CERCLA: Solvent Extraction Quick Reference Fact Sheet

Order Number PB92-239599CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Aug 92

Systematically conducted, well-documented treatability studies are an important component of remedy evaluation and selection under the Superfund Program. This fact sheet focuses on solvent extraction treatability studies, and is a highly abridged version of the guide which bears the same title. This fact sheet presents an abbreviated guide for designing and implementing solvent extraction treatability studies. The fact sheet presents a description of and discusses the applicability and limitations of solvent extraction technologies and defines the prescreening and field measurement data needed to determine if treatability testing is required.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-239581. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1169 Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies under CERCLA: Thermal Desorption Quick Reference Fact Sheet

Order Number PB93-121325CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Sep 92

Systematically conducted, well documented treatability studies are an important component of remedy evaluation and selection under the Superfund program. This fact sheet focuses on thermal desorption remedy selection treatability studies conducted in support of remedy selection that is conducted prior to the Record of Decision (ROD). This fact sheet presents a brief overview of how to design and implement a thermal desorption remedy screening treatability study. It also discusses the applicability of tiered treatability testing for evaluation of thermal desorption technologies.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Superfund, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1170 Guide for Conducting Treatability Studies under CERCLA: Thermal Desorption Remedy Selection. Interim Guidance

Order Number PB93-126597CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Sep 92

Systematically conducted, well-documented treatability studies are an important component of remedy evaluation and selection under the Superfund program. The manual focuses on thermal desorption remedy selection treatability studies conducted in support of remedy selection that is conducted prior to the Record of Decision (ROD). The manual presents a standard guide for designing and implementing a thermal desorption remedy selection treatability study. The manual presents a description of and discusses and defines the prescreening and field measurement data needed to determine if treatability testing is required. It also presents an overview of the process of conducting treatability tests and the applicability of tiered treatability testing for evaluation of thermal desorption technologies. The specific goals of each tier of testing are defined and performance levels are presented that should be met at the remedy screening level before additional tests are conducted at the next tier. The elements of a treatability study work plan are also defined with detailed discussions on the design and execution of the remedy screening treatability study.

**Specifications:** See also PB93-121325. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 47p.

**Subject index keywords:** Heat treatment, Superfund, Remedial action, Waste management, Organic compounds, Thermal desorption.



**1171 Inventory of Treatability Study Vendors. Volume 1**

Order Number PB91-228395CDH, price: PC A14/MF A03  
PEI Associates, Inc., Arlington, VA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Mar 90

The document was developed to facilitate the performance of treatability studies by ensuring that requests for proposals (RFPs) for treatability studies are made available to the broadest subset of contractors who can perform such studies. The listing is not a pre-qualification of contractors and all RFPs must be done in accordance with the Federal Acquisitions Regulations. The information contained in the inventory has been organized into two volumes. Volume I provides listings of treatability study vendors organized by technology and contaminant groups. The intended users of the document are Superfund remedial project managers and contractors who are involved in a procurement process to obtain a treatability study. Volume II provides vendor specific information, i.e., permit status and scale of studies conducted. The information can be obtained by contacting the vendors identified in Volume I. Volume II is not available. Both Volume I and II are being updated.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 302p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Waste treatment, Superfund, Vendors.

**1172 Treatability Studies Under CERCLA: An Overview**

Order Number PB90-273970CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 89

The fact sheet provides a synopsis of information to facilitate the planning and execution of treatability studies in support of the RI/FS and the RD/RA processes.

**Specifications:** 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act.

**PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: 103(c)****1173 Notification of Hazardous Waste Sites Required Under Section 103(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980**

Order Number PB82-213984CDH, price: PC\$351.00  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Mar 82

**Specifications:** Set includes PB82-213992 through PB82-214081. 3180p-in 10v.

**1174 Notification of Hazardous Waste Sites Required Under Section 103(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980: EPA Region 1**

Order Number PB82-213992CDH, price: PC A08/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Mar 82

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 PL 96-510 (commonly known as Superfund) mandates in Section 103(c) that certain persons notify the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by June 9, 1981 of the existence of sites

where hazardous wastes from industries, businesses, government, hospitals, and other sources are stored, treated or disposed of. This document comprises a listing of 8,755 notifications of hazardous waste sites. For each notification, the listing summarizes the location, the persons required to notify, the amount and type of any hazardous waste to be found on the site reported, and any known or suspected releases of hazardous wastes. The CERCLA 103(c) notification was mandated to help EPA and State and local governments remedy problems created by uncontrolled hazardous waste disposal. This document contains ten volumes, one for each EPA region. Within each volume, the notifications are presented alphabetically by state and site name within each state, respectively.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC E99, PB82-213984. See also PB82-214008. 170p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Comprehensive environmental response, Toxic substances, EPA region 1.

**1175 Notification of Hazardous Waste Sites Required Under Section 103(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980: EPA Region 2**

Order Number PB82-214008CDH, price: PC A14/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Mar 82

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 PL 96-510 (commonly known as Superfund) mandates in Section 103(c) that certain persons notify the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by June 9, 1981 of the existence of sites where hazardous wastes from industries, businesses, government, hospitals, and other sources are stored, treated or disposed of. This document comprises a listing of 8,755 notifications of hazardous waste sites. For each notification, the listing summarizes the location, the persons required to notify, the amount and type of any hazardous waste to be found on the site reported, and any known or suspected releases of hazardous wastes. The CERCLA 103(c) notification was mandated to help EPA and State and local governments remedy problems created by uncontrolled hazardous waste disposal. This document contains ten volumes, one for each EPA region. Within each volume, the notifications are presented alphabetically by state and site name within each state, respectively.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC E99, PB82-213984. See also PB82-213992, and PB82-214016. 311p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Comprehensive environmental response, Toxic substances, EPA region 2.

**1176 Notification of Hazardous Waste Sites Required Under Section 103(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980: EPA Region 3**

Order Number PB82-214016CDH, price: PC A16/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Mar 82

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 PL 96-510 (commonly known as Superfund) mandates in Section 103(c) that certain persons notify the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by June 9, 1981 of the existence of sites



where hazardous wastes from industries, businesses, government, hospitals, and other sources are stored, treated or disposed of. This document comprises a listing of 8,755 notifications of hazardous waste sites. For each notification, the listing summarizes the location, the persons required to notify, the amount and type of any hazardous waste to be found on the site reported, and any known or suspected releases of hazardous wastes. The CERCLA 103(c) notification was mandated to help EPA and State and local governments remedy problems created by uncontrolled hazardous waste disposal. This document contains ten volumes, one for each EPA region. Within each volume, the notifications are presented alphabetically by state and site name within each state, respectively.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC E99, PB82-213984. See also PB82-214008, and PB82-214024. 367p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Comprehensive environmental response, Toxic substances, EPA region 3.

**1177 Notification of Hazardous Waste Sites Required Under Section 103(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980: EPA Region 4**

Order Number PB82-214024CDH, price: PC A20/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Mar 82

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 PL 96-510 (commonly known as Superfund) mandates in Section 103(c) that certain persons notify the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by June 9, 1981 of the existence of sites where hazardous wastes from industries, businesses, government, hospitals, and other sources are stored, treated or disposed of. This document comprises a listing of 8,755 notifications of hazardous waste sites. For each notification, the listing summarizes the location, the persons required to notify, the amount and type of any hazardous waste to be found on the site reported, and any known or suspected releases of hazardous wastes. The CERCLA 103(c) notification was mandated to help EPA and State and local governments remedy problems created by uncontrolled hazardous waste disposal. This document contains ten volumes, one for each EPA region. Within each volume, the notifications are presented alphabetically by state and site name within each state, respectively.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC E99, PB82-213984. See also PB82-214016, and PB82-214032. 474p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Comprehensive environmental response, Toxic substances, EPA region 4.

**1178 Notification of Hazardous Waste Sites Required Under Section 103(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980: EPA Region 5**

Order Number PB82-214032CDH, price: PC\$84.00  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Mar 82

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 PL 96-510 (commonly known as Superfund) mandates in Section 103(c) that certain persons notify the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by June 9, 1981 of the existence of sites

where hazardous wastes from industries, businesses, government, hospitals, and other sources are stored, treated or disposed of. This document comprises a listing of 8,755 notifications of hazardous waste sites. For each notification, the listing summarizes the location, the persons required to notify, the amount and type of any hazardous waste to be found on the site reported, and any known or suspected releases of hazardous wastes. The CERCLA 103 (c) notification was mandated to help EPA and State and local governments remedy problems created by uncontrolled hazardous waste disposal. This document contains ten volumes, one for each EPA region. Within each volume, the notifications are presented alphabetically by state and site name within each state, respectively.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC E99, PB82-213984. See also PB82-214024, and PB82-214040. Portions of this document are not fully legible. 719p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Comprehensive environmental response, Toxic substances, EPA region 5.

**1179 Notification of Hazardous Waste Sites Required Under Section 103(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980: EPA Region 6**

Order Number PB82-214040CDH, price: PC A17/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Mar 82

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 PL 96-510 (commonly known as Superfund) mandates in Section 103(c) that certain persons notify the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by June 9, 1981 of the existence of sites where hazardous wastes from industries, businesses, government, hospitals, and other sources are stored, treated or disposed of. This document comprises a listing of 8,755 notifications of hazardous waste sites. For each notification, the listing summarizes the location, the persons required to notify, the amount and type of any hazardous waste to be found on the site reported, and any known or suspected releases of hazardous wastes. The CERCLA 103(c) notification was mandated to help EPA and State and local governments remedy problems created by uncontrolled hazardous waste disposal. This document contains ten volumes, one for each EPA region. Within each volume, the notifications are presented alphabetically by state and site name within each state, respectively.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC E99, PB82-213984. See also PB82-214032, and PB82-214057. Portions of this document are not fully legible. 379p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Comprehensive environmental response, Toxic substances, EPA region 6.

**1180 Notification of Hazardous Waste Sites Required Under Section 103(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980: EPA Region 7**

Order Number PB82-214057CDH, price: PC A10/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Mar 82

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 PL 96-510 (commonly known as Superfund) mandates in Section 103(c) that certain persons notify the U.S. Environmental Protection



Agency (EPA) by June 9, 1981 of the existence of sites where hazardous wastes from industries, businesses, government, hospitals, and other sources are stored, treated or disposed of. This document comprises a listing of 8,755 notifications of hazardous waste sites. For each notification, the listing summarizes the location, the persons required to notify, the amount and type of any hazardous waste to be found on the site reported, and any known or suspected releases of hazardous wastes. The CERCLA 103(c) notification was mandated to help EPA and State and local governments remedy problems created by uncontrolled hazardous waste disposal. This document contains ten volumes, one for each EPA region. Within each volume, the notifications are presented alphabetically by state and site name within each state, respectively.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC E99, PB82-213984. See also PB82-214040, and PB82-214065. 211p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Comprehensive environmental response, Toxic substances, EPA region 7.

**1181 Notification of Hazardous Waste Sites Required Under Section 103(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980: EPA Region 8**

Order Number PB82-214065CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Mar 82

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 PL 96-510 (commonly known as Superfund) mandates in Section 103(c) that certain persons notify the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by June 9, 1981 of the existence of sites where hazardous wastes from industries, businesses, government, hospitals, and other sources are stored, treated or disposed of. This document comprises a listing of 8,755 notifications of hazardous waste sites. For each notification, the listing summarizes the location, the persons required to notify, the amount and type of any hazardous waste to be found on the site reported, and any known or suspected releases of hazardous wastes. The CERCLA 103(c) notification was mandated to help EPA and State and local governments remedy problems created by uncontrolled hazardous waste disposal. This document contains ten volumes, one for each EPA region. Within each volume, the notifications are presented alphabetically by state and site name within each state, respectively.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC E99, PB82-213984. See also PB82-214057, and PB82-214073. 123p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Comprehensive environmental response, Toxic substances, EPA region 8.

**1182 Notification of Hazardous Waste Sites Required Under Section 103(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980: EPA Region 9**

Order Number PB82-214073CDH, price: PC A13/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Mar 82

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 PL 96-510 (commonly known as Superfund) mandates in Section 103(c) that certain persons notify the U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency (EPA) by June 9, 1981 of the existence of sites where hazardous wastes from industries, businesses, government, hospitals, and other sources are stored, treated or disposed of. This document comprises a listing of 8,755 notifications of hazardous waste sites. For each notification, the listing summarizes the location, the persons required to notify, the amount and type of any hazardous waste to be found on the site reported, and any known or suspected releases of hazardous wastes. The CERCLA 103(c) notification was mandated to help EPA and State and local governments remedy problems created by uncontrolled hazardous waste disposal. This document contains ten volumes, one for each EPA region. Within each volume, the notifications are presented alphabetically by state and site name within each state, respectively.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC E99, PB82-213984. See also PB82-214065, and PB82-214081. 284p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Comprehensive environmental response, Toxic substances, EPA region 9.

**1183 Notification of Hazardous Waste Sites Required Under Section 103(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980: EPA Region 10**

Order Number PB82-214081CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Mar 82

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 PL 96-510 (commonly known as Superfund) mandates in Section 103(c) that certain persons notify the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by June 9, 1981 of the existence of sites where hazardous wastes from industries, businesses, government, hospitals, and other sources are stored, treated or disposed of. This document comprises a listing of 8,755 notifications of hazardous waste sites. For each notification, the listing summarizes the location, the persons required to notify, the amount and type of any hazardous waste to be found on the site reported, and any known or suspected releases of hazardous wastes. The CERCLA 103(c) notification was mandated to help EPA and State and local governments remedy problems created by uncontrolled hazardous waste disposal. This document contains ten volumes, one for each EPA region. Within each volume, the notifications are presented alphabetically by state and site name within each state, respectively.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 10 reports PC E99, PB82-213984. See also PB82-214073. 142p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Comprehensive environmental response, Toxic substances, EPA region 10.



## **TECHNOLOGY POLICY & ADMINISTRATION: Conference Proceedings**

### **1184 Annual RREL Research Symposium (20th) Abstract Proceedings. Held in Cincinnati, Ohio on March 15-17, 1994**

Order Number PB94-159092CDH, price: PC A12/MF A03  
Science Applications International Corp., Fort Washington, PA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Mar 94

The Twentieth Annual Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory (RREL) Research Symposium was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 15-17, 1994. The purpose of this Symposium was to present the latest significant research findings from ongoing and recently completed projects funded by the Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory. These Proceedings are organized into two sections. Part One contains extended abstracts of the paper presentations. Part Two contains abstracts of the poster displays. Subjects include pollution prevention demonstrations and life cycle analysis; remediation technologies from the SITE Program, RREL technologies, and oil spills remediation technologies; drinking water and wastewater technologies; municipal solid waste technologies; and hazardous waste technologies.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-166859. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 255p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste management, Meetings.

## **TECHNOLOGY POLICY & ADMINISTRATION: Electronic Tools**

### **1185 Accessing Federal Data Bases for Contaminated Site Clean-Up Technologies (Third Edition)**

Order Number PB94-144540CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Federal Remediation Technologies Roundtable.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Technology Innovation Office; Oct 93

Table of Contents: Alternative Treatment Technology Information Center (ATTIC); Case Study Data System; Cleanup Information Bulletin Board System (CLU-IN); Cost of Remedial Action (CORA) Model; Defense Environmental Electronic Bulletin Board System (DEEBBS); Defense RDT&E Online System (DROLS); Energy Science and Technology Data Base; Environmental Technical Information System (ETIS); Environmental Technologies Remedial Actions Data Exchange (EnviroTRADE); Environmental Technology Information System (TIS); Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection Data Base (HWSFD); Installation Restoration Data Management Information System; National Technical Information Service (NTIS) Bibliographic Data Base; New Technology from DOE (NTD); Prospective Technology (ProTech) and the Technology Catalogue; Records of Decision System (RODS); ReOpt: Electronic Encyclopedia of Remedial Action Options; Research in Progress (RIP) Data Base; RREL Treatability Data Base; Soil Transport and Fate Data Base; Technology Integration System Support (TISS); Vendor Information

System for Innovative Treatment Technologies (VISITT); and Waste Management Information System.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB93-145647. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Technology Innovation Office. 48p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Technology innovation, Pollution control.

## **TECHNOLOGY POLICY & ADMINISTRATION: Miscellaneous Policy & Program Documents**

### **1186 Abstract Proceedings: Forum on Innovative Hazardous Waste Treatment Technologies; Domestic and International (2nd). Held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on May 15-17, 1990**

Order Number PB91-145649CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

**Contents:** Physical Chemical Treatment Methods; Thermal Treatment; Biological Treatment; Solidification/Stabilization Treatment; and Poster Presentations.

**Specifications:** Also available from Supt. of Docs. 65p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Meetings.

### **1187 Abstract Proceedings: Superfund Technical Support Project General Meeting. Held in Athens, Georgia on December 3-6, 1990**

Order Number PB93-205862CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Management Support, Silver Spring, MD.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; May 91

**Contents:** RCRA's New Ground-Water Monitoring Regulations; Remedial Response Construction Cost Estimating System (RACES); The Data Base Analyzer and Parameter Estimator (DBAPE); Superfund Technical Liaison Program; Causes and Effects of Well Turbidity; Characterizing Heterogeneous Hazardous Wastes; Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program; Computer-Aided Assessment of Contaminated Sites; Remedy Screening; New Engineering Forum Issue Papers; Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FT-IR); Metal Partitioning From Incineration of Soils and Debris; Treatability Assistance Program Update; Data Gaps in Remedial Design; The Pre-Design Technical Summary; Remedial Design Schedule Management; Fate Constants and Pathway Analysis; Identification of non-Target Analytes; Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids; MINTEQA2 Geochemical Equilibrium Model; Corps of Engineers Laboratory Support to EPA Regions; Subsurface Characterization and Mobilization Processes (SCAMP); Overview of Athens' Modeling Capabilities; Predicting Chemical Reactivity by Computer; Radiation Technical Support to Regional Superfund Programs; Design of Groundwater Monitoring Networks.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-205657. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 40p.

**Subject index keywords:** Meetings, Superfund, Waste management, Water pollution, Hazardous materials.



**1188 Accessing Federal Data Bases for Contaminated Site Clean-Up Technologies**

Order Number PB91-921288CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; May 91

The document is a reference tool that provides information on those systems maintaining data on remedial technologies. It may be used by Project Managers as a pointer to repositories of technical information, or as a source of contacts that may be useful to future system design. Each data base profile contains information on specific data elements, system uses, hardware and software requirements, and access. The profiles also include Agency contacts for each system should more detailed information be required.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 29p.

**Subject index keywords:** Sites, Hazardous materials, Data acquisition, Pollution control, Superfund.

**1189 Accessing Federal Data Bases for Contaminated Site Clean-Up Technologies (Second Edition)**

Order Number PB93-145647CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Federal Remediation Technologies Roundtable;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.  
Technology Innovation Office; Aug 92

The Federal Remediation Technologies Roundtable developed this publication to provide information on accessing Federal data bases that contain data on innovative remediation technologies. This document updates and expands information presented in the first edition published in 1991. This document is a reference tool that provides information on those systems maintaining data on remedial technologies. It may be used by project managers as a pointer to repositories of technical information, or as a source of contacts that may be useful to future system design. Each data base profile contains information on data elements, system uses, hardware and software requirements, and access. The profiles also contain contacts for each system. A matrix showing system characteristics of the data bases included in this document is provided.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-921288. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Technology Innovation Office. 52p.

**Subject index keywords:** Remedial action, Technology innovation, Information systems, Waste management, Data bases, Cleanup operations.

**1190 Accutech Pneumatic Fracturing Extraction and Hot Gas Injection, Phase 1. Applications Analysis Report**

Order Number PB94-117439CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., Hackensack, NJ;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Mar 93

The report summarizes and analyzes the SITE demonstration of Accutech's Pneumatic Fracturing Extraction (PFE) process at an industrial park in NJ. Based on the results of 4-hr tests before and after fracturing, extracted air flow rate increased an average 600% and trichloroethene (TCE) mass removal rate increased about 675%, primarily due to the increased air flow. The radius for effective vapor extraction also is enlarged by fracturing; extracted air flow rates increased 700% to 1,400% in wells at a 10 ft radius and 200% to 1,100% in

wells 20 ft from the fracture well. With passive air inlets, the extracted air flow rate increased about 19,500%, and TCE mass removal rate increased 2,300%. The estimated cost for full-scale remediation of the site with PFE was \$307/kg (\$140/lb) of TCE removed based on the SITE demonstration experience and information provided by the developer. Major contributing factors were: Labor (29%); Capital Equipment (22); and Emissions Collection/disposal (19%). Numerous assumptions were used in arriving at this cost. Results of two Hot Gas Injection (HGI) tests were inconclusive.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 59p.

**Subject index keywords:** Pneumatic fracturing extraction, Gas injection, Superfund, Trichloroethylene, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation.

**1191 Advancing the Use of Treatment Technologies for Superfund Remedies**

Order Number PB90-272659CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 21 Feb 89

The directive reaffirms the use of treatment technologies at Superfund sites and summarizes guidance documents and activities that encourage and support the use of innovative treatment technologies.

**Specifications:** 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Remedial action.

**1192 Alternating Current Electrocoagulation for Superfund Site Remediation**

Order Number PB93-205144CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Electro-Pure Systems, Inc., Amherst, NY.; Environmental  
Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction  
Engineering Lab; c1993

The technical and economical feasibility of alternating current electrocoagulation (ACE) was evaluated for a 2-year period. ACE is an electrochemical technology where highly-charged aluminum polyhydroxide species are introduced into aqueous media for the removal of suspended solids, oil droplets, and soluble ionic pollutants. ACE can break stable aqueous colloidal suspensions of up to 10% total solids and stable emulsions containing up to 5% oil. Major operating parameters have been defined for different classes of effluents based on experimental results using complex synthetic soil slurries and metals. Test results indicate that ACE produces aqueous and solid separations comparable to those produced by chemical flocculent additions, but with reduced filtration times and sludge volumes. The technology has application where removal of soluble and suspended pollutants from effluents is required, and in the recovery of fine-grained products from process streams. The technology however, has not yet been demonstrated at full-scale for Superfund site remediation. Summarized are the principal results of the SITE research program and results of ACE treatment on some different classes of industrial effluents, not part of the SITE Program.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of Air and Waste Management Association, 1993. See also PB-143 652. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 8p.



**TECHNOLOGY POLICY & ADMINISTRATION:**  
**Miscellaneous Policy & Program Documents**

**Subject index keywords:** Electrocoagulation, Hazardous materials, Waste treatment.

**1193 American Combustion Pyretron Destruction System. Applications Analysis Report**

Order Number PB90-258427CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Acurex Corp., Jefferson, AR.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Jun 89

The report analyzes American Combustion's Pyretron oxygen enhanced burner system. The report discusses information on the economical advantages of this type of incineration for use in assessments at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

**Specifications:** See also PB89-167894. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 54p.

**Subject index keywords:** Incinerators, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Kilns, Superfund program, Remedial action.

**1194 Application of a Plant Test System in the Identification of Potential Genetic Hazards at Chemical Waste Sites**

Order Number PB92-124551CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Health Effects Research Lab., Research Triangle Park, NC. Genetic Toxicology Div. Environmental Health Research and Testing, Inc., Research Triangle Park, NC; 1991

The authors utilized the Tradescantia micronucleus (Trad-MCN) assay for evaluating genetic hazards at a chemical waste site contaminated with agricultural insecticides scheduled for clean-up under the Superfund program. The chemical analysis of soil samples from the site indicates presence of lindane (17 mg/kg), beta BHC (13 mg/kg), and heptachlor (0.4 mg/kg) in the subsurface sample. Tradescantia plants were planted at five locations to evaluate the mutagenic effects of the total environment, i.e., soil, water, and air. In addition, stem cuttings were also placed at these locations to sample the genetic impact of vapor phase organics in the atmosphere. The surface and subsurface samples were obtained from these locations for their chemical and biological analysis in the laboratory. The results of the Tradescantia planted on the site, as well as the stem cuttings exposed on the test site, showed significantly higher frequencies of micronuclei from contaminated plots before remediation; but no genetic activity was detected after the remedial action. The plants exposed to the soil samples in the laboratory yielded nonsignificant results except for one subsurface sample before remediation and two surface samples after remediation.

**Specifications:** Pub. in American Society for Testing and Materials - Plants for Toxicity Assessment: Philadelphia, PA., pp309-317 1991. Prepared in cooperation with Environmental Health Research and Testing, Inc., Research Triangle Park, NC. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Toxicity, Mutagens, Plants(Botany), Chemical waste sites.

**1195 Application of Tradescantia Micronucleus Assay for In situ Evaluation of Potential Genetic Hazards from Exposure to Chemicals at a Wood-Preserving Site**

Order Number PB92-217231CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Health Effects Research Lab., Research Triangle Park, NC. Genetic Toxicology Div. Environmental Health Research and Testing, Inc., Research Triangle Park, NC; c1991

In situ evaluation of biological hazards from wood preserving chemicals at a hazardous waste site using the Tradescantia micronucleus assay (Trad-MCN) is reported in the study. The chemical analysis of soil samples from the site showed high contamination with arsenic (1,292 mg/kg), chromium (1,444 mg/kg) and copper (924 mg/kg) on the surface of the drip area where wood was allowed to dry after the treatment. Exposure of Tradescantia plants grown within or adjacent to the drip area showed significantly ( $P=0.05$ ) higher frequencies of micronuclei when compared to plants grown in nearby control plots. After remediation, the levels of arsenic, chromium, and copper were substantially reduced and concomitantly no genotoxic activity was observed in plants grown on-site or in plants exposed in the laboratory to a slurry of soil samples from the site. The results from the pilot study show that simple plant assays such as Trad-MCN can be used as a sentinel for environmental contamination and to assess the efficacy of clean-up efforts.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials, v8 n3 p257-262 Sep 91. Prepared in cooperation with Environmental Health Research and Testing, Inc., Research Triangle Park, NC. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Wood preservatives, Superfund, Waste disposal, Biological effects, Bioassay, Hazardous materials.

**1196 Applications Analysis Report: SITE Program, CF Systems Organics Extraction System, New Bedford, Massachusetts**

Order Number PB91-113845CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., McLean, VA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Aug 90

The report summarizes the results of a Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) demonstration of the CF Systems critical fluid organics extraction system at the New Bedford Harbor, Mass., Superfund site. It also provides a review of those conditions which this technology is best suited for, as well as comments by CF Systems Corp. The technology depends on the ability of organic pollutants to solubilize in the process solvent, a liquified gas. The pollutants treated include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 74p.

**Subject index keywords:** Organic compounds, Hazardous materials, Extraction, New Bedford Harbor, Superfund.



**1197 Assessment of International Technologies for Superfund Applications: Technology Review and Trip Report Results**

Order Number PB90-106428CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Alliance Technologies Corp., Bedford, MA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 88

Several international technologies were identified and investigated for their applicability to hazardous waste site remediation in the United States. The field team visited with twelve research groups, consultants and manufacturers at 15 locations in The Netherlands, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). Results of the individual site visits are summarized and a capsule summary of each technology includes a brief process description, discussion of process limitations, performance data, costs, and status of process development. Identified were site cleanup technologies not currently used in the U.S., as well as unique applications of techniques used in the U.S. Among the most important findings were five different soil washing techniques in Holland and the the FRG. Another key finding was the High Temperature Slagging Incinerator technology reviewed in Belgium. In addition, the field team reviewed unique applications of in situ biological treatment and composting techniques, vacuum extraction and in situ air stripping, in situ extraction of cadmium from soils, application of rotating biological contractors, and electrochemical dehalogenation techniques.

**Specifications:** See also PB89-205959. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. 53p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Technology assessment, Waste disposal, Foreign technology, Superfund program, Remedial action, Environmental research.

**1198 Assessment of Technologies for the Remediation of Radioactively Contaminated Superfund Sites**

Order Number PB90-204140CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 90

The report is a screening evaluation of information needs for the development of generic treatability studies for the remediation of Superfund Radiation Sites on the National Priorities List (NPL). It presents a categorization of the 25 radiation sites currently proposed or listed on the NPL, and provides a rating system for evaluating technologies that may be used to remediate these sites. It also identifies gaps in site assessment and technology data and provides information about and recommendations for technology development.

**Specifications:** 116p.

**Subject index keywords:** Radioactive wastes, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund program.

**1199 Assessment of Tentatively Identified Compounds in Superfund Samples**

Order Number PB90-253816CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Research Lab., Athens, GA; Jun 90

Stored mass spectral data for 27 semivolatiles samples analyzed by 7 private laboratories under contract with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency were reanalyzed at the Environmental Research Laboratory, Athens, GA (AERL). Results of the reanalysis were compared with the original contract laboratory data. In instances where specific compound identifications had been made by a contract laboratory, AERL identifications agreed 36% of the time, disagreed with

the identification 11% of the time, disagreed on the presence of the GC peak 19% of the time, or concluded that data were insufficient for identification 34% of the time.

**Specifications:** 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Site surveys, Hazardous materials, Chemical analysis, Waste disposal, Superfund, Tentatively identified compounds.

**1200 Asymmetric Loss Function for Superfund Remediation Decisions**

Order Number PB93-106763CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Monitoring Systems Lab., Las Vegas, NV; 1992

At a Superfund remediation site the decision is a classification problem, discriminating between polluted blocks to be remediated and background blocks to be left untreated. The concentration of the pollutant in a block is estimated from sampling. The more samples taken the better the estimates, but what is the optimum sample size. The errors are computed by subtracting the estimate from the block averages of an exhaustive sampling. The time-honored least squares algorithm is the obvious way to evaluate a given sample size, but least squares assumes a symmetric loss function. Superfund remediation has an asymmetric cost-plus-loss function; false positives (clean blocks judged dirty) have a relatively small fixed cost while false negative (polluted blocks judged clean) have public-health-losses that increase with concentration. Minimizing an asymmetric cost-plus-loss function will find a different optimum sample size than would the traditional least squares approach.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-155581. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Environmental monitoring, Sampling, Waste management, Loss function.

**1201 AutoMOUSE: An Improvement to the MOUSE Computerized Uncertainty Analysis System Operational Manual**

Order Number PB93-100113CDH, price: PC A10/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Aug 92

Under a mandate of national environmental laws, the agency strives to formulate and implement actions leading to a compatible balance between human activities and the ability of natural systems to support and nurture life. The Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory is responsible for planning, implementing, and managing research development, and demonstration programs to provide an authoritative, defensible engineering basis in support of the policies, programs, and regulations of the EPA with respect to drinking water, wastewater, pesticides, toxic substances, solid and hazardous wastes, and Superfund-related activities. The publication is one of the products of that research and provides a vital communication link between the researcher and the user community. The manual describes a system, called MOUSE (for Modular Oriented Uncertainty SystEm), for dealing with the computational problems of uncertainty, specifically in models that consist of a set of one or more equations. Since such models are frequently encountered in the fields of environmental science, risk analysis, economics, and engineering, the system has broad application throughout these fields. An important part of the MOUSE system is AutoMOUSE which actually writes the computer programs re-



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quired for the uncertainty analysis computations. Thus, no prior programming knowledge is needed to learn or use MOUSE and, because of its transportability and compactness, the system can be run on a wide variety of personal computers available to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and/or its contractors and grantees.

**Specifications:** For system on diskette, see PB93-500007. 210p.

**Subject index keywords:** Environmental impact assessments, Environmental engineering, Risk assessment, User manuals (Computer programs), AutoMOUSE system, Modular Oriented Uncertainty System.

### 1202 AWD Technologies Integrated AquaDetox (Trade Name)/SVE Technology: Applications Analysis Report

Order Number PB92-218379CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Oct 91

In support of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program, the report evaluates the AWD Technologies, Inc., Integrated AquaDetox/SVE treatment system for simultaneous on-site treatment of contaminated groundwater and soil-gas. The AWD technology uses an AquaDetox moderate vacuum steam stripping system to treat contaminated groundwater and a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system that uses granular activated carbon (GAC) beds to treat soil-gas. The two systems are looped together to form a closed system with no emissions. The report evaluates both the treatment efficiency and economic data based on results from the SITE demonstrated and describes several case studies.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-124387. 68p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Land pollution control, Water pollution control, Hazardous materials, AquaDetox/SVE treatment system.

### 1203 Babcock and Wilcox Cyclone Furnace Vitrification. Technology Demonstration Summary

Order Number PB93-145621CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Sep 92

A Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Demonstration of the Babcock and Wilcox Cyclone Furnace Vitrification Technology was conducted in November 1991. This Demonstration occurred at the Babcock and Wilcox (B and W) Alliance Research Center (ARC) in Alliance, OH. The B and W cyclone furnace may be used for thermal treatment of soils contaminated with organics, metals, and radionuclides. The cyclone furnace is designed to destroy organic contaminants and to immobilize metals and radionuclides in a vitrified soil matrix (slag).

**Specifications:** See also PB92-222215, PB92-222223, and PB93-122315. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Technology innovation, Soil treatment, Hazardous materials, Vitrification, Radioactive materials, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program, B and W cyclone furnace.

### 1204 Behavior of Arsenic in a Rotary Kiln Incinerator (Journal Version)

Order Number PB92-179845CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Acurex Corp., Jefferson, AR.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; c1992

A series of pilot scale incineration tests were performed at EPA's Incineration Research Facility (IRF) to evaluate the fate of arsenic when fed to a rotary kiln incinerator. In addition to parametric tests, an arsenic-containing soil from a Superfund site was also fed to the same incinerator. The operation of the incinerator and the resulting test conditions were similar. The data showed that arsenic when incinerated tends to partition to the bottom ash. However, as the temperature in the kiln rises, the amount of arsenic partitioning to the ash decreases. With regard to the Superfund soil, the TCLP values for arsenic went down as the oxygen level in the kiln increased. Afterburner temperature and chlorine concentration in the waste did not appear to have any effect on the partitioning of arsenic.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of Air and Waste Management Association, v42 n2 p179-184 Feb 92. See also PB91-131656. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Arsenic, Waste disposal, Incinerators.

### 1205 BEN: A Model to Calculate the Economic Benefits of Noncompliance. User's Manual (Revised)

Order Number PB94-141652CDH, price: PC A10/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Enforcement; Dec 93

The manual is to be used with the BEN computer model which calculates the economic benefit a violator derives from delaying or avoiding compliance with environmental statutes. In general, EPA uses the BEN computer model to assist its staff in developing settlement penalty figures. While the primary purpose of the BEN model is to calculate the after tax net present value of a pollution prevention or mitigation project and to calculate 'cash outs' in Superfund cases.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB92-230358. 201p.

**Subject index keywords:** Pollution abatement, Superfund, Benefit cost analysis.

### 1206 Bibliography of Federal Reports and Publications Describing Alternative and Innovative Treatment Technologies for Corrective Action and Site Remediation

Order Number PB91-921293CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; May 91

The Federal Remediation Technologies Roundtable developed this bibliography to publicize the accessibility of Federal documents pertaining to innovative and alternative technologies to treat hazardous wastes. The bibliography contains references for documents and reports from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Army, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Navy, the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), and the U.S. Department of Interior (DOI), Bureau of Reclamation. The publication contains references and order information for reports on research concerning the application of innovative and alter-



native hazardous waste treatment options. The bibliography is scheduled to undergo periodic revisions.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 29p.

**Subject index keywords:** Sites, Hazardous materials, Research management, Bibliographies.

**1207 Carver-Greenfield Process (Trade Name) Dehydro-Tech Corporation. Applications Analysis Report**

Order Number PB93-101152CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
PRC Environmental Management, Inc., Cincinnati, OH.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Sep 92

The report evaluates the Dehydro-Tech Corporation's Carver-Greenfield (C-G) Process and focuses on the technology's ability to separate waste mixtures into their constituent solid, organic and water fractions while producing a solid residual that meets applicable disposal requirements. The report presents performance and economic data from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) demonstration and three case studies. The C-G Process demonstration was conducted as a part of the SITE Program at the Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory's Releases Control Branch facility in Edison, New Jersey, using drilling mud waste from the PAB Oil Superfund site in Abbeville, Louisiana. The system generated a treated solids product that passed Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) criteria for volatiles, semivolatiles and metals. Potential wastes that might be treated by the technology include industrial residues, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act wastes, Superfund wastes and other wastes contaminated with organic compounds. Economic analyses indicate that the cost of using the C-G process is about \$523/ton of which \$302 is for site-specific expenses.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-217462. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 49p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste treatment, Separation processes, Solvent extraction, Hazardous materials, Innovative treatment technologies, Carver-Greenfield process.

**1208 CASHOUT Model: Calculates Current Value of Superfund Cleanup Costs (Version 1.2) (for Microcomputers)**

Order Number PB94-501012CDH, price: D02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Enforcement; Dec 93

CASHOUT determines in current year dollars what all the future clean-up costs of a Superfund site will be. Since those costs could be as much as 50 years in the future, this allows the enforcement professionals in the Superfund program to quickly determine what the total current cost of a clean-up would be. Then they can use that number to 'cashout' of the case the small contributors. The small contributors just pay an appropriate portion of the CASHOUT number, and then they are out of the case. The other contributors usually are responsible for the site for a substantial amount of time.

**Specifications:** The software is on one 3 1/2 inch diskette, 720K double density. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB94-141678. Software valid through August 1994 when an updated issue will be released.

System: DOS operating system. Requires 69K of hard drive space. 1 diskette.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Costs, Software.

**1209 Chemical Dehalogenation Treatability Studies under CERCLA: An Overview**

Order Number PB92-169275CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
IT Corp., Sharonville, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency,  
Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; May 92

Systematically conducted, well-documented treatability studies are an important component of remedy evaluation and selection under the Superfund program. The fact sheet focuses on chemical dehalogenation treatability studies conducted in support of remedy selection that is conducted prior to the Record of Decision (ROD). The fact sheet presents a standard guide for designing and implementing a chemical dehalogenation treatability study. The manual presents a description of and discusses the applicability and limitations of chemical dehalogenation technologies and defines the pre-screening and field measurement data needed to determine if treatability testing is required. It also presents an overview of the process of conducting treatability tests and the applicability of tiered treatability testing for evaluation of chemical dehalogenation technologies. The specific goals of each tier of testing are defined and performance levels are presented that should be met at the remedy screening level before additional tests are conducted at the next tier. The elements of a treatability study work plan are also defined with detailed discussions on the design and execution of the treatability study.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-169044. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Environmental surveys, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**1210 Chemical Dehalogenation Treatment: APEG Treatment**

Order Number PB91-228031CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

The chemical dehalogenation system discussed in the report is alkaline metal hydroxide/polyethylene glycol (APEG) which is applicable to aromatic halogenated compounds. The metal hydroxide that has been most widely used for this reagent preparation is potassium hydroxide (KOH) in conjunction with polyethylene glycol (PEG) (typically, average molecular weight of 400 Daltons) to form a polymeric alkoxide referred to as KPEG. However, sodium hydroxide has also been used in the past and most likely will find increasing use in the future because of patent applications that have been filed for modification to this technology. This new approach will expand the technology's applicability and efficacy and should reduce chemical costs by facilitating the use of less costly sodium hydroxide. A variation of this reagent is the use of potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide/tetraethylene glycol, referred to as ATEG, that is more effective on halogenated aliphatic compounds. In some KPEG reagent formulations, dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) is added to enhance reaction rate kinetics, presumably by improving rates of extraction of the haloaromatic contaminants. Previously developed de-



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halogenation reagents involved dispersion of metallic sodium in oil or the use of highly reactive organosodium compounds. The reactivity of metallic sodium and these other reagents with water presented a serious limitation to treating many waste matrices; therefore, these other reagents are not discussed in this bulletin and are not considered APEG processes.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste treatment, Dehalogenation, Aromatic compounds, Halogen organic compounds, Chemical treatment.

### 1211 Chemical Oxidation Treatment. Engineering Bulletin

Order Number PB92-180066CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 91

Oxidation destroys hazardous contaminants by chemically converting them to nonhazardous or less toxic compounds that are ideally more stable, less mobile, and/or inert. However, under some conditions, other hazardous compounds may be formed. The oxidizing agents most commonly used for the treatment of hazardous contaminants are ozone, hydrogen peroxide, hypochlorites, chlorine, and chlorine dioxide. Current research has shown the combination of these reagents or ultraviolet (UV) light and an oxidizing agent(s) makes the process more effective. Treatability studies are necessary to document the applicability and performance of chemical oxidation systems technology for a specific site. The bulletin provides information on the technology applicability, limitations, a technology description, the types of residuals produced, site requirements, current performance data, status of the technology, and sources of further information.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-198177. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Oxidation, Waste treatment, Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Water pollution control, Superfund, Chemical treatment.

### 1212 Chemical Stabilization of Mixed Organic and Metal Compounds. EPA SITE Program Demonstration of the Silicate Technology Corporation Process

Order Number PB93-131787CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; c1992

In November 1990, the Silicate Technology Corporation's (STC) proprietary process for treating soil contaminated with toxic semivolatile organic and inorganic contaminants was evaluated in a Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) field demonstration at the Selma Pressure Treatment (SPT) wood preserving site in Selma, California. The SPT site was contaminated principally with pentachlorophenol (PCP) and arsenic, as well as lesser amounts of chromium and copper. Because of their importance when selecting a remedy for the site, PCP and arsenic were identified as critical analytes to evaluate the effectiveness of treatment. (Copyright (c) 1992 Air & Waste Management Association.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of the Air and Waste Management Association, v42 n5 p724-728 May 92. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Soil treatment, Remedial action, Wood preservatives, Waste treatment, Innovative treatment technologies.

### 1213 Chemical Waste Management, Inc. PO\*WW\*ER (Trade Name) Evaporation-Catalytic Oxidation Technology. Technology Evaluation Report. Volume 1 Order Number PB94-160637CDH, price: PC A08/MF A02 PRC Environmental Management, Inc., Chicago, IL.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Sep 92

As part of the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) demonstrated the Chemical Waste Management, Inc. (CWM), PO\*WW\*ER(tm) technology. The SITE demonstration was conducted in September 1992 at CWM's Lake Charles Treatment Center (LCTC) site in Lake Charles, Louisiana. During the demonstration, the PO\*WW\*ER(tm) system treated landfill leachate contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOC), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC), metals, ammonia, cyanide, and other inorganic contaminants. SITE demonstration results show that during treatment in the PO\*WW\*ER(tm) system, the volume of the landfill leachate was significantly reduced. A total solids (TS) concentration ratio of 32 to 1 was achieved. The SITE demonstration results also show that the PO\*WW\*ER(tm) system effectively removed sources of toxicity such as VOCs, SVOCs, metals, ammonia, and cyanide. Concentrations of VOCs and SVOCs in product condensate exiting the PO\*WW\*ER(tm) system were below their respective detection limits of 5 to 10 micrograms per liter (micrograms/L) and 10 to 130 micrograms/L.

**Specifications:** See also PB94-124658, PB91-127415 and Volume 2, PB94-160660. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 167p.

**Subject index keywords:** Chemical wastes, Superfund, Waste treatment, Water pollution control, Liquid wastes, PO\*WW\*ER System, Innovative treatment technologies.

### 1214 Chemical Waste Management, Inc. PO\*WW\*ER (Trade Name) Evaporation-Catalytic Oxidation Technology. Technology Evaluation Report. Volume 2 Order Number PB94-160660CDH, price: PC A21/MF A04 PRC Environmental Management, Inc., Chicago, IL.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Nov 93

The PRC SITE Team conducted sampling and analysis for the SITE demonstration of the Chemical Waste Management, Inc. (CWM) PO\*WW\*ER process at the Lake Charles Treatment Center in Carlyss, Louisiana. Samples were collected on September 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, and 30, 1992. During the first three days of sampling, the PO\*WW\*ER process operated with natural (unspiked) feed waste. For the last three days of sampling, the feed waste was spiked with sulfate salts of cadmium, copper, nickel, iron and mercury, and with phenol, toluene, tetrachloroethene, and methylene chloride. This report presents results and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) data for samples analyzed by Engineering-Science, Inc., along with vent gas emission rate and volumetric concentration results calculated from Ross analytical data. Analytical results are presented in Section 2.0. QA/QC results are presented in Section 3.0. Re-extraction and reanalysis results for brine samples are presented and discussed in Section 4.0. Appendix A contains chain of custody forms associated with the samples, and Appendix B contains a key to sample identification.



**Specifications:** See also Volume 1, PB94-160637. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 500p.

**Subject index keywords:** Chemical wastes, Superfund, Waste treatment, Liquid wastes, Water pollution sampling, PO\*WW\*ER System, Innovative treatment technologies.

**1215 Cleanup Information Bulletin Board System Users Guide. (CLU-IN: Cleanup Information Bulletin Board)**

Order Number PB93-194025CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Feb 93

The Cleanup Information (CLU-IN) Bulletin Board System (BBS) is designed for hazardous waste cleanup professionals to use for finding information about innovative technologies, consulting with one another online, and accessing databases. CLU-IN is used by those involved in the cleanup of Superfund and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act corrective action sites, including EPA, other Federal Agency and State personnel, consulting engineers, technology vendors, remediation contractors, researchers, community groups, and individual citizens.

**Specifications:** 36p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Cleanup, Data acquisition, Telecommunications, Superfund.

**1216 Comparison of a Revised Area Source Algorithm for the Industrial Source Complex Short Term Model and Wind Tunnel Data**

Order Number PB93-226751CDH, price: PC A08/MF A02  
Pacific Environmental Services, Inc., Research Triangle Park, NC.; Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Technical Support Div; Oct 92

The report summarizes the results of comparison between a new numerical integration algorithm for modeling area source dispersion, as implemented in the Industrial Source Complex Short Term (ISCST2) model using wind tunnel data collected in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Fluid Modeling Facility. Area sources referred to can be characterized as low level releases with little buoyance due to either momentum or temperature such as landfills or lagoons that are commonly found at superfund sites. The results of the analyses show that the new ISCST2 area source algorithm predicts the concentration distribution with relatively good accuracy, especially for ground-level area sources. The conclusion seems also valid for the various source shapes and orientations thus suggesting the ability of the model to accurately depict the plume shape for complex source-receptor geometries.

**Specifications:** See also PB93-226777 and PB92-232446. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Technical Support Div. 175p.

**Subject index keywords:** Air pollution dispersion, Algorithms, Mathematical models.

**1217 Comparison: Organic Emissions from Hazardous Waste Incinerators versus the 1990 Toxics Release Inventory Air Releases**

Order Number PB92-206267CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; cFeb 92

Incineration is often the preferred technology for disposing of hazardous waste and remediating Superfund sites. The effective implementation of the technology is frequently impeded

ed by strong public opposition to hazardous waste incineration (HWI). One of the reasons cited for the opposition is the perception that the emission of organics pose an unreasonable threat to human health. While numerous risk assessments for these facilities has demonstrated these risks are very low, this has not totally allayed some of the concerns. In order to put organic emissions in perspective, the mass of these emissions from the incineration of hazardous waste has been estimated using 'reasonable worst-case' assumptions and compared to the 1990 Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) air releases. Comparisons were made for 15 carcinogenic organic compounds and 17 non-carcinogenic organic compounds. Ratios for all but one of these compound-specific HWI emissions to their corresponding TRI air releases ranged from 0.0003% to 0.746%. The total mass emissions (121.7 tons) of all 32 specific organics from HWIs was less than 0.03% of the corresponding 1990 TRI air releases (431,600 tons).

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of the Air and Waste Management Association, v92-42.01 p1-15. See also PB85-129492, PB87-228508, PB92-155381 and PB92-501816. Presented at the Annual Meeting and Exhibition (85th), Kansas City, MO., June 21-26, 1992. 17p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Air pollution sampling, Incineration, Organic compounds, Waste disposal.

**1218 Computer Models Used to Support Cleanup Decision-Making at Hazardous and Radioactive Waste Sites**

Order Number PB93-183333CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Radiation and Indoor Air.; Department of Energy, Washington, DC. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC. Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards; Mar 93

To identify computer models actually being used to support decision-making at hazardous and radioactive waste sites, EPA, DOE, and NRC jointly funded a study. The purpose was to identify models being used for hazardous and radioactive waste site assessment and describe and classify these models. Approximately 550 surveys were mailed to people engaged in cleanups at hazardous and radioactive waste sites. Responses were received from 87. The respondents identified 127 computer models used at EPA Superfund, DOE and NRC sites. The models included multi-media models, ground water models, air models, engineering models, surface water models, geochemical models, and utility models. The responses revealed that few models were used across a large number of sites. In contrast, the results suggested that most cleanup efforts employed site-specific models.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Department of Energy, Washington, DC., and Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC. Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards. 113p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Radioactive wastes, Computer programs.



**TECHNOLOGY POLICY & ADMINISTRATION:**  
**Miscellaneous Policy & Program Documents**

**1219 Contingency Analysis Modeling for Superfund Sites and Other Sources**

Order Number PB93-169126CDH, price: PC A13/MF A03  
Science Applications International Corp., Reston, VA.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park,  
NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards; Jan 93

The report provides information on contingency modeling for a wide range of different accidental release scenarios of hazardous air pollutants that might take place at Superfund and other sites. The scenarios are used to illustrate how atmospheric dispersion models, including dense gas models, should be applied. Particular emphasis is made on the input data that is needed for proper applications of models. Flow charts direct the user to specific sections where various scenarios are discussed. A check list of items that should be discussed before running the model is provided. Several examples are provided to specifically show how to apply the models so as to produce a credible analysis for a particular release scenario.

**Specifications:** See also PB86-245248, PB89-134340 and PB91-141820. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. 291p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Air pollution control, Contingency planning, Waste management, Computerized simulation.

**1220 Control Technologies for Defunct lead Battery Recycling Sites: Overview and Recent Developments. Volume 3**

Order Number PB92-150416CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Foster Wheeler Enviresponse, Inc., Edison, NJ.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; 1992

At least 29 lead battery recycling sites are or have been slated for investigation and possible remediation under the Superfund program. The paper condenses information regarding the characteristics and remediation of these sites. The information provided includes: (1) description of operations commonly conducted, and wastes generated; (2) technologies implemented or selected for site remediation; (3) case studies of treatability studies on common wastes; (4) past experience regarding the recyclability of materials found at the sites, and (5) profiles of potentially applicable innovative treatment technologies.

**Specifications:** Presented in International Seminar on Battery Waste Management (3rd), Deerfield, FL., November 4-6, 1991, v3 p1-22. See also PB92-114537. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 25p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Lead acid batteries, Waste treatment, Superfund, Remedial action.

**1221 Control Technologies for Remediation of Contaminated Soil and Waste Deposits at Superfund Lead Battery Recycling Sites**

Order Number PB92-227388CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Foster Wheeler Enviresponse, Inc., Edison, NJ.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; c1992

The paper primarily addresses remediation of contaminated soils and waste deposits at defunct lead-acid battery recycling sites (LBRS) via immobilization and separation processes. Metallic lead and lead compounds are generally the prin-

cipal contaminants of concern in soils and waste deposits. Other metals (e.g., cadmium, copper, arsenic, antimony, and selenium) are often present at LBRS. The article is primarily based on experience gained from: (1) Superfund site investigation, removal, and remedial actions, and (2) development and demonstration of control technologies under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program. The primary remedial options for lead contaminated soils and waste deposits include: (1) no action, (2) off-site disposal, (3) containment, (4) immobilization, (5) separation with resource recovery, and (6) separation without resource recovery.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of the Air and Waste Management Association, v42 n7 p970-980 Jul 92. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 14p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Electric batteries, Soils, Pollution control, Superfund.

**1222 Control Technology: Estimating Innovative Technology Costs for the SITE Program**

Order Number PB91-163758CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; c1990

The paper provides the reader with an overview of the cost estimation approach employed by the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program. The paper identifies 4 areas of concern which confront the cost analyst as the question of technology cost is considered. These concerns are then addressed through a 5 part cost methodology subsequently employed on all SITE technology demonstrations. The final section of the paper review the cost data gathered from the first nine technology demonstrations completed and reported on.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of the Air and Waste Management Association, v40 n7 Jul 90. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Cost estimates, Waste treatment, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program.

**1223 Control Technology: 1992 Update of U.S. EPA's Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Emerging Technology Program**

Order Number PB93-150159CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; c1992

The Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Emerging Technology Program (ETP) has encouraged and financially supported further development of bench- and pilot-scale testing and evaluation of innovative technologies suitable for use at hazardous waste sites for five years. The ETP was established under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. The ETP complies with the goal of the SITE Program to promote, accelerate and make commercially available the development of alternative/innovative treatment technologies for use at Superfund sites. Technologies are submitted to the ETP through yearly solicitations for Preproposals. Facilities, equipment, data collection, performance and development are monitored throughout the project. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the U.S. Air Force (USAF) are participants in the ETP. DOE has co-funded ETP projects since 1990 and the USAF since 1991. A primary goal of the ETP is to move developed technologies to the field-demonstration stage. Therefore, a developer may



be considered for participation in the SITE Demonstration Program provided performance in the ETP indicates the technology is field-ready for demonstration and evaluation.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of the Air and Waste Management Association, v42 n12 p1644-1656 Dec 92. See also PB92-224294. 14p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Technology innovation, Waste management, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program, Innovative treatment technologies.

**1224 Criteria for Choosing Indicator Species for Ecological Risk Assessments at Superfund Sites (90-6402)**

Order Number PB91-204321CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 North Carolina Univ. at Chapel Hill. Dept. of Environmental Sciences and Engineering.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Cooperative Environmental Management; Dec 90

The purpose of the paper is to develop criteria for choosing indicator species for ecological risk assessments at Superfund sites. The paper begins with an introduction of the indicator species concept and a brief review of the indicator species in terrestrial and aquatic environments. Criteria for choosing species are then outlined and explained.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Cooperative Environmental Management. 57p.

**Subject index keywords:** Risk assessment, Superfund, Land pollution, Indicator species, Waste disposal, Water pollution effects.

**1225 CWM PO\*WW\*ER (Trade Name) Evaporation-Catalytic Oxidation Technology: Applications Analysis Report**

Order Number PB94-124658CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Sep 93

This report evaluates the Chemical Waste Management, Inc. (CWM), PO\*WW\*ER(TM) technology's ability to remove volatile organic compounds (VOC), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC), ammonia, cyanide, metals, and other inorganic contaminants from aqueous wastes. This evaluation is based on treatment performance and cost data obtained from the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) demonstration and 11 case studies conducted by CWM. The PO\*WW\*ER(TM) system reduces the volume of an aqueous waste and catalytically oxidizes volatile contaminants. The PO\*WW\*ER(TM) system consists primarily of (1) an evaporator that reduces influent wastewater volume, (2) a catalytic oxidizer that oxidizes the volatile contaminants in the vapor stream from the evaporator, (3) a scrubber that removes acid gases formed during oxidation, and (4) a condenser that condenses the vapor stream leaving the scrubber. This report also discusses the applicability of the PO\*WW\*ER(TM) system based on compliance with regulatory requirements, implementability, short-term impact, and long-term effectiveness. In addition, factors influencing the technology's performance in meeting these criteria and evaluation limitations are discussed.

**Specifications:** 75p.

**Subject index keywords:** Liquid wastes, Waste treatment, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Water pollution control, PO\*WW\*ER system, Innovative treatment technologies.

**1226 Demonstration of a Trial Excavation at the McColl Superfund Site**

Order Number PB93-100121CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 IT Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Oct 92

The project describes the trial excavation performed at the McColl Hazardous Waste Site. Excavation at this site presents unique problems due to the high potential for release of sulfur dioxide and volatile odorous compounds contained in the waste. The excavation demonstration was used to obtain information on the utilization of an enclosure and associated air treatment systems around the excavation to minimize air emissions and the use of foam vapor suppressants to reduce emissions from the waste during excavation. In addition, information was obtained on processing the tar fraction of this waste by mixing it with cement and fly ash. The demonstration is documented in two reports: (1) a Technology Evaluation Report describing the field activities and laboratory results; and (2) this Applications Analysis Report, which interprets the data and discusses the potential applicability of the technology.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-226448. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 61p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Air pollution control, Remedial action, Waste treatment, Fullerton(California).

**1227 Demonstration of Hazardous Waste Site Treatment Technologies**

Order Number PB91-176909CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; 1989

The SITE Program is intended to accelerate the use of new and innovative treatment processes that provide permanent control of hazardous waste as well as evaluate innovative measurement and monitoring techniques and pursue an active technology transfer program. Within the SITE Program, the Demonstration Program and the Emerging Technology Program are responsible for alternative technology development. The SITE Demonstration Program has as its major thrust the documentation of reliable performance and cost information for innovative alternative technologies. The demonstration projects identify limitations of the technology, the need for pre- or post-treatment of wastes, applicable wastes and waste media, potential operating problems, and the approximate cost of applying the technology.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Berlin Recycling Congress Proceedings, Berlin, Germany, November 1989, p1-8. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Demonstration programs, Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation.



## TECHNOLOGY POLICY & ADMINISTRATION: Miscellaneous Policy & Program Documents

### 1228 Demonstration of Microfiltration Technology

Order Number PB92-136936CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab.; PRC Environmental  
Management, Inc., Chicago, IL; c1991

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program in cooperation with E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company, Inc. (DuPont) and the Oberlin Filter Company (Oberlin), undertook a field demonstration project to evaluate microfiltration technology for removal of zinc and suspended solids from wastewater. The microfiltration system utilized DuPont's Tyvek T-980 membrane filter media in conjunction with the Oberlin automatic pressure filter. The project was undertaken at the Palmerton Zinc Superfund site in April, 1990. Analysis of the treated filtrate indicated that the system removed precipitated zinc and other suspended solids at an efficiency greater than 99.9 percent. (Copyright (c) 1991--Air and Waste Management Association.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of Air and Waste Management, v12 p1653-1657 Dec 91. See also PB92-119023. Prepared in cooperation with PRC Environmental Management, Inc., Chicago, IL. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Water pollution control, Superfund, Waste treatment, Liquid wastes, Land pollution control, Microfiltration, DuPont/Oberlin Microfiltration Treatment System.

### 1229 Demonstration of Waste Treatment Technologies

Order Number PB92-179670CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; 1991

The need for long-term, permanent treatment schemes as alternatives to land disposal has been highlighted by legislation such as the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. SARA directed the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to establish an 'Alternative or Innovative Treatment Technology Research and Demonstration Program' to identify promising waste treatment technologies, assist with their evaluation, and promote their use at Superfund sites. In response to this directive the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program was formed. Twenty technology demonstrations have been completed in the SITE Program to date. Those completed within the past year include microfiltration (DuPont and the Oberlin Filter Company), waste excavation and emissions control (EPA Region 9), integrated vapor extraction and steam vacuum stripping (AWD Technologies), solidification of contaminated soil (Silicate Technology Corporation), and flame reactor recovery of lead (Horsehead Resource Development Company).

**Specifications:** Presented at the Engineering and Technology Conference (1st) on Waste Management Technology, Technology Transfer and Training, San Juan, PR., April 24-26, 1991. See also PB90-216516. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste treatment, Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program.

### 1230 Demonstration Projects Under the U.S. EPA

#### Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program

Order Number PB91-176891CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; 1991

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is engaged in an initiative called the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program. This program offers a mechanism for conducting joint technology demonstration/evaluation projects between the private sector and EPA. The purpose of the program is to provide an opportunity for developers to demonstrate the performance of their technologies on actual hazardous waste materials, and provide reliable and accurate information for future cleanup activities at Superfund sites. Currently there are 38 active projects in the Demonstration Program. Eight of these projects involve solidification/stabilization, nine concentrate on thermal processes, five are biological processes, and the remaining 16 include separation techniques, chemical treatment, and in-place vitrification. The paper briefly describes the active program and highlights those demonstrations which have been completed.

**Specifications:** Pub. in the Annual Army Environmental Research and Development Symposium (14th) Proceedings, November 14-16, 1989, p25-32. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Demonstration programs, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program.

### 1231 Development of Emerging Technologies within the SITE Program

Order Number PB92-217322CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; 1992

The SITE Program is formed by five research programs: The Demonstration Program, The Emerging Technology Program, the Measurement and Monitoring Technology Development Program, the Innovative Technology Program, and the Technology Transfer Program. The Emerging Technology (ET) Program has been in existence for five years and has developed several innovative technologies that have shown promise in being applicable to clean-up activities related to hazardous waste problems. Technologies are eligible for the ET Program when sufficient research data exists validating the technologies' basic concepts. The EPA contributes funds to support developers for one or two years. Developers are responsible for conducting research and providing additional financial support in the cooperative research effort. Generally, technologies are categorized into six areas: Thermal, chemical, biological, materials handling, physical, and solidification/stabilization.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-249756 and PB92-150663. Presented at the Annual Conference on Contaminated Land: Policy, Regulation, and Technology (3rd), London, England, February 6-7, 1992. 26p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Site surveys, Superfund.



**1232 Emerging Technology Report: Metals Treatment at Superfund Sites by Absorptive Filtration**

Order Number PB93-231165CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Washington Univ., Seattle.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Jun 93

The project evaluated an innovative approach for removing inorganic contaminants from the liquid phase at Superfund Sites. In the adsorptive filtration process metals are collected by attachment to a thin layer of ferrihydrite (Iron Oxide) that has been immobilized on the surface of sand grains. The modification of the sand surface allows the grains to simultaneously adsorb soluble heavy metals and remove particulate metals by filtration from a wastewater. The metals studied were Cd, Cu, and Pb present at 0.5 or 5 mg/L each, in synthetic solutions.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 52p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Metals, Water pollution control.

**1233 Engineering Bulletin: Landfill Covers**

Order Number PB94-105426CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Feb 93

Landfill covers are used at Superfund sites to minimize surface water infiltration and to prevent exposure to the waste. In many cases, covers are used in conjunction with other waste treatment technologies, such as slurry walls, ground-water pump- and treat-systems, and in situ treatment. The bulletin discusses various aspects of landfill covers, their applicability, and limitations on their use and describes innovative techniques, site requirements, performance data, current status, and sources of further information regarding the technology.

**Specifications:** See also PB87-119483, PB87-191656, PB89-233480 and PB90-179664. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Landfills, Coverings, Waste disposal.

**1234 Engineering Bulletin: Pyrolysis Treatment**

Order Number PB93-105583CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 92

The Engineering Bulletins are a series of documents that summarize the latest information available on selected treatment and site remediation technologies and related issues. Pyrolysis is formally defined as chemical decomposition induced in organic materials by heat in the absence of oxygen. Pyrolysis is a thermal process that transforms hazardous organic materials into gaseous components and a solid residue (coke) containing fixed carbon and ash. Upon cooling, the gaseous components condense, leaving an oil/tar residue. Pyrolysis is applicable to a wide range of organic wastes and is generally not used in treating wastes consisting primarily of inorganics and metals. The bulletin provides information on the technology applicability, the types of residuals resulting from the use of the technology, the latest performance data, site requirements, the status of the technology, and where to go for further information.

**Specifications:** 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste treatment, Pyrolysis, Hazardous materials, Soil treatment.

**1235 Engineering Bulletin: Slurry Walls**

Order Number PB93-105575CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 92

Slurry walls are used at Superfund sites to contain the waste or contamination and to reduce the potential of future migration of waste constituents. In many cases slurry walls are used in conjunction with other waste treatment technologies, such as covers and ground water pump-and-treat systems. This bulletin discusses various aspects of slurry walls including their applicability, limitations on their use, a description of the technology including innovative techniques, and materials of construction including new alternative barrier materials, site requirements, performance data, the status of these methods, and sources of further information.

**Specifications:** 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Containment, Waste treatment, Hazardous materials, Slurry walls.

**1236 Engineering Bulletins: Aids to the Development of Remedial Alternatives**

Order Number PB94-101797CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; c1991

The paper provides the background for an introduction to the new series of EPA documents called 'Engineering Bulletins.' Engineering Bulletins summarize the latest information available on selected waste treatment and contaminated site remediation technologies and related issues. A description of the document series is given and a summary of the information contained in the first ten bulletins is provided.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of the Air and Waste Management Association, v41 n10 p1393-1396 Oct 91. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Documents, Technology assessment, Remedial action, Superfund.

**1237 Environmental Characteristics of EPA, NRC, and DOE Sites Contaminated with Radioactive Substances**

Order Number PB93-185551CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Radiation and Indoor Air. Department of Energy, Washington, DC. Office of Environmental Restoration. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC. Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards; Mar 93

The U.S. EPA offices of Radiation and Indoor Air and Solid Waste and Emergency Response, the US Department of Energy Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards initiated preliminary efforts to promote the more appropriate and consistent use of computer models in remediating sites contaminated by radioactive substances and managed by the participating federal agencies. As a baseline for these efforts, the nature and types of problems present at these sites must be understood. The report responds to this need. It presents in textual, tabular, and graphical formats: a list of the 45 EPA Na-



## TECHNOLOGY POLICY & ADMINISTRATION: Miscellaneous Policy & Program Documents

tional Priorities List Superfund sites and the 38 NRC Site Decommissioning Management Plan sites containing radioactive waste materials, the types of waste found at each site, a description of the physical form of the waste, physical characteristics of the site, and demographic characteristics of the region surrounding the site.

**Specifications:** See also DE90013615. Prepared in cooperation with Department of Energy, Washington, DC. Office of Environmental Restoration, and Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC. Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards. 93p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Radioactive wastes, Radioactive contamination, Waste management.

### 1238 Environmental Monitoring Methods Index (EMMI), Version 1.0 (5 - User LAN) (for Microcomputers)

Order Number PB92-504257CDH, price: Diskette \$995.00  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Science and Technology; Dec 91

EPA's Environmental Monitoring Methods Index System (EMMI) is an easy to use PC information data base on all EPA-regulated substances, methods for their analysis, and regulatory and office-based lists on which they appear. EMMI combines rapid look-up with a user-friendly interface and easily accessible data. The EMMI System aids in the selection of the appropriate analytical methods for environmental monitoring studies. The EMMI database includes information on more than 2600 substances from over 50 regulatory and non-regulatory lists and more than 900 analytical methods. EMMI includes substances from the Clean Water Act (CWA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), and Clean Air Act (CAA), as well as substances from other Agency and State lists. The database provides a comprehensive cross-reference between substances and analytical methods and contains information on related laws and organizations and additional databases for further information.

**Specifications:** The software and database are contained on three 5 1/2 inch, 1.2M high density and three 3 1/2 inch, 1.44M high density diskettes. File format: Compressed. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB92-169648. For single user, order PB92-503093, for unlimited user LAN, order PB92-504265. System: IBM PC or compatible; MS DOS operating system, 512K. Language: System 'J' Software. System 'J' Software is included in the package. Decompression software included. See also PB92-592290 (RCRIS), PB91-591310 (CERCLIS), and PB92-501774 (SARA). 6 diskettes.

**Subject index keywords:** Software, Environmental monitoring, Indexes(Documentation).

### 1239 Environmental Monitoring Methods Index (EMMI), Version 1.0 (for Microcomputers)

Order Number PB92-503093CDH, price: Diskette \$385.00  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Science and Technology; Dec 91

EPA's Environmental Monitoring Methods Index System (EMMI) is an easy to use PC information data base on all EPA-regulated substances, methods for their analysis, and regulatory and office-based lists on which they appear. EMMI combines rapid look-up with a user-friendly interface and easily accessible data. The EMMI System aids in the selection

of the appropriate analytical methods for environmental monitoring studies. The EMMI database includes information on more than 2600 substances from over 50 regulatory and non-regulatory lists and more than 900 analytical methods. EMMI includes substances from the Clean Water Act (CWA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), and Clean Air Act (CAA), as well as substances from other Agency and State lists.

**Specifications:** The software and database are contained on three 5 1/4 inch, 1.2M high density and three 3 1/2 inch, 1.44M high density diskettes. File format: Compressed. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB92-169648. For 2-5 user LAN, order PB92-504257, for unlimited user LAN, order PB92-504265. System: IBM PC or compatible; MS DOS operating system, 512K. Language: System 'J' Software. System 'J' Software is included in the package. Decompression software included. See also PB92-592290 (RCRIS), PB91-591310 (CERCLIS), and PB92-501774 (SARA). 6 diskettes.

**Subject index keywords:** Software, Environmental monitoring, Indexes(Documentation).

### 1240 Environmental Monitoring Methods Index (EMMI), Version 1.0 (Unlimited User LAN) (for Microcomputers)

Order Number PB92-504265CDH, price: Diskette \$1995.00  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Science and Technology; Dec 91

EPA's Environmental Monitoring Methods Index System (EMMI) is an easy to use PC information data base on all EPA-regulated substances, methods for their analysis, and regulatory and office-based lists on which they appear. EMMI combines rapid look-up with a user-friendly interface and easily accessible data. The EMMI System aids in the selection of the appropriate analytical methods for environmental monitoring studies. The EMMI database includes information on more than 2600 substances from over 50 regulatory and non-regulatory lists and more than 900 analytical methods. EMMI includes substances from the Clean Water Act (CWA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), and Clean Air Act (CAA), as well as substances from other Agency and State lists. The database provides a comprehensive cross-reference between substances and analytical methods and contains information on related laws and organizations and additional databases for further information.

**Specifications:** The software and database are contained on three 5 1/4 inch, 1.2M high density and three 3 1/2 inch, 1.44M high density diskettes. File format: Compressed. Documentation included; may be ordered separately as PB92-169648. For single user, order number PB92-503093, for 2-5 user LAN, order PB92-504257. System: IBM PC or compatible; MS DOS operating system, 512K. Language: System 'J' Software. System 'J' Software is included in the package. Decompression software included. See also PB92-592290 (RCRIS), PB91-591310 (CERCLIS), and PB92-501774 (SARA). 6 diskettes.

**Subject index keywords:** Software, Environmental monitoring.



**1241 EPA/Navy CERCLA Remedial Action Technology Guide**

Order Number PB94-138948CDH, price: PC A13/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH.; Naval  
Facilities Engineering Service Center, Port Hueneme, CA;  
Nov 93

The guide is a collection of (1) Engineering Bulletins produced by the EPA's Technical Support Branch in Cincinnati, OH and (2) Remedial Action Tech Data Sheets produced by the Naval Energy and Environmental Support Activity (NEESA) in Port Hueneme, CA. These documents comprehensively summarize the latest information obtainable on many of the best available remedial technologies. The intent is to convey information (based on previous applications) to help remedial project managers, engineers in charge, on-scene coordinators, Navy resident officers in charge of construction, and contractors decide if a technology should be used at a hazardous waste site and if so, what are the relevant design, implementation, and cost considerations. Addenda will be issued periodically to update the original bulletins and tech data sheets, and other technologies may be added.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center, Port Hueneme, CA. 288p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Superfund.

**1242 EPA SITE Demonstration of the Horsehead Resource Development Company Flame Reactor Technology**

Order Number PB92-139401CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Versar, Inc., Springfield, VA.; PRC Environmental  
Management, Inc., Houston, TX.\*Environmental Protection  
Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab;  
1992

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program selected the Horsehead Resource Development Company, Inc. (HRD) Flame Reactor technology for evaluation by demonstration which took place in March 1991. A series of test runs was conducted at the HRD facility in Monaca, Pennsylvania, using 72 tons of secondary lead smelter slag (SLSS) from a Superfund site in Atlanta, Georgia. The SLSS contained zinc, iron, cadmium, and many other metals and inorganic compounds. The HRD Flame Reactor technology is a patented high-temperature thermal process designed to safely treat wastes containing metals. During processing, the waste is introduced to the hottest portion of the HRD Flame Reactor, where it is subjected to greater than 2000 C reducing gas. The waste material reacts rapidly, producing a nonhazardous vitrified effluent slag and gases, including steam and metal vapors. The metal vapors react in the combustion chamber to produce the metal-enriched oxides that are collected in a baghouse. The SITE program evaluated the HRD Flame Reactor for its effectiveness in treating a Superfund site waste, which is hazardous (by Toxicity Characteristic) for cadmium and lead, to form a recyclable metal oxide and a vitrified slag that is nonleachable.

**Specifications:** Presented at HMCRI's Annual National Conference and Exhibition (12th), Washington, DC., December 3-5, 1991, p675-678. Prepared in cooperation with PRC Environmental Management, Inc., Houston, TX. Sponsored

by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Thermal reactors, Thermal recovery methods, Pollution control equipment, Slags, Waste treatment, Performance evaluation, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program.

**1243 EPA Site Demonstration of the Terra Vac In situ Vacuum Extraction Process in Groveland, Massachusetts. (Site Program Update: Part VII)**

Order Number PB91-182097CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; c1989

The paper presents an EPA evaluation of the patented Terra Vac, Inc.'s in situ vacuum extraction process that was field-demonstrated on a trichloroethylene (TCE) contaminated soil in Groveland, MA, under the EPA Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program. The Terra Vac process employs vacuum for removal and venting of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), such as TCE, from the subsurface soil without excavation. The demonstration site was a property of an operating machine shop in Groveland, MA. The site was contaminated with VOCs, mainly TCE, which had been used as a degreasing solvent. The Terra Vac system was designed, installed, and operated by Terra Vac, Inc. Evaluation of the process was performed by EPA based on the results from an extensive sampling and analytical program and on daily observation of the operations.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of the Air Pollution Control Association, v39 n8 p1054-1062 Aug 89. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Remedial action, Land pollution control, Volatile organic compounds, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program, Terra Vac System, Soil vacuum extraction.

**1244 Estimation of the Cost of Using Chemical Protective Clothing**

Order Number PB93-168805CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Little (Arthur D.), Inc., Cambridge, MA.; Environmental  
Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction  
Engineering Lab; 1993

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, either directly or through its Superfund contractors, is a major user of chemical protective clothing. The purpose of the study was to develop estimates for the cost of using this clothing. These estimates can be used to guide purchase decisions and use practices. For example, economic guidelines would assist in decisions pertinent to single-use versus reusable clothing. Eight cost elements were considered: (1) purchase cost, (2) the number of times an item is used, (3) the number of items used per day, (4) cost of decontamination, (5) cost of inspection, (6) cost of maintenance, (7) cost of storage, and (8) cost of disposal. Estimates or assumed inputs for each of these elements were developed based on labor costs, fixed costs, and recurring costs. The cost elements were combined into an economic (mathematical) model having the single output of cost/use. By comparing cost/use for various use scenarios, conclusions are readily reached as to the optimum economics for purchase, use, and reuse of the clothing. In general, clothing should be considered disposable if its purchase cost is less than its average cost/use per use for the anticipated number of times it will be reused.



**Specifications:** Pub. in Proceedings of the Performance of Protective Clothing, v4 p972-981. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Cost estimates, Protective clothing, Chemical compounds, Economic analysis, Occupational safety and health, Industrial safety.

**1245 Evaluation of Cleanup Levels for Remedial Action at CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) Sites Based on a Review of EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) Records of Decision**

Order Number DE89007900CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Oak Ridge National Lab., TN.; Department of Energy, Washington, DC; Jan 89

The review revealed that the record of decision (ROD) is an imperfect instrument for examining the issue of how clean is clean. The expectation of finding cleanup goals in each ROD was not fulfilled for at least four reasons. First, many sites are cleaned up in discrete steps or operable units; hence, a ROD may not cover the full remedy. Second, the technical feasibility of cleaning up a site is often unknown. In such cases, cleanup levels are defined after implementation of the remedy and not before. Third, the EPA often designs flexibility into the remedy selection process. In such cases, the ROD does not make a decision on waste treatment technology and, hence, the cleanup goal. Finally, some RODs are simply deficient, lacking clarity, pertinent text, or substantive information. This review makes it clear that most Superfund cleanup goals fall short of returning sites to a pristine condition. However, the EPA has been consistent in its remedy selection. Details may vary, but the gross features of remedies are largely consistent and predictable. Uniform standards are not achieved in each cleanup because most sites present complex and often unique cleanup problems. Remedies to reduce the toxicity, volume, or mobility of hazardous wastes without land disposal are expensive, technically difficult, and sometimes unavailable. As a result, the EPA opts for practical solutions and defends its actions with carefully crafted narratives intended to minimize regulatory, legal, and bureaucratic entanglements. Hence, "clean" becomes whatever can be done at a reasonable cost with the technology available and that will be accepted by the public. 18 refs., 2 figs., 20 tabs. (ERA citation 14:017155)

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are illegible in microfiche products. 51p.

**Subject index keywords:** Abandoned Sites, Hazardous Materials, Pollution Laws, Superfund, Remedial Action.

**1246 Evaluation of Exposure Markers**

Order Number PB91-144675CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Integrated Lab. Systems, Research Triangle Park, NC.; Environmental Monitoring Systems Lab., Las Vegas, NV.\*Army Biomedical Research and Development Lab., Fort Detrick, MD; Dec 90

The primary purpose of the research has been to determine the suitability of the single cell gel (SCG) assay technique for detecting DNA damage induced by genotoxic pollutants in cells sampled from various organs of rodents and in cells sampled from humans. The major chemicals evaluated include acrylamide, trichloroethylene, and dimethylbenzanthracene. The focus of the research has been on: (1) evaluating the specificity and sensitivity of the technique by determining

the magnitude and kinetics of DNA damage induced in cultured mammalian cells by a variety of genotoxic chemicals; (2) developing appropriate methods for isolating individual cells from organs of rodents; (3) evaluating the kinetics of DNA damage induced in various organs of male mice; (4) examining the applicability of the assay to peripheral blood leukocytes obtained from humans exposed to genotoxic agents; and (5) comparing the levels of DNA damage in the organs of mice collected at an EPA Superfund site. Based on the results obtained, the technique will provide, with greater sensitivity than any other method currently available, data on the induction and persistence of organ-specific levels of DNA damage resulting from environmental exposure to genotoxic pollutants.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Monitoring Systems Lab., Las Vegas, NV., and Army Biomedical Research and Development Lab., Fort Detrick, MD. 109p.

**Subject index keywords:** Toxicity, Mutagenicity tests, DNA damage, Biological markers, Environmental pollutants, Single gel electrophoresis.

**1247 Evaluation of Modifications to Extraction Procedures Used in Analysis of Environmental Samples from Superfund Sites**

Order Number PB90-103516CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Lockheed Engineering and Sciences Co., Inc., Las Vegas, NV.; Environmental Protection Agency, Las Vegas, NV; c1989

Recoveries from an aqueous sample of the semi-volatile analytes listed on the EPA Target Compound List are compared using 6 different methylene chloride extraction procedures. Four experimental designs incorporating a continuous extraction apparatus are evaluated, and 2 experimental designs using separatory funnel methods are tested. In addition, 2 concentration procedures are compared, and the loss of analytes associated with both extraction and concentration procedures are determined. These studies indicate that the most efficient and economical technique for the extraction of these compounds from an aqueous matrix is a single continuous extraction procedure performed at 2 pH.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, v72 n4 p602-608 1989. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Las Vegas, NV. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Chemical analysis, Waste disposal, Site surveys, Solvent extraction, Superfund program.

**1248 Evaluation of Personal Cooling Devices for Dioxin Clean-Up Operation**

Order Number PB92-206895CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Little (Arthur D.), Inc., Cambridge, MA.; Multi-Tech, Inc., Natick, MA.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; 7 Sep 88

The study investigated the use of personal coolers to increase worker productivity and safety while working at elevated, ambient temperatures cleaning up dioxin contaminated soil. The study included laboratory tests to measure the thermal characteristics of the chemical protective clothing worn and the performance of ice vest and vortex personal coolers. In addition, field tests were conducted at a dioxin clean-up site to evaluate the performance of these two types of personal coolers. The use of personal coolers was found to be an effective method of reducing the risk of heat stress. In addition, workers were able to work continuously in hot



weather without following the procedure normally used to decrease heat stress, i.e., working one hour followed by one hour of resting. Both types of personal coolers were acceptable for the task being performed.

**Specifications:** See also PB86-236122 and PB86-176344. Prepared in cooperation with Multi-Tech, Inc., Natick, MA. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 84p.

**Subject index keywords:** Dioxin, Protective equipment, Personal cooling devices, Superfund sites.

**1249 Evaluation of Terrestrial Indicators for Use in Ecological Assessments at Hazardous Waste Sites**

Order Number PB93-100865CDH, price: PC A12/MF A03  
ManTech Environmental Technology, Inc., Corvallis, OR.;  
Missouri Univ.-Columbia. \*\*Battelle Pacific Northwest Labs.,  
Richland, WA. \*Corvallis Environmental Research Lab., OR;  
24 Sep 92

The target audience for the compendium includes regional project managers and biological technical assistance groups. The methods summarized are grouped according to their potential target or receptor classification; animal, plant, or microbial. Methods which assess soils directly are emphasized here but additional methods applicable to wetlands soils or sediments have also been included to complement those methods readily available for aquatic and sediment toxicity assessment. Some of the methods summarized represent consensus standards that have previously been identified as methods applicable to soil testing, while others are less well characterized but remain potential candidate methods for biological evaluation of soil contamination. Tabular guides to the selection of tests methods applicable to various habitats and toxicity endpoints are summarized to help potential users select the most appropriate biological assessment tool for the site under consideration.

**Specifications:** See also PB89-205967. Prepared in cooperation with Missouri Univ.-Columbia, and Battelle Pacific Northwest Labs., Richland, WA. Sponsored by Corvallis Environmental Research Lab., OR. 255p.

**Subject index keywords:** Terrestrial ecosystems, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund, Biological effects.

**1250 Factors Affecting the Applicability of Plasma Systems to the Cleanup of Superfund Sites**

Order Number PB91-162784CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; 1991

For the past ten years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been evaluating plasma-based thermal treatment systems for hazardous waste. Although many attempts have been made to evaluate these devices, very little performance data have been gathered. EPA is still interested in evaluating the usefulness of plasma based hazardous waste treatment and routinely receives proposals for testing new and different plasma systems. Unfortunately, however, elements of many of these proposals suggest that these studies would be a little more successful than previous ones. Part of the reason for this may be that the developers of plasma systems do not clearly understand what is required of a hazardous waste treatment system, especially one which will be used to treat hazardous wastes onsite. The paper discusses factors that, based on EPA's experience, are key to the successful implementation of a plasma-based waste treatment process.

**Specifications:** Presented at Annual Conference on Plasma Applications, (1st) Idaho Falls, ID., January 15-17, 1991. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Plasma heating, Cleanup.

**1251 Field Applications of Robotic Systems in Hazardous Environments, p1-29 1993. See also PB86-176344 and PB92-166743**

Order Number PB93-229755CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; c1993

The chapter addresses field applications of robotic systems at hazardous waste sites and in handling hazardous materials. Included are an overview of EPA's current programs, as they relate to robotic technology at hazardous waste sites; potential application of robotics at those waste sites; examples of EPA's robotics projects; and the benefits of robotics to EPA.

**Specifications:** 34p.

**Subject index keywords:** Robots, Hazardous materials, Occupational safety and health.

**1252 Forum on Innovative Hazardous Waste Treatment Technologies: Domestic and International. Held in Atlanta, Georgia on June 19-21, 1989. Abstract Proceedings**

Order Number PB90-268509CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
JACA Corp., Fort Washington, PA.; Environmental Protection  
Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial  
Response; Sep 89

On June 19-21, 1989, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Program Management and Technology hosted an international conference in Atlanta, GA, to exchange solutions to hazardous waste treatment problems. During the conference, scientists and engineers representing government agencies, industry, and academia attended 30 presentations describing successful case studies of physical/chemical, biological, thermal, and stabilization treatment methods. In addition, domestic and international scientists and vendors presented over 40 posters explaining their treatment methods and results.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-183799. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 56p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Hazardous wastes, Waste treatment, Meetings, Superfund.

**1253 Forum on Innovative Hazardous Waste Treatment Technologies: Domestic and International. Held in Atlanta, Georgia on June 19-21, 1989. Technical Papers**

Order Number PB90-183799CDH, price: PC A15/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 89

As a result of the high level of interest in innovative hazardous waste control technologies, U.S. EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response and Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory jointly conducted this conference. The conference consisted of presentations of technical papers and posters by international and domestic vendors of technologies for the treatment of waste, sludge, and contaminated soils at uncontrolled hazardous waste disposal sites. The purpose of the 2 1/2 day conference was two-fold: to help introduce promising international technologies through tech-



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nical paper and poster displays; and to showcase results of the U.S. EPA Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation program technologies in addition to other domestic innovative technologies. Both were aimed at increasing awareness of the user community in technologies ready for application. The compendium does not include all papers that were presented; only those that were made available by authors and their institutions are included.

**Specifications:** 328p.

**Subject index keywords:** Meetings, Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Pollution control, Technology utilization, Land pollution.

### 1254 Forum on Innovative Hazardous Waste Treatment Technologies (3rd): Domestic and International. Held in Dallas, Texas on June 11-13, 1991. Technical Papers

Order Number PB92-219732CDH, price: PC A22/MF A04  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 91

On June 11-13, 1991, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Technology Innovation Office and Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory hosted an international conference in Dallas, TX, to exchange solutions to hazardous waste treatment problems. This conference, the Third Forum on Innovative Hazardous Waste Treatment Technologies: Domestic and International, was attended by approximately 750 representatives from the U.S. and several foreign countries. During the conference, scientists and engineers representing government agencies, industry, and academia attended 37 presentations describing domestic and international technologies for the treatment of waste, sludges, and contaminated soils at uncontrolled hazardous waste disposal sites. Technologies included physical/chemical, biological, thermal, and stabilization techniques presented by EPA and other federal government agency contractors. Domestic and international scientists and vendors presented over 50 posters explaining their treatment methods and results.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-145649. 514p.

**Subject index keywords:** Meetings, Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Technology innovation.

### 1255 Furthering the Use of Innovative Treatment Technologies in OSWER Programs

Order Number PB91-921336CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 10 Jun 91

The Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER), in this directive, is seeking to further the use of innovative treatment technologies in order to (1) better pursue its statutory and regulatory mandates to promote treatment to the maximum extent practicable; (2) speed the availability of performance data regarding newly developed treatment technologies to many constituencies facing mandates to clean contaminated sites; (3) broaden the inventory of accepted treatment-based solutions; and (4) increase the likelihood the remediation costs can be lowered in the near term through the demonstration of a larger number of engineering options to solve site remediation problems.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 22p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Waste treatment, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1256 Furthering the Use of Innovative Treatment Technologies in OSWER Programs

Order Number PB91-921366CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 91

The fact sheet provides an overview of directive 9380.0-17, Furthering the Use of Innovative Treatment Technologies in OSWER Programs. The Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) is seeking to further the use of innovative treatment technologies in order to (1) better pursue its statutory and regulatory mandates to promote treatment to the maximum extent practicable, (2) speed the availability of performance data regarding newly developed treatment technologies to many constituencies facing mandates to clean contaminated sites, (3) broaden the inventory of accepted treatment-based solutions and (4) increase the likelihood the remediation costs can be lowered.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Superfund, Clean up.

### 1257 Future of Expert Systems in the Environmental Protection Agency

Order Number PB91-162727CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab.; Computer Sciences Corp., Cincinnati, OH; c1989

As in other organizations, the history of expert systems in the Environmental Protection Agency is very short. Approximately five years ago, the focus of the expert systems activities was to assess the feasibility and utility as environmental decision aids. Last year the Agency approved a five year funding initiative to support development of a number of systems to assist in management and implementation of Superfund activities. Whereas initial systems were limited to a few engineering and technical issues, the scope of today's systems includes legal, regulatory and administrative issues. Notwithstanding this rapid evolution in scope and funding, expert systems are not currently mainstream decision making tools in the Environmental Protection Agency. Many decision makers are either not familiar with expert systems or are skeptical that they can provide meaningful and reliable advice. Since expert systems are so new and have not yet been proved for wide spread application in regulatory environment, their future is uncertain. With this background, the paper will propose one or more scenarios for the future of expert systems in the Environmental Protection Agency. (Copyright (c) 1990 American Chemical Society.)

**Specifications:** Presented at the American Chemical Society Conference, Miami, FL., September 10-15, 1989. Prepared in cooperation with Computer Sciences Corp., Cincinnati, OH. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Environmental tests, US EPA, Environmental management, Expert systems.



**1258 Granular Activated Carbon Treatment. Engineering Bulletin**

Order Number PB92-180058CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 91

Granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment is a physico-chemical process that removes a wide variety of contaminants by adsorbing them from liquid and gas streams. The treatment is most commonly used to separate organic contaminants from water or air; however, it can be used to remove a limited number of inorganic contaminants. In most cases, the contaminants are collected in concentrated form on the GAC, and further treatment is required. Site-specific treatability studies are generally necessary to document the applicability and potential performance of a GAC system. The bulletin provides information on the technology applicability, technology limitations, a technology description, the types of residuals produced, site requirements, latest performance data, status of the technology, and sources for further information.

**Specifications:** See also PB87-110656 and PB89-132674. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste treatment, Granular activated carbon treatment, Hazardous materials, Water pollution control, Remedial action.

**1259 Guidance Documents Relating to Landfills and Contaminants**

Order Number PB90-261835CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; 1990

The Environmental Protection Agency is developing and updating a series of Technical Guidance Documents to provide best engineering control technology to meet the needs of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), respectively. These documents are the compilation of the research efforts to date relating to containment of pollutants from waste disposal to the land as relates to residuals management. The specific areas of research being conducted under the RCRA land disposal program relates to laboratory, pilot and field validation studies in cover systems, waste leaching and solidification, liner systems and disposal facility evaluation. The specific areas of research being conducted under the CERCLA uncontrolled waste sites (Superfund) program relate to in situ treatment, solidification/stabilization for treating hazardous waste, combustion technologies, best demonstrated available technology (BDAT), on-site treatment technologies, emerging biosystems, expert systems, personnel health protection equipment, and site and situation assessment. The Guidance Documents are intended to assist both the regulated community and the permitting authorities, as well as the Program Offices, and Regions, as well as the states and other interested parties, with the latest information relevant to waste management.

**Specifications:** Presented at the Annual Recycling Congress (6th), Berlin, Germany, November 28-30, 1989. 14p.

**Subject index keywords:** Guidelines, Earth fills, Hazardous materials, Best technology, Land disposal.

**1260 Guidance on Remedial Actions for Superfund Sites with PCB Contamination**

Order Number PB91-145466CDH, price: PC A08/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 90

The document describes the recommended approach for evaluating and remediating Superfund sites with PCB contamination. It provides starting point cleanup levels for various media that may become contaminated and identifies other considerations important to ensuring protection of human health and the environment that these cleanup levels may not address. The guidance also describes how to develop remedial alternatives for PCB contaminated materials that are consistent with Superfund program expectations and requirements. The guidance concludes with a discussion of considerations unique to PCBs that should be considered in the nine criteria evaluation and likely tradeoffs between options that are likely to occur.

**Specifications:** Also available from Supt. of Docs. 151p.

**Subject index keywords:** Chlorine organic compounds, Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Superfund.

**1261 Guidance on Remedial Actions for Superfund Sites with PCB Contamination**

Order Number PB91-921206CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 90

The document describes the recommend approach for evaluating and remediating Superfund sites with PCB contamination. It should be used as a guide in the investigation and remedy selection process for PCB-contaminated Superfund sites. The guidance provides preliminary remediation goals for various media that may be contaminated and identifies other considerations important to ensuring protection of human health and the environment. In addition, potential applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) and 'to-be-considered' criteria pertinent to Superfund sites with PCB contamination and their integration into the RI/FS and remedy selection process are summarized. The guidance also describes how to develop remedial alternatives for PCB contaminated materials that are consistent with Superfund program expectations and ARARs. To identify the areas for which a response action should be considered, starting point concentrations (preliminary cleanup goals) for each media are identified.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 148p.

**Subject index keywords:** Public health, Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Superfund, Polychlorinated biphenyl.

**1262 Guide on Remedial Actions at Superfund Sites with PCB Contamination**

Order Number PB90-274432CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 90

The fact sheet summarizes pertinent considerations in the development, evaluation, and selection of remedial actions at Superfund sites with PCB contamination. It provides a general framework for determining cleanup levels, identifying treatment options, and assessing necessary management controls for residuals.



**TECHNOLOGY POLICY & ADMINISTRATION:**  
**Miscellaneous Policy & Program Documents**

**Specifications:** 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Guidelines, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Remedial action, Polychlorinated biphenyls.

- 1263 Horsehead Resource Development Company, Inc. Flame Reactor Technology: Applications Analysis Report**  
Order Number PB92-213214CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
PRC Environmental Management, Inc., Chicago, IL.;  
Horsehead Resource Development Co., Inc., Monaca, PA.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; May 92

A SITE demonstration of the Horsehead Resource Development (HRD) Company, Inc. Flame Reactor Technology was conducted in March 1991 at the HRD facility in Monaca, Pennsylvania. For the demonstration, secondary lead smelter soda slag was treated to produce a potentially recyclable lead- and zinc-enriched oxide product and a nonhazardous (based on the regulatory requirements of the Toxicity Characteristic test) effluent slag. The lead and zinc in the oxide product were concentrated about threefold from the feed concentrations. The effluent slag was determined to be nonhazardous based on extraction by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure. Potential wastes that might be treated include industrial residues, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act wastes, Superfund wastes, and other wastes contaminated with metals and organic wastes.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-139401 and PB92-505822. Prepared in cooperation with Horsehead Resource Development Co., Inc., Monaca, PA. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 70p.

**Subject index keywords:** Thermal reactors, Materials recovery, Waste treatment, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program, Horsehead Resource Development Company.

- 1264 Horsehead Resource Development Company, Inc., Flame Reactor Technology. Technology Demonstration Summary**

Order Number PB93-145639CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Oct 92

Under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program, the Horsehead Resource Development Company, Inc., (HRD) Flame Reactor was evaluated during a series of test runs. The tests were conducted at the HRD facility in Monaca, PA, using 72 tons of secondary lead smelter soda slag (waste feed) from the National Smelting and Refining Company, Inc., site in Atlanta, GA. The waste feed contained lead, zinc, iron, and many other metals and inorganic compounds. This summary includes an overview of the demonstration, a technology description, analytical results, and conclusions.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-213214. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste treatment, Technology innovation, Slags, Hazardous materials, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program, HRD flame reactor.

- 1265 Hydraulic Fracturing Technology: Technology Evaluation Report and Application Analysis Report**

Order Number PB94-100161CDH, price: PC A08/MF A02  
PRC Environmental Management, Inc., Rolling Meadows, IL.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 93

Two pilot-scale demonstrations of the hydraulic fracturing technology for enhancing the permeability of contaminated silty clays have been evaluated under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program. The hydraulic fracturing technology was demonstrated in 1991 and 1992 at a extraction site in Oak Brook, Illinois, and at a bioremediation site near Dayton, Ohio. The technology was jointly developed by the University of Cincinnati (UC) and the Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory. Tests were also conducted at UC Center Hill Solid and Hazardous Waste Research (Center Hill) Facility by UC. These tests were conducted to determine the factors affecting soil vapor flow through sand-filled hydraulic fractures.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 150p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hydraulic fracturing, Superfund, Remedial action.

- 1266 Implementation Plan for the Record of Decision for Disposal of Hanford Defense High-Level, Transuranic, and Tank Wastes**

Order Number DE89010128CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Department of Energy, Richland, WA. Richland Operations Office.; Department of Energy, Washington, DC; Jun 88

The Record of Decision concludes one phase and initiates another leading to the disposal of two thirds (by radioactivity) of the defense waste at Hanford. It also commits to continuing evaluations for most of the remaining one third before final disposal or remediation decisions are made. The US Department of Energy (DOE) has decided to implement the preferred alternative. The preferred alternative recommends disposal of double-shell tank waste, and encapsulated cesium and strontium waste. Also to be disposed of is the only solid waste site from before 1970 suspected of being contaminated with transuranic elements and not on Hanford's central plateau. This site is near the commercial nuclear power plant operated by the Washington Public Power Supply System (WNP-2). Disposal costs stated in this plan, including costs for construction of disposal facilities, are taken from the HDW-EIS. Schedules for disposal activities are from the Hanford Waste Management Plan (DOE/RL 87-13). Schedules for development and evaluation activities are from the Hanford Waste Management Technology Plan (DOE/RL 87-14). Estimated costs and schedules are subject to change as activities proceed, implementing requirements of environmental regulations are further defined, more detailed studies are performed, policy decisions are made affecting work scope (e.g., the decision to place N Reactor in cold standby), and funding levels are defined through the Federal budgeting process. The Hanford Waste Management Plan and the Hanford Waste Management Technology Plan are revised annually to provide updated information on costs and schedules for disposal and development activities. These or their successors should be referred to for current information on disposal plans, costs, and schedules. Disposal operations will be conducted in compliance with all appli-



cable environmental regulations, standards, and permit requirements. (ERA citation 14:024166)

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are illegible in microfiche products. 29p.

**Subject index keywords:** High-Level Radioactive Wastes, Planning, Radioactive Waste Management.

#### 1267 Incineration Data on Arsenic and Lead Emissions

Order Number PB92-179043CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Kennesaw State Coll., Marietta, GA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; 1992

Since 1988, nine test programs have been conducted at the Environmental Protection Agency Incineration Research Facility aimed at evaluating the fate of trace metals in the rotary kiln incineration of hazardous wastes and Superfund site materials. Results of six of those test programs have been reported to date. Of these six, two were parametric test series using a synthetic hazardous waste formulation and four were incineration treatability test programs using contaminated Superfund site materials. Results of these six test programs show remarkably consistent arsenic and lead partitioning behavior among the incinerator system discharge streams. Overall test programs lead exhibits relatively nonvolatile behavior over a kiln temperature range from nominally 815 C (1,500 F) to 980 C (1,800F) provided no chlorine is present in the feed material. Arsenic also exhibits relatively nonvolatile behavior over the same temperature range regardless of whether the feed contains chlorine at levels up to nominally 8 percent. Arsenic may be more volatile in the incineration of environmental samples such as Superfund site wastes than it is from a synthetic waste in which arsenic is introduced as As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in aqueous solution. However, even with environmental samples, behavior is relatively nonvolatile. Lead volatility significantly increases at all kiln temperatures as feed chlorine content increases from 0 to as high as 8 percent.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 14p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste disposal, Incineration, Air pollution control equipment, Arsenic, Lead(Metal).

#### 1268 Incineration Treatment of Arsenic-Contaminated Soil

Order Number PB91-183541CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Acurex Corp., Mountain View, CA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; c1991

An incineration test program was conducted at the US Environmental Protection Agency's Incineration Research Facility to evaluate the potential of incineration as a treatment option for contaminated soils at the Baird and McGuire Superfund site in Holbrook, Massachusetts. The purpose of these tests was to evaluate the incinerability of these soils in terms of the fate of arsenic and lead and the destruction of organic contaminants during the incineration process. The test program consisted of a series of bench-scale experiments with a muffle furnace and a series of incineration tests in a pilot-scale rotary kiln incinerator system. The study reported in the paper was funded by the Environmental Protection Agency under Contract 68-C9-0038 to Acurex Corporation. It has been subjected to the Agency's review and has been approved for publication. Mention of trade names or commer-

cial products does not constitute endorsement or recommendation for use.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Remediation, p227-237 Spring 1991. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 13p.

**Subject index keywords:** Incineration, Remedial action, Soil contamination, Waste management, Superfund, Air pollution control.

#### 1269 Innovative Operational Treatment Technologies for Application to Superfund Site: Nine Case Studies

Order Number PB90-202656CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Apr 90

Nine case studies are presented in a report that was designed to identify and obtain operational data from ongoing and completed remediation efforts. The case studies are presented as appendices, and provide process descriptions, performance, operational and cost data. The nine appendices present case studies on the following topics. Incineration of Explosives and Contaminated soils. Groundwater Extraction with Air Stripping, Groundwater Biodegradation Treatment System, Ground Extraction and Treatment, Groundwater Extraction with Air Stripping and Soil Vacuum Extraction, Groundwater Extraction with Physical Chemical and Biological Treatment, and Chemical Treatment of Groundwater and Soil Flushing.

**Specifications:** 147p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treatment.

#### 1270 Innovative Technology: BEST Solvent Extraction Process

Order Number PB90-274218CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 89

The fact sheet provides technology description, site characteristics affecting treatment feasibility, technology considerations, and technology status for the BEST solvent extraction process. The sheet describes the BEST process as using one or more secondary or tertiary amines to separate toxic wastes and oils from sludges or soils.

**Specifications:** 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Solvent extraction, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Best technology.

#### 1271 Innovative Technology: Slurry-Phase Biodegradation

Order Number PB90-274200CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 89

The fact sheet provides technology description, site characteristics affecting treatment feasibility, technology considerations, and technology status for Slurry Phase Biodegradation (SPB). The sheet describes how SPB is potentially effective in treating various organic contaminants.

**Specifications:** 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Biodeterioration, Slurries, Waste treatment, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Remedial action.



## TECHNOLOGY POLICY & ADMINISTRATION: Miscellaneous Policy & Program Documents

### 1272 Innovative Treatment Technologies: Overview and Guide to Information Sources

Order Number PB92-179001CDH, price: PC A20/MF A04  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Oct 91

Content: The document is a compilation of information on innovative treatment technologies being used in the Superfund program and is intended to assist site project managers, consultants, responsible parties, and owner/operators in their efforts to identify current literature on innovative treatment technologies for hazardous waste remediation on corrective action. The technologies addressed in the guide include the following: Incineration, Thermal Desorption, Soil Washing, Solvent Extraction, Dechlorination, Bioremediation, Vacuum Extraction, Vitrification, and Ground Water Treatment. Also included in the guide for the user's reference are summary statistics of EPA's selection and application of innovative treatment technologies between 1982 and 1990. In addition the guide provides for each technology a detailed description, status of development and application, strengths, weaknesses and materials handling considerations. A comprehensive bibliography for each technology can be found within each chapter.

**Specifications:** 460p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Remedial action, Waste disposal.

### 1273 Innovative Treatment Technologies: Semi-Annual Status Report (Fourth Edition)

Order Number PB93-133387CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.  
Technology Innovation Office; Oct 92

The twice yearly report contains site-specific information on Superfund sites (both remedial and emergency response actions) and non-Superfund sites (within the Departments of Defense and Energy) where innovative treatment technologies have been or are being used. Innovative treatment technologies are treatment technologies for which a lack of data on cost and performance makes their selection and use at Superfund sites more difficult. The report documents the use of the following innovative treatment technologies to treat ground water in situ, soils, sediments, sludge, and solid-matrix wastes; bioremediation (ex situ), bioremediation (in situ), chemical treatment, dechlorination, in situ flushing, in situ vitrification, soil vapor extraction, soil washing, solvent extraction, thermal desorption, and other technologies.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-173210. 87p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Ground water, Soils, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 1274 Innovative Treatment Technologies: Semi-Annual Status Report, January 1991. First Issue

Order Number PB91-921290CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 91

The document was developed to provide information on specific sites that have selected or used innovative treatment technologies. The information serves several purposes: (1) to track the progress of innovative technology use; (2) to provide market information to technology vendors; and (3) to facilitate communication among innovative technology users.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada,

and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 30p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Superfund.

### 1275 Innovative Treatment Technologies: Semi-Annual Status Report. (Third Edition)

Order Number PB92-173210CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Apr 92

The twice-yearly report contains site-specific information on Superfund sites (both remedial and emergency response actions) where innovative treatment technologies have been or are being used. Innovative treatment technologies are treatment technologies for which a lack of data on cost and performance makes their selection and use at Superfund sites more difficult. The report documents the use of the following innovative treatment technologies to treat ground water in situ, soils, sediments, sludge, and solid-matrix wastes; bioremediation (ex situ), bioremediation (in situ), chemical treatment, dechlorination, in situ flushing, in situ vitrification, soil vapor extraction, soil washing, solvent extraction, thermal desorption, and other technologies. The report includes information on 210 applications of innovative treatment technologies for Superfund remedial actions and 18 applications for emergency response actions. The April 1992 issue updates the status of each project listed in the September 1991 report. Additions to the report include 70 innovative treatment technologies selected for remedial actions in Fiscal Year 1991 Superfund Records of Decision (RODs) and more detailed information on completed projects.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB91-921290. 91p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste treatment, Water pollution control, Innovative treatment technologies.

### 1276 Installation Restoration Program. Technical Support Document for Record of Decision, Cape Newenham, AFS

Order Number AD-A193 502/2CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Anchorage, AK; 18 Jan 88

This record of decision and supplemental support document applies to six potential hazardous waste sites identified at Cape Newenham AFS. The recommendations for all six sites are the same; therefore, a single document for the entire installation is warranted. Information presented in this document supports a finding that there is no significant impact on human health or the environment from suspected or confirmed past contamination at the Cape Newenham AFS. The recommended remedy is no further action with regard to investigation or clean-up of six (6) sites identified as possible areas of contamination at the Air Force station.

**Specifications:** 76p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal.

### 1277 Installation Restoration Program Technical Support Document for Record of Decision, Tatalina Air Force Station LRRS Site

Order Number AD-A202 315/8CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Anchorage, AK; 29 Feb 88

The Tatalina Air Force Station (AFS), located in the south-central interior of Alaska, was investigated under Phase I of the Installation Restoration Program (IRP). The findings of



that study indicated eleven potentially contaminated hazardous waste areas at the installation. The report recommended follow-up action for all sites. A 1987 field visit verified that clean up has occurred at several sites. No evidence of significant contamination was observed at the sites where cleanup activities had not occurred. The following document presents the information collected in support of no further action at Tatalina AFS. Keywords: Solid waste disposal, Risk screening. (KR)

**Specifications:** 79p.

**Subject index keywords:** Air Force facilities, Waste disposal, Inspection.

**1278 International Conference on New Frontiers for Hazardous Waste Management (Third) Proceedings. Held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on September 10-13, 1989**

Order Number PB90-127200CDH, price: Call for price  
PEI Associates, Inc., Cincinnati, OH.; IT Corp., Knoxville, TN.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab.\*United Nations Environment Programme, Paris (France). \*World Federation of Engineering Organizations, Pasadena, CA; c1989

The Third International Conference on New Frontiers for Hazardous Waste Management was held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 10-13, 1989. The purpose of the conference was to examine the state of technology for the disposal of hazardous waste. Emphasis was placed on the presentation of papers that summarized important new technological developments and concepts with broad international application. Sessions were held in the areas of: (1) Thermal Treatment, (2) Physical/Chemical Treatment, (3) Biological Treatment, (4) Land Disposal, (5) Solidification/Stabilization, (6) Waste Minimization, and (7) Waste Management.

**Specifications:** Also available from Supt. of Docs. Prepared in cooperation with IT Corp., Knoxville, TN. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab., United Nations Environment Programme, Paris (France), and World Federation of Engineering Organizations, Pasadena, CA. 612p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution, Meetings.

**1279 International Symposium on Field Screening Methods for Hazardous Wastes and Toxic Chemicals (2nd), Proceedings. Held in Las Vegas, Nevada on February 12-14, 1991**

Order Number PB92-125764CDH, price: PC\$98.00  
Department of Energy, Washington, DC.; Environmental Monitoring Systems Lab., Las Vegas, NV.\*Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.\*Department of the Air Force, Washington, DC.\*Florida State Univ., Tallahassee; Dec 91

The document presents the technical papers that were presented at the Second International Symposium on Field Screening Methods for Hazardous Wastes and Toxic Chemicals. Sixty platform presentations were made and included in one of ten sessions: chemical sensors; ion mobility spectrometry; robotics; QA and study design; air pathway monitoring at Superfund sites; field mobile GC/MS techniques; portable gas chromatography; field screening methods for worker safety; x-ray fluorescence; and, Fourier transform infrared spectrometry and other spectroscopy methods. In addition, sixty poster presentations were made and each presenter submitted a four-page extended abstract for inclusion in the

proceedings. The poster presentations covered the same topics as those mentioned above and other topics such as immunoassay techniques, sample preparation techniques, and case studies of technology application.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-132572 and PB89-134159. Sponsored by Environmental Monitoring Systems Lab., Las Vegas, NV., Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD., Department of the Air Force, Washington, DC., and Florida State Univ., Tallahassee. 850p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous wastes, Meetings, Waste management, Site characterization, Chemical analysis, Environmental monitoring.

**1280 Issues Paper on Radiation Site Cleanup Regulations**

Order Number PB94-112349CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Air and Radiation; Sep 93

EPA prepared the document to present issues, approaches, and preliminary analyses related to its development of radiation site cleanup regulations. It focuses exclusively on issues and approaches related to developing cleanup regulations; it does not address issues specific to waste management regulations, which will be addressed in a separate document. The first three chapters discuss Significant Issues, Regulatory Approaches, and Summary and Next Steps. Appendix A presents background information on radioactive waste and provides additional details of EPA coordination of its rulemaking effort. Appendix B discusses statutory authorities upon which EPA may base its cleanup regulations. Appendix C is a copy of the EPA/NRC MOU. Appendix D discusses the issues raised in NRC's Enhanced Participatory Rulemaking on Radiological Criteria for Decommissioning, in which EPA participated. Appendix E is a list of acronyms, and Appendix F is a glossary of terms used throughout the document.

**Specifications:** 67p.

**Subject index keywords:** Radioactive wastes, Risk assessment, Superfund.

**1281 Literature Survey of Innovative Technologies for Hazardous Waste Site Remediation, 1987-1991**

Order Number PB93-105617CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Jul 92

EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response is seeking to further the use of innovative hazardous waste treatment technologies in its programs. In order to achieve more permanent remedies, the Agency is encouraging the use of new or innovative technologies that are capable of treating contaminated soils/sludges and ground water more effectively, less expensively, and in a manner more acceptable to the public than existing conventional methods. The bibliography is intended to increase the efficiency of the technology evaluation process. The document is not meant to be comprehensive in scope nor is it meant to convey an endorsement of the citations. It is meant to provide a survey of publications which could be useful when innovative technologies are investigated. As a research aid, the bibliography can help provide insights into current developments and provide references which may serve as a basis for further investigations.

**Specifications:** Also available from Supt. of Docs. 50p.



## TECHNOLOGY POLICY & ADMINISTRATION: Miscellaneous Policy & Program Documents

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Waste treatment, Soil treatment, Bibliographies, Innovative treatment technologies.

### 1282 Metals Testing Report: Metal Content of Environmental Samples from Region 4

Order Number PB90-187105CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Corvallis Environmental Research Lab., OR.; NSI Technology Services Corp., Corvallis, OR; Dec 89

The report summarizes the procedures used to analyze selected aquatic and emergent plant, aquatic insect, and fish samples for specific metals; and presents the results of the analyses along with some interpretation. Samples were received from Region 4, Environmental Services Division, Athens, Georgia, under an agreement in which the ERL-C Site Assessment Team would determine the metal content of the samples, lead being the primary metal of interest, and forward the results to Region 4 to aid in the site assessments. Samples were collected from two Superfund sites in the southeast United States, the Kassouf-Kimerling site in Tampa, FL, and the Schuylkill site in Plant City, FL. Both were 'battery cracking' sites. The samples were acid digested to reduce them to inorganic constituents which were then analyzed with ICP-AES (inductively-coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy). Metals assessed included calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, phosphorous, zinc, aluminum, iron, manganese, copper, chromium, nickel, arsenic, lead, boron, cobalt, and molybdenum.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with NSI Technology Services Corp., Corvallis, OR. 16p.

**Subject index keywords:** Water pollution, Water chemistry, Metals, Ions, Quantitative analysis.

### 1283 OSWER Source Book: Training and Technology Transfer Resources

Order Number PB92-102169CDH, price: PC A13/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; May 91

The OSWER Source Book consolidates information on the numerous training and other technology transfer resources sponsored by EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) and others. The OSWER Source Book provides descriptions of training courses, videos and publications of interest to Federal and State personnel working in solid and hazardous waste management. The OSWER Source Book should be especially useful to Federal personnel working in programs under authorities of the RCRA, CERCLA, SARA, or other similar Federal environmental management and restoration programs.

**Specifications:** 297p.

**Subject index keywords:** Technology transfer, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Superfund, Training, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1284 OSWER Source Book. Volume 1. Training and Technology Transfer Resources, 1992-1993

Order Number PB93-143980CDH, price: PC A10/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 92

Volumes I and II of The OSWER Source Book provide information on the many training courses, publications, videotapes, and information systems and software available to support EPA staff, State and local agencies, and others involved in managing the Nation's hazardous and solid waste

programs. The Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response's (OSWER) Technology Innovation Office (TIO) has compiled listings of the most significant training and technology transfer resources available to assist individuals with the responsibility for accomplishing OSWER's mission. Volume I of The Source Book contains listings of OSWER and other office training courses, publications, videotapes, information systems and software, and support programs devoted to hazardous and solid waste issues.

**Specifications:** See also Volume 2, PB93-144129 and PB92-102169. 206p.

**Subject index keywords:** Technology transfer, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Superfund, Training, Bibliographies, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1285 OSWER Source Book. Volume 2. Training and Technology Transfer Resources, 1992-1993

Order Number PB93-144129CDH, price: PC A11/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 92

Volumes I and II of The OSWER Source Book provide information on the many training courses, publications, videotapes, and information systems and software available to support EPA staff, State and local agencies, and others involved in managing the Nation's hazardous and solid waste programs. The Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response's (OSWER) Technology Innovation Office (TIO) has compiled listings of the most significant training and technology transfer resources available to assist individuals with the responsibility for accomplishing OSWER's mission. Volume II contains frequently requested OSW publications, including those that address municipal solid waste and recycling. This second volume of The Source Book is new for this edition, and provides much additional information compared to the earlier version.

**Specifications:** See also Volume 1, PB93-143980. 236p.

**Subject index keywords:** Technology transfer, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Superfund, Training, Bibliographies, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1286 Personnel Protection through Reconnaissance Robotics at Superfund Remedial Sites

Order Number PB92-166743CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; c1992

Investigation, mitigation, and clean-up of hazardous materials at Superfund sites normally require on-site workers to perform hazardous and sometimes potentially dangerous functions. Such functions include site surveys and the reconnaissance for airborne and buried toxic environmental contaminants. Workers conducting on-site air monitoring risk dermal, ocular and inhalation exposure to hazardous chemicals, while those performing excavations also risk in addition the potential exposure to fire, explosion, and other physical injury. EPA's current efforts to protect its workers and mitigate these risks include the use of robotic devices. Using robots offers the ultimate in personnel protection by removing the worker from the site of potential exposure. The paper describes the demonstration of a commercially-available robotic platform modified and equipped for air monitoring and the ongoing research for the development of a ground penetrating radar (GPR) system to detect buried chemical waste drums. These robotic devices can be ultimately routinely de-



played in the field for the purpose of conducting inherently safe reconnaissance activities during Superfund/SARA remedial operations.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of Air and Waste Management Association, v42 n3 p341-345 Mar 92. See also PB90-134164. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Robotics, Occupational safety and health, Air pollution monitoring, Hazardous materials.

- 1287 Physical/Chemical Treatment of Hazardous Waste Sites: Speaker Slide Copies and Supporting Information**  
Order Number PB91-145433CDH, price: PC A11/MF A02  
PEER Consultants, Inc., Dayton, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Center for Environmental Research Information; Apr 90

Contents: Process-Based Treatment Decision Making; Treatability Studies and Data Quality Objectives; Material Handling Including Debris Separation and Decontamination; Separation of Inorganic Contaminants from Soils and Sludges; Separation and Treatment of Inorganics in Aqueous Matrices; Separation of Organic Contaminants from Soils and Sludges; Separation and Treatment of Organics in Liquids; Collection and Treatment of Gases; Databases Supporting Technology Selections.

**Specifications:** Also available from Supt. of Docs. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Center for Environmental Research Information. 243p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Separation, Waste treatment, Meetings.

- 1288 Pilot-Scale Incinerability Evaluation of Arsenic and Lead-Contaminated Soils from Two Superfund Sites**  
Order Number PB91-226308CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Acurex Corp., Jefferson, AR.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; 1991

Two incineration test programs were conducted at EPA's Incineration Research Facility to evaluate the suitability of incineration as an option to treat contaminated Superfund site soils. The soils from the Purity Oil Sales site in Region 9 are contaminated with lead, up to several percent sulfur, and, to a lesser extent, hazardous organic constituents. The soil from the Baird and McGuire Superfund site in Region 1 is contaminated with pesticides, arsenic, and, to a lesser extent, lead. Incineration could be considered applicable to the treatment of the three Purity Oil Sales site soils tested based on effective semivolatile organic decontamination, incompliance (with federal standards) particulate emissions, and low SO<sub>2</sub>/SO<sub>3</sub> emissions. However, these tests results suggest that the resulting kiln ash would be a toxicity characteristic hazardous waste due to its leachable lead content. Similarly, for the Baird and McGuire site soils, organic decontamination of the tested materials was effective. Between 36 and 76 percent of the measured arsenic and between 69 and 94 percent of the measured lead were discharged in the kiln bottom ash depending on kiln temperature. The low TCLP leachability of the lead in the kiln bottom ash was not affected by the test variables kiln temperatures and kiln exit flue gas O<sub>2</sub>. However, the ash arsenic resulting from high excess air operation was significantly less leachable than that from low excess air operation, and was somewhat more leachable at high temperature than at low temperature.

**Specifications:** Proceedings of the Incineration Conference, Knoxville, TN., May 13-17, 1991. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 12p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste disposal, Soil contamination, Incineration, Superfund, Air pollution control.

- 1289 Pilot-Scale Incineration of Contaminated Sludges from the Bofors-Nobel Superfund Site**

Order Number PB93-141034CDH, price: PC A17/MF A03  
Acurex Environmental Corp., Jefferson, AR.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Jan 93

A detailed test program was performed at the U.S. EPA Incineration Research Facility to help determine the effectiveness of incineration in treating two contaminated lagoon sludges from the Bofors-Nobel Superfund Site in Muskegon, MI. The sludges tested were contaminated with various organic contaminants and trace metals. Three incineration tests were conducted for each sludge, for a total of six tests, in the facility's rotary kiln incineration system. Test results suggested that incineration under the conditions tested represented an effective treatment option for both sludges. Particulate emissions at the scrubber exit were high during incineration of one of the sludges while cadmium and lead collection efficiencies were low. This suggested the wet scrubber system may not be an appropriate choice for air pollution control.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 378p.

**Subject index keywords:** Sludge, Incinerators, Pilot plants, Waste treatment, Incineration Research Facility, Superfund.

- 1290 Pilot-Scale Incineration of Contaminated Soil from the Purity Oil Sales and McColl Superfund Sites**

Order Number PB92-105857CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Acurex Corp., Jefferson, AR.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Nov 91

An incineration test program was conducted at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Incineration Research Facility to evaluate the potential of incineration as an option to treat contaminated soils at the Purity Oil Sales Superfund site in Fresno, California, and the McColl Superfund site in Fullerton, California. The soils from these sites are contaminated with up to several percent sulfur and with some hazardous organic contaminants. The Purity site has lead contamination from 760 to 10,200 mg/kg. The tests were conducted in a pilot-scale rotary kiln using a single stage ionizing wet scrubber for exhaust particulate control. Test results suggest that incineration would be an acceptable treatment option for the McColl site materials.

**Specifications:** See also PB88-239223 and PB89-148076. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 74p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soils, Incinerators, Waste treatment, Hazardous materials.



**1291 Pilot-Scale Incineration of PCB-Contaminated Sediments from the Hot Spot of the New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site**

Order Number PB92-227321CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Acurex Corp., Jefferson, AR. Incineration Research Facility.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; 1992

Testing was performed at the EPA's Incineration Research Facility (IRF) to determine the incinerability of contaminated marine sediment from the Hot Spot in the New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site. The contaminants at this site were PCBs, at concentrations up to >200,000 mg/kg, and metals, chiefly cadmium, chromium, copper, and lead, at concentrations up to several hundred mg/kg. Sediments were incinerated without dewatering. Tests were run on sediments spiked with pure PCB transformer fluid and a brief period of operation with native sediment alone, or unspiked. Test results suggest that incineration would be an effective treatment option for the site sediments. However, sediment dewatering prior to incineration and/or incinerating for a longer kiln solids residence time might be required to produce a treated sediment not contaminated by PCBs.

**Specifications:** Proceedings of the 1992 Incineration Conference, Albuquerque, NM., May 11-14, 1992. See also PB92-178953. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Sediments, Waste disposal, Incineration.

**1292 Pilot-Scale Incineration of PCB-Contaminated Sediments from the New Bedford Harbor Hot Spot Superfund Site**

Order Number PB92-178953CDH, price: PC A09/MF A03  
Acurex Corp., Jefferson, AR. Incineration Research Facility.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Apr 92

Testing was performed at the EPA's Incineration Research Facility (IRF) to determine the incinerability of contaminated marine sediment from the Hot Spot in the New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site. The contaminants at the site were PCBs, at concentrations up to <200,000 mg/kg, and metals, chiefly cadmium, chromium, copper, and lead, at concentrations up to several hundred mg/kg. Sediments were incinerated without dewatering. Tests were run on sediments spiked with pure PCB transformer fluid and a brief period of operation with native sediment alone, or unspiked. Kiln exit gas temperature was varied from 824 to 984C (1515 to 1803F). Greater than 99.9999% Destruction and Removal Efficiency was achieved at both kiln temperatures with the afterburner operated at 1200C (2206F), but the treated sediment was still PCB-contaminated. The kiln ash accounted for about 80 to 90% of the discharged amount of copper and chromium at both kiln temperatures. Kiln ash discharge accounted for 53% (low kiln temperature) and 20% (high kiln temperature) of the lead and 61% (low kiln temperature) and 10 to 20% (high kiln temperature) of the cadmium. Test results suggest that incineration would be an effective treatment option for the site sediments. However, sediment dewatering prior to incineration and/or incinerating for a longer kiln solids residence time might be required to produce a treated sediment not contaminated by PCBs.

**Specifications:** See also PB84-128677, PB87-120291 and PB91-120006. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 194p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste disposal, Incineration, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Sediments.

**1293 Potential for Joint Research between EPA and the U.S. Army**

Order Number PB93-149227CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; 1992

The environmental problems being faced by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the US Army are closely related, and the research needed to address them overlaps in many areas. The paper presents an overview of the hazardous waste site remediation research programs being conducted by EPA's Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory (RREL) and proposes a number of areas where joint efforts between the two agencies could be mutually beneficial. EPA has established a policy of encouraging the use of innovative technologies that both reduce the quantity of contaminant to be handled and also destroy harmful contaminants. Several technologies, including soil washing, soil vapor extraction, thermal desorption, solvent extraction and soil flushing are of special interest. The RREL has established capabilities for treatability studies and other research endeavors at a number of its locations. EPA also continues to foster the use of innovative technologies through its Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program. In addition, EPA has established a technology transfer program available to other agencies involving both manuals/documents and training personnel. The authors welcome future contacts by Army personnel interested in sharing environmental projects.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-182486, PB90-249772 and PB92-166859. Presented at the 1992 U.S. Army Annual R and D Symposium, Williamsburg, VA., June 1992. 26p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Research, Waste management, Technology transfer.

**1294 Resources Conservation Company B.E.S.T. (Trade Name) Solvent Extraction Technology: Application Analysis Report**

Order Number PB94-105434CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Jun 93

The report summarizes the findings of an evaluation of the Basic Extractive Sludge Treatment (B.E.S.T.) solvent extraction technology developed by Resources Conservation Company (RCC). During the demonstration test, the B.E.S.T. system was used to treat composited sediments from two areas of the Grand Calumet River. Contaminant concentration reductions of 96 percent for total polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and greater than 99 percent for total polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were achieved for Sediment A. Contaminant concentration reductions of greater than 99 percent for total PAHs and greater than 99 percent for total PCBs were achieved for Sediment B. Removal efficiencies in excess of 98 percent were realized for both sediments for oil and grease (O&G).



**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 59p.

**Subject index keywords:** Solvent extraction, Sludge treatment, Hazardous materials.

**1295 Retech, Inc., Plasma Centrifugal Furnace: Applications Analysis Report**

Order Number PB92-218791CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., San Diego, CA.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Jun 92

The document is an evaluation of the performance of the Retech Inc. Plasma Centrifugal Furnace (PCF) and its applicability as a treatment technique for soils contaminated with organic and/or inorganic compounds. Both the technical and economic aspects of the technology were examined. A demonstration of the Retech furnace was conducted under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program at the Department of Energy's Component Development and Integration Facility in Butte, Montana. Operational data, along with sampling and analysis information, were carefully compiled to establish a data base against which other available data, as well as the vendor's claims for the technology, have been compared and evaluated. Conclusions concerning the technology's suitability for use in immobilizing contaminants in the feed soil were reached, and extrapolations regarding applications at other sites with different contaminants and soil types were made.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-216035 and PB92-216043. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 52p.

**Subject index keywords:** Plasma furnaces, Incinerators, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Combustion efficiency, Technology utilization.

**1296 Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory Site Remediation Technical Support Program: FY92 Annual Report**

Order Number PB93-217651CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Mar 93

The Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory is responsible for planning, implementing, and managing research, development, and demonstration programs to provide an authoritative, defensible engineering basis in support of the policies, programs, and regulations of the EPA with respect to drinking water, wastewater, pesticides, toxic substances, solid and hazardous wastes, and Superfund-related activities. The publication is one of the products of that research and provides a vital communication link between the researcher and the user community. The report summarizes the activities and accomplishments of the Laboratory in providing technical support to EPA Regional Offices and others on contaminated soil site remediation engineering problems.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 19p.

**Subject index keywords:** US EPA, Hazardous materials, Test facilities, Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory.

**1297 Rotating Biological Contactors. Engineering Bulletin**  
Order Number PB92-235936CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 92

Rotating biological contactors employ aerobic fixed-film treatment to degrade either organic and/or nitrogenous (ammonia-nitrogen) constituents present in aqueous waste streams. Fixed-film systems provide a surface to which the biomass can adhere. Treatment is achieved as the waste passes by the media, enabling fixed-film systems to acclimate biomass capable of degrading organic waste. Fixed-film rotating biological contactor reactors provide a surface to which soil organisms can adhere; many indigenous soil organisms are effective degraders of hazardous wastes. The bulletin provides information on the technology applicability, the technology limitations, a description of the technology, the types of residuals produced, site requirements, the latest performance data, the status of the technology, and sources of further information.

**Specifications:** See also PB87-146296. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Biological treatment, Superfund, Waste treatment, Liquid wastes, Rotating biological contactors.

**1298 Selection of Control Technologies for Remediation of Lead Battery Recycling Sites. (Engineering Bulletin)**

Order Number PB93-121333CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Foster Wheeler Enviresponse, Inc., Edison, NJ.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Sep 92

The objective of this bulletin is to provide remedial project managers (RPMs), potentially responsible parties (PRPs), and their supporting contractors with information to facilitate the selection of treatment alternatives and cleanup services at lead battery recycling sites (LBRS). This bulletin condenses and updates the information presented in the EPA technical resource document (TRD) entitled, 'Selection of Control Technologies for Remediation of Lead Battery Recycling Sites,' PB92-114537, July 1991. This bulletin consolidates useful information on LBRS, such as the following: description of types of operations commonly conducted, and wastes generated at LBRS; technologies implemented or selected for LBRS remediation; case studies of treatability studies on LBRS wastes; past experience regarding the recyclability of materials that are found at LBRS; and profiles of potentially applicable innovative treatment technologies.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-114537. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 20p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste management, Lead acid batteries, Waste treatment.

**1299 SITE Demonstration of the American Combustion Pyretron Oxygen-Enhanced Burner**

Order Number PB91-196246CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; c1989

A demonstration of the American Combustion Pyretron (TM) oxygen-enhanced burner was conducted under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program. The Demonstration was conducted at the U.S. EPA's Combustion Research Facility (CRF) in Jefferson, Arkansas. An eight week test series was conducted which involved burning a



mixture of listed waste K087 with contaminated soil from the Stringfellow Acid Pits under both oxygen enhancement and air-only conditions. Performance under both modes of operation was compared. Results show that the Pyretron operating with oxygen enhancement could meet RCRA emissions limitations at a throughput rate double that for air-only operation. Scrubber liquor and kiln ash from the tests contained no detectable levels of contaminants from either waste stream. (Copyright (c) 1989 Air and Waste Management Association.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of the Air and Waste Management Association, v39 n2 p149-153 Feb 89. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Incinerators, Air pollution abatement, Waste disposal, Air pollution control equipment, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program, Pyretron burners.

### **1300 SITE Demonstration of the Basic Extractive Sludge Treatment Process**

Order Number PB94-101805CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; c1993

The Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program planned and executed a pilot-scale evaluation of the B.E.S.T. process on sediment samples obtained from the Grand Calumet River. Two separate sampling locations were selected based upon previous data. One location had sediments with total polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) concentrations averaging 10 mg/kg, and total polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) concentrations averaging 520 mg/kg. The other location had sediments with average total PCB and PAH concentrations of 427 mg/kg and 72,000 mg/kg respectively. Results showed that, of the samples which had low original contamination concentrations, 96% of the PAHs and 99% of the PCBs were removed following seven sequential extractions. Treated samples which had high original contaminant concentrations were found to have removal efficiencies of 99% for both PAHs and PCBs. (Copyright (c) 1993 Air & Waste Management Association.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of Air and Waste Management Association, v43 n9 p1274-1279 Sep 93. See also PB93-131795. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Water pollution control, Sludge treatment.

### **1301 SITE Demonstration of the CF Systems Organics Extraction System**

Order Number PB91-145110CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab.; Science Applications  
International Corp., McLean, VA.\*\*Vermont Agency of  
Natural Resources, Waterbury; c1990

The CF Systems Organic Extraction System was used to remove PCBs from contaminated sediment dredged from the New Bedford Harbor. This work was done as part of a field demonstration under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program. The purpose of the SITE program is to provide an independent and objective evaluation of innovative processes. The purpose of this paper is to present the results of the SITE demonstration of this technology. Results of the demonstration tests show that the system, which uses high pressure liquefied propane, successfully removed

PCBs from contaminated sediments in New Bedford Harbor. Removal efficiencies for all test runs exceeded 70%. Some operational problems occurred during the demonstration which may have affected the efficiency with which PCBs were removed from the dredged sediment. Large amounts of residues were generated from the demonstration. Costs for using this process are estimated to be between \$150/ton and \$450/ton. (Copyright (c) 1990--Air & Waste Management Association.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of Air and Waste Management Association, v40 n6 p926-931 Jun 90. Prepared in cooperation with Science Applications International Corp., McLean, VA., and Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, Waterbury. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste treatment, Dredge spoil, Water pollution control, Solvent extraction, Polychlorinated biphenyls.

### **1302 Site Emerging Technologies: Bioscrubber for Removing Hazardous Organic Emissions from Soil, Water and Air Decontamination Processes**

Order Number PB93-227205CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Aluminum Co. of America, Pittsburgh, PA.; Environmental  
Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction  
Engineering Lab; Aug 93

An engineered biofilter was developed to digest hazardous organic emissions from soil, water and air decontamination processes. A bench scale unit was tested for over 11 months for the removal of low levels of toluene in air under the SITE Emerging Technology Program. The bioscrubber contains a selected activated carbon medium to support microbial growth. The bioscrubber was designed for large volumes of air streams containing trace volatile organics. Almost complete removal of hazardous organics was demonstrated. Comparing with other biofilters using compost or other naturally occurred media, the use of activated carbon in the bioscrubber enhanced the degradation efficiency substantially for the test performed.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 70p.

**Subject index keywords:** Filtration, Microorganisms, Scrubbers, Air pollution control.

### **1303 SITE Emerging Technologies Project: Babcock and Wilcox Cyclone Vitrification**

Order Number PB93-163038CDH, price: PC A07/MF A02  
Babcock and Wilcox Co., Alliance, OH. Contract Research  
Div.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Mar 93

The Babcock and Wilcox 6 million Btu/hr pilot cyclone furnace was successfully used in a 2-year SITE Emerging Technology project to melt and vitrify and EPA Synthetic Soil Matrix (SSM) spiked with 7,000 ppm lead, 1,000 ppm cadmium, and 1,500 ppm chromium. An advantage of vitrification over other thermal treatment technologies is that in addition to destruction of organic wastes, the resulting vitrified product captures and does not leach non-volatile heavy metals. Indeed, when operated at 50 to 150 lb/hr of dry SSM feed, and from 100-300 lb/hr of wet SSM feed, the cyclone technology was able to produce a non-leachable product (as measured by TCLP) from the hazardous soil. From 95 to 97 percent of the dry, input SSM was incorporated within the



slag. Stable cyclone operation was achieved during the 2-year project which processed over 6 tons of clean, unspiked SSM and 5 tons of spiked SSM. During the thermal vitrification process, the heavy metals in the slag was found to increase with increasing feed rate and with decreasing metal volatility. The treatment of the synthetic soil matrix resulted in a volume reduction of 25-35 percent (dry basis). Vitrification results in an easily-crushed, glassy product.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-172545, PB91-120006 and PB93-145621. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 137p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste treatment, Vitrification, Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Heat treatment, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program, Innovative treatment technologies.

#### **1304 Small Systems Meet Superfund Challenge with Point-of-Entry Treatment Units**

Order Number PB93-141109CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab.; NSF International, Ann Arbor, MI. \*PSARA Technologies, Inc., Cincinnati, OH; Dec 91

Several small systems and individual homeowners have been faced with the task of treating their groundwater that has been contaminated with various organic contaminants. Contamination is such that the locations described in this presentation have been designated Federal Superfund sites undergoing emergency or remedial actions. These sites have utilized point-of-entry water treatment devices to treat their groundwater. The devices used include: single and dual granular activated carbon (GAC) columns; air stripping in series with GAC; and ozone/UV followed by GAC. Cost (capital and operating) contaminant removal performance, GAC breakthrough and disinfection byproduct formation will be discussed for several Superfund or state led cleanup actions.

**Specifications:** Proceedings of the Hazardous Materials Control/Superfund Conference, Washington, DC., December 3-5, 1991. See also PB89-195010. Prepared in cooperation with NSF International, Ann Arbor, MI., and PSARA Technologies, Inc., Cincinnati, OH. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Water treatment, Potable water, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Small systems, Point of entry treatment.

#### **1305 Solvent Extraction Processes: A Survey of Systems in the SITE Program**

Order Number PB93-131795CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab.; Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH; c1992

Solvent extraction of contaminated soils, sludges, and sediments has been successfully completed at a number of Superfund sites. Each commercialized process uses a unique operating system to extract organic contaminants from solids. These operating systems may be classified by the properties of the solvents each utilizes: (1) standard solvents, (2) near-critical fluids/liquified gases, and (3) critical solution temperature solvents. The paper discusses pretreatment and posttreatment requirements, and discusses the operating systems of the solvent extraction system currently in the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program. Future demonstrations of these technologies by the U.S. EPA's Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Pro-

gram will provide additional information regarding the efficacy of these processes. Copyright (c) 1992 Air and Waste Management Association).

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of the Air and Waste Management Association, v42 n8 p1118-1121 Aug 92. Prepared in cooperation with Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Solvent extraction, Superfund, Soil treatment, Waste treatment, Organic compounds.

#### **1306 Solvent Extraction Treatment**

Order Number PB91-228015CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Solvent extraction does not destroy wastes, but is a means of separating hazardous contaminants from soils, sludges, and sediments, thereby reducing the volume of the hazardous waste that must be treated. Generally it is used as one in a series of unit operations, and can reduce the overall cost for managing a particular site. It is applicable to organic wastes and is generally not used for treating inorganics and metals. The technology uses an organic chemical as a solvent and differs from soil washing, which generally uses water or water with wash improving additives. During 1989, the technology was one of the selected remedies at six Superfund sites. Commercial-scale units are in operation. There is no clear solvent extraction technology leader by virtue of the solvent employed, type of equipment used, or mode of operation. The final determination of the lowest cost alternative will be more site specific than process equipment dominated. Vendors should be contacted to determine the availability of a unit for a particular site. The bulletin provides information on the technology applicability, the types of residuals produced, the latest performance data, site requirements, the status of the technology, and sources for further information.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Solvent extraction, Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Materials recovery, Organic compounds.

#### **1307 Summary of GIS Support to Superfund**

Order Number PB93-963506CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Jun 93

The document describes four Superfund-related projects involving the development of Geographic Information System applications. It identifies the role of GIS technology within the overall Superfund process and discusses the components of GIS and integration with the Superfund process.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 62p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Geographic information systems, Site surveys.



## TECHNOLOGY POLICY & ADMINISTRATION: Miscellaneous Policy & Program Documents

### 1308 Superfund Engineering Issue: Issues Affecting the Applicability and Success of Remedial/Removal Incineration Projects

Order Number PB92-109081CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
PEI Associates, Inc., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Feb 91

Incineration has been a recommended method for disposing of hazardous materials, and its use in the Superfund Program is increasing rapidly. It has become one of the most often selected methods for treating hazardous constituents found at Superfund sites. Because of the increased reliance of Superfund decision makers on incineration, the Engineering Forum has identified the informed evaluation of incineration as a remedy, and the issues inherent in its implementation as a high priority. The paper was prepared by RREL's Engineering and Treatment Technical Support Center, under the technical direction of Laurel Staley (RREL) and Paul Leonard (Region III), with the support of the Superfund Technical Support Project.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 30p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Incineration.

### 1309 Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program: Annual Report to Congress 1992

Order Number PB94-123874CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Oct 93

The SITE Program was created to meet the increased demand for alternative hazardous waste treatment technologies and was the first major program for demonstrating and evaluating full-scale, innovative treatment technologies at hazardous waste sites. The report discusses the Program's progress and accomplishments over the past fiscal year, outlines the Program's impact, and catalogues current projects being undertaken.

**Specifications:** See also PB93-126613. 56p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Demonstration programs, SITE(Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation).

### 1310 Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program Demonstration Plan for Westinghouse Bio-Analytic Systems Pentachlorophenol Immunoassays

Order Number PB92-170190CDH, price: PC A08/MF A02  
Lockheed Engineering and Sciences Co., Inc., Las Vegas, NV.; Environmental Monitoring Systems Lab., Las Vegas, NV.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Las Vegas, NV; 14 Apr 92

The plan provides a detailed design and description of the demonstration and evaluation program for the Westinghouse Bio-Analytic Systems immunoassay technologies specific for the analysis of pentachlorophenol. The immunoassays measure parts per billion concentrations of pentachlorophenol in water. The demonstration is being conducted under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program. It is expected that proper execution of the demonstration plan will provide information that enables data users and reviewers to assess the performance of the technology in terms of its usefulness and limitations for the Superfund Program. The main focus of the demonstration is to evaluate on site a semiquantitative immunoassay field analysis kit for its utility as

a rapid field screening tool. The results obtained from the field kit analyses will be compared to those obtained from a quantitative high-sample-capacity plate immunoassay also developed by Westinghouse Bio-Analytic Systems. In addition, both immunoassay techniques will be compared to the standard gas chromatography/mass spectrometry procedure for pentachlorophenol determination. The quality assurance plan for the demonstration is provided in an appendix.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Environmental Monitoring Systems Lab., Las Vegas, NV. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Las Vegas, NV. 157p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Pentachlorophenol, Immunoassay, Westinghouse, Chemical water pollutants, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program(SITE).

### 1311 Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program: Progress and Accomplishments, Fiscal Year 1989. A Third Report to Congress

Order Number PB90-216516CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Mar 90

This is the third Report to Congress on the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program. The report summarizes the progress, accomplishments, and results of the SITE Program through 1989. Field demonstrations for eight projects have been completed since publication of the first report. The second Report to Congress focuses on the completed demonstrations and provides performance data and results. The process used to assess the economic feasibility of each demonstration is presented. The report describes the progress of the components that were initiated during the first year of the program and the two components implemented during the past year. Another difference between the two reports is that the second Report to Congress identifies the impediments encountered during the first 3 years of the program and describes the refinements that EPA has implemented to address these problems and improve the effectiveness of the SITE Program.

**Specifications:** See also PB89-215214. 83p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program, Waste management, Remedial action.

### 1312 Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program: Progress and Accomplishments, Fiscal Year 1990. A Fourth Report to Congress

Order Number PB92-224799CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 91

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program in 1986, following passage of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The Program's progress and accomplishments for Fiscal Year 1990 are presented in four sections in this Fourth Report to Congress. Section 1 presents an overview of the SITE Program including the statutory authority and history of the program and the four program components and goals. Section 2 discusses the use of innovative alternative technologies for hazardous waste site remediation and the impact the SITE Program is having on their increased use. Section 3 presents the SITE Program's progress and accomplishments over the past year and specific goals for the coming year. Section 4 proposes



various program changes and recommends statutory changes that can enhance SITE's ability to meet its overall objectives. Several examples of program products are appended to this report to highlight the technology transfer aspects of the SITE Program.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-216516. 86p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Technology innovation, Waste treatment, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program, Innovative treatment technologies.

**1313 Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation**  
**Program: Progress and Accomplishments Fiscal Year 1991. A 5th Report to Congress**

Order Number PB93-126613CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Oct 92

The Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program was the first major program for demonstrating and evaluating full-scale innovative treatment technologies at hazardous waste sites. Having concluded its fifth year, the SITE program is recognized as a leading advocate of innovative technology development and commercialization for hazardous waste treatment and remediation. In addition, through the demonstration of innovative monitoring and measurement technologies, EPA is promoting faster, more cost-effective site characterization and post-cleanup monitoring methods for Superfund and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective action sites. The fifth report to Congress documents the impact of the SITE program through discussing the program's progress and accomplishments over the past year. The report also sets goals for the coming years and makes specific recommendations on achieving these goals.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-224799. 82p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Remedial action, Innovative treatment technologies, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program.

**1314 Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation**  
**Program: Spring Update to the Technology Profiles. Fourth Edition**

Order Number PB92-233121CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 92

The SITE Program promotes the development and implementation of innovative treatment technologies that (1) reduce the toxicity, mobility, or volume of hazardous waste, and (2) monitor the nature and extent of hazardous waste site contamination. To accomplish these tasks, the SITE Program consists of four interrelated programs: Demonstration Program; Emerging Technology Program; Monitoring and Measurement Technologies Program; and Technology Transfer Program.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-224294. 22p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Superfund.

**1315 Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation**  
**Program: Technology Profiles, Fifth Edition**

Order Number PB93-163053CDH, price: PC A18/MF A04  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Nov 92

The Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program evaluates new and promising treatment technologies for cleanup of hazardous waste sites. The program was created to encourage the development and routine use of innovative treatment technologies. The document, prepared between June and October, 1992, is intended as a guide for decisionmakers and others interested in technologies in the SITE Demonstration, Emerging Technology, and Monitoring and Measurement Technologies Programs. Reference tables of SITE Program participants precede the individual profiles and contain EPA and developer contacts. Inquiries about a specific SITE technology or the SITE Program should be directed to an EPA Project Manager. The two-page profiles are presented by name of the developer in alphabetical order. Each profile contains (1) a technology developer and process name, (2) a technology description, (3) a discussion of waste applicability, (4) a project status report, (5) EPA Project Manager and developer contacts, and (6) a schematic diagram or photograph of the process. The profiles also include summaries of demonstration results if available. New features of this edition include a Table of Media Applicability and a complete Index organized by Waste Media and Contaminant.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-224294. 413p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Waste treatment, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program, Innovative treatment technologies.

**1316 Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation**  
**Program: Technology Profiles, Fourth Edition**

Order Number PB92-224294CDH, price: PC A14/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Nov 91

The Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program, now in its sixth year, is an integral part of EPA's research into alternative cleanup methods for hazardous waste sites around the nation. Under the SITE Program, EPA enters into cooperative agreements with innovative technology developers. The document profiles 129 demonstration, emerging, and monitoring and measurement technologies being evaluated under the SITE Program. Each technology profile contains a description of the technology, a discussion of its applicability to various wastes, an update on its development or demonstration status, any available demonstration results, and demonstration and technology contacts. This document is intended for environmental decision makers and other interested individuals involved in hazardous waste site cleanup.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-249756. 216p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Technology innovation, Remedial action, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program, Cleanup operations.



## TECHNOLOGY POLICY & ADMINISTRATION: Miscellaneous Policy & Program Documents

### 1317 Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program: Technology Profiles, November 1989

Order Number PB90-249756CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
PRC Environmental Management, Inc., McLean, VA.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 89

The document profiles fifty-two demonstration and emerging technologies being evaluated under the SITE program. Each technology profile contains a description of the technology; a discussion of its applicability to various wastes; and update on its development or demonstration status; and any available demonstration results. The document is intended for EPA regional decision-makers and other interested individuals involved in hazardous waste site cleanups.

**Specifications:** See also report for 1988, PB90-132690. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 129p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Site surveys, Superfund, Remedial action, Technology assessment, Waste management, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program, SITE program.

### 1318 Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program: Technology Profiles, Sixth Edition

Order Number PB94-123858CDH, price: PC A19/MF A04  
PRC Environmental Management, Inc., Cincinnati, OH.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Nov 93

The Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program, now in its eighth year, is an integral part of EPA's research into alternative cleanup methods for hazardous waste sites around the nation. Under the SITE Program, EPA enters into cooperative agreements with technology developers. These developers refine their innovative technologies at bench- or pilot-scale and may demonstrate them, with support from EPA, at hazardous waste sites. The document profiles 170 demonstration, emerging, and monitoring and measurement technologies being evaluated under the SITE Program. Each profile describes the technology; discusses its applicability to various wastes; discusses its development or demonstration status and demonstration results, if available; and provides demonstration and technology contacts.

**Specifications:** See also PB89-132690. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 438p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, SITE(Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation).

### 1319 Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE): Demonstration Bulletin. Flame Reactor, Horsehead Resource Development Company, Inc

Order Number PB92-235613CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 91

The Horsehead Resource Development Company, Inc. (HRD) Flame Reactor is a patented and proven high temperature thermal process designed to safely treat industrial residues and wastes containing metals. During processing, the waste material is introduced into the hottest portion of the Flame Reactor, where the wastes are subjected to a very hot reducing gas (greater than 2000 C) produced from the combustion of solid or gaseous hydrocarbon fuels in oxygen-enriched air. The metal vapors further react and cool in the

combustion chamber and cooling system to produce a metal-enriched oxide that is collected in a baghouse. The resulting metal oxides can be recycled to recover the metals. The amount of waste reduction to slag and oxide depends on the chemical and physical properties of the waste material.

**Specifications:** 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Thermal reactors, Waste treatment, High temperature tests, Slags, Superfund innovative technology evaluation.

### 1320 Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program Evaluation Report for Antox BTX Water Screen (BTX Immunoassay)

Order Number PB93-218337CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02  
Lockheed Engineering and Sciences Co., Las Vegas, NV.;  
Environmental Monitoring Systems Lab., Las Vegas, NV; Jun  
93

The results of a demonstration of a portable immunoassay for the detection of benzene, toluene, and xylene(s) (BTX) are described in the report. Seventy-nine field samples were obtained from monitoring wells at several sites with gasoline contaminated ground water. Sample splits were analyzed on-site by the BTX immunoassay and in the laboratory by gas chromatography (GC) using EPA Method 8020. The BTX immunoassay was rapid and simple to use. It performed well in identifying high level contamination and gasoline contaminated samples having BTX concentrations greater than 100 ppb. It did not fully meet the claims of the developer of identifying contamination levels down to 25 ppb BTX. Two field samples determined by GC to have between 25 and 100 ppb BTX failed to be classified correctly by the immunoassay. Results from quality assurance samples with BTX concentrations of 2.5, 25, and 100 ppb also showed that false negative results would be expected at higher than a 5 percent rate when BTX contamination levels were between 25 and 100 ppb. However, for samples with higher BTX levels, the immunoassay gave excellent results. Two field samples yielded false positive results compared to GC values, but these samples showed signs of low-level gasoline contamination.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Monitoring Systems Lab., Las Vegas, NV. 103p.

**Subject index keywords:** Water pollution detection, Ground water, Immunoassay.

### 1321 Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (Site) Report for the Westinghouse Bio-Analytic Systems Pentachlorophenol (PCP) Immunoassays

Order Number PB92-188713CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02  
Lockheed Engineering and Sciences Co., Inc., Las Vegas,  
NV. Environmental Programs Office; Environmental  
Monitoring Systems Lab., Las Vegas, NV; May 92

The results of the demonstration of two Westinghouse Bio-Analytic Systems (WBAS) immunoassay technologies are described in the report. The immunoassays measure parts per billion concentrations of pentachlorophenol in environmental water samples. The study was conducted under the Superfund innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program and designed to evaluate the ruggedness and utility of a semi-quantitative immunoassay field kit. Results obtained from the field kit were compared to those obtained from a quantitative, high-sample-capacity plate immunoassay. The results of the WBAS immunoassay demonstration support the conclusion that the field immunoassay is a useful screening tool.



The demonstration verified that the method can provide qualitative or semiquantitative screening information. Although the results were more variable than had been anticipated, the incorporation of additional procedural precautions and carefully chosen quality control acceptance criteria for on-site analysis could improve performance substantially. Both immunoassays produced results biased high compared to the GC/MS results, but the tendency was not large and may have been partly due to loss during sample extraction (EPA Method 3510) prior to analysis by gas chromatography/mass spectrometry. The detection of structurally related compounds by the immunoassays may have also contributed to the high bias. The results indicate that the plate immunoassay is an accurate and precise method for quantitating pentachlorophenol in water.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Monitoring Systems Lab., Las Vegas, NV. 109p.

**Subject index keywords:** Pentachlorophenol.

**1322 Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation: The Delaware SITE Study, 1989**

Order Number PB92-125749CDH, price: PC A08/MF A02  
NSI Technology Services Corp., Research Triangle Park, NC.; Battelle Columbus Labs., OH.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 92

The 1989 Delaware Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Field Study was a cooperative effort between the Atmospheric Research and Exposure Assessment Laboratory and the Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory located in Las Vegas, NV. The SITE was established to satisfy the mandate of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 to demonstrate alternative or innovative treatment and site characterization technologies. As such, the program provides for the predemonstration testing of new monitoring technologies. A number of new technologies including sector sampling, temporal profile analysis, open air long path monitoring, and fence-line dosimetry were employed in the 1989 study. The report documents the successful use of these techniques and shows their potential to provide the Agency and others with improved, cost-effective means to monitor the air exposure pathway during Superfund site assessment and remediation.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Battelle Columbus Labs., OH. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 174p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Air pollution sampling, Air pollution detection, Waste disposal, Volatile organic compounds.

**1323 Survey of Materials-Handling Technologies Used at Hazardous Waste Sites**

Order Number PB91-921283CDH, price: PC A11/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jun 91

The study summarizes the types of debris, material, and contaminants found at Superfund and other hazardous waste sites and the materials-handling equipment and general procedures used to perform site restoration and cleanup. The report provides the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with information on state-of-the-art materials-handling equipment and procedures useful for addressing difficult, site-specific, materials-handling problems.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 226p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Materials handling, Site surveys, Technology utilization.

**1324 Synopses of Federal Demonstrations of Innovative Site Remediation Technologies**

Order Number PB93-144111CDH, price: PC A11/MF A03  
Federal Remediation Technologies Roundtable;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.  
Technology Innovation Office; Aug 92

The collection of abstracts, compiled by the Federal Remediation Technology Roundtable, describes field demonstrations of innovative technologies to treat hazardous waste. This document updates and expands information presented in the first edition of the collection which was published in 1991. The collection is intended to be an information resource for hazardous waste site project managers for assessing the availability and viability of innovative technologies for treating contaminated ground water, soils, and sludge. This document represents a starting point in the review of technologies available for application to hazardous waste sites. This compendium should not be looked upon as a sole source for this information -- it does not represent all innovative technologies nor all technology demonstrations performed by these agencies. Only Federally sponsored studies and demonstrations that have tested innovative remedial technologies with site specific wastes under realistic conditions as a part of large pilot- or full-scale field demonstrations are included. Those studies included represent all that were provided to the Federal Remediation Technology Roundtable at the time of publication. Information collection efforts are ongoing.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-921284. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Technology Innovation Office. 233p.

**Subject index keywords:** Technology innovation, Remedial action, Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Innovative treatment technologies.

**1325 Tech Trends Number 3, December 1990**

Order Number PB93-206357CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.  
Technology Innovation Office; Dec 90

The edition of Tech Trends contains an insert, 'Innovations in Monitoring and Measurement Technologies'. In it, EPA's Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory in Las Vegas showcases three portable monitoring systems. The EPA Environmental Research Laboratory in Athens, Georgia, highlights a multispectral identification technique for nontarget analytes that improves upon the current low resolution system. The Athens lab also presents information on alternatives to the Eh Probe for measuring mobility of heavy metals. Ada introduces BIOPLUME II.

**Specifications:** See also PB93-206381. 12p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Technology invention, Remedial action, Trends, News media.



**TECHNOLOGY POLICY & ADMINISTRATION:**  
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**1326 Tech Trends Number 4, March 1991**

Order Number PB93-206365CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.  
Technology Innovation Office; Mar 91

To meet the challenge of cleanup of Superfund sites at federal facilities, the U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency is devising innovative ways to treat wastes on site. In this issue of Tech Trends, Cpt. Craig Myler tells about an innovative Low Temperature Thermal Stripping process to treat soil contaminated with cleaning solvents and fuels. The process expends less energy and is lower in cost than incineration.

**Specifications:** See also PB93-206373. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Technology invention, Remedial action, Trends, News media.

**1327 Tech Trends Number 5, May 1991**

Order Number PB93-206373CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.  
Technology Innovation Office; May 91

The applied technologies journal for Superfund removals and remedial actions and RCRA corrective actions contains articles on: Nitrate Enhanced Bioremediation; Debris Washing; Air Emissions from Soil Excavation; and Chemical Reagent at Lee Farm.

**Specifications:** See also PB93-206357. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Technology invention, Remedial action, Trends.

**1328 Tech Trends (Number 8)**

Order Number PB92-221985CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Mar 92

The Department of Energy (DOE) has developed and demonstrated an in situ air stripping technique that utilizes horizontal wells to remove volatile organic solvents from soil and groundwater. The demonstration was part of the DOE's Savannah River Integrated Demonstration Program. At the site, an abandoned process sewer line leaked trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene into soil and groundwater.

**Specifications:** 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Strippers, Ground water, Water wells.

**1329 Tech Trends Number 9, June 1992**

Order Number PB93-206381CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.  
Technology Innovation Office; Jun 92

The applied technologies journal for Superfund removals and remedial actions and RCRA corrective actions. In the issue, the authors let you know about upcoming SITE demonstrations you can visit this summer.

**Specifications:** See also PB93-206365, PB92-221985, PB93-157626 and PB93-203958. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Technology invention, Remedial action, Trends, News media.

**1330 Tech Trends (Number 10)**

Order Number PB93-203958CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Oct 92

Contents: Natural Biodegradation of Fuel Vapors in Unsaturated Zone; Soil Washing Technology Demo at Toronto

Harbor; RCRA Treatability Study Opportunities; ATTIC Yields Abundant Bioremediation Information; and an insert consisting of a notice on Innovative Thermal Treatment Technologies: Uses and Applications for Site Remediation (two 4-hour seminars).

**Specifications:** See also PB92-221985 and PB93-157627. Errata sheet inserted. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Waste treatment, Land pollution control, Innovative treatment technologies.

**1331 Tech Trends (Number 11)**

Order Number PB93-157626CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.  
Technology Innovation Office; Jan 93

Contents: Extraction process separates organics from sludges, soils and sediments; Organics desorbed from soil with low temperature thermal treatment; Evaporation/oxidation system treats a variety of wastewater contaminants; Anaerobic thermal processor completes second PCB remediation.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-221985. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Technology invention, Remedial action, Trends, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

**1332 Tech Trends: The Applied Technologies Journal for Superfund Removals and Remedial Actions and RCRA Corrective Actions, December 1993**

Order Number PB94-149879CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 93

Contents: Pneumatic fracturing increases volatile organic compound (VOC) extraction rate; Soil washing technology removes organics from fine and coarse grained soil, and; Electro-osmosis holds promise for in-situ extraction.

**Specifications:** See also PB93-223196. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Treatment innovation.

**1333 Tech Trends: The Applied Technologies Journal for Superfund Removals and Remedial Actions and RCRA Corrective Actions, May 1993**

Order Number PB93-223196CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; May 93

Both the U.S. EPA and Environment Canada have programs that support emerging innovative technology development and technical evaluation demonstrations. EPA's Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program and Environment Canada's Development and Demonstration of Site Remediation Technologies (DESRT) Program are described in the study. The X\*TRAX(TM) Model 200 Thermal Desorption System developed by Chemical Waste Management, Inc., is a low-temperature process designed to separate organic contaminants from soils, sludges and other solid media.

**Specifications:** See also PB93-206381 and PB93-157626. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Technology invention, Remedial action, Waste treatment, Thermal desorption.



**1334 Technical Guidance Document: Construction Quality Management for Remedial Action and Remedial Design Waste Containment Systems**

Order Number PB93-105625CDH, price: PC A05/MF A02  
Hazen and Sawyer, Raleigh, NC.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 92

The Technical Guidance Document is intended to augment the numerous construction quality control and construction quality assurance (CQC and CQA) documents that are available for materials associated with waste containment systems developed for Superfund site remediation. In general, the manual is oriented to the remediation project manager (RPM) who must administer these projects. This document reviews the significant physical properties associated with the construction materials used in waste containment designs and reviews the sampling and acceptance strategies required for Construction Quality Management. The first chapter reviews the minimum Federal regulatory requirements for waste containment systems. Key elements of these systems are identified. The second chapter reviews the key physical properties and conformance tests required to verify these properties. The third chapter reviews sampling methods and acceptance criteria that are used to verify key physical properties during construction.

**Specifications:** See also PB88-113295. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 100p.

**Subject index keywords:** Remedial action, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Waste management, Containment, Remedial designs.

**1335 Technical Support Services for Superfund Site Remediation. Second Edition**

Order Number PB91-921285CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 90

The Directory (Second Edition) updates and highlights the significant OSWER and ORD technical assistance programs that have procedures in place to process requests such as answering a technical question, providing staff to work on a problem, or referring callers to the appropriate source.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 73p.

**Subject index keywords:** Sites, Hazardous materials, Solid waste disposal, Superfund.

**1336 Technology Demonstration Summary, DuPont/Oberlin Microfiltration System, Palmerton, Pennsylvania. April-May 1992**

Order Number PB92-224351CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Center for Environmental Research Information; Mar 92

In April and May 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program, demonstrated DuPont/Oberlin's microfiltration system at the Palmerton Zinc Superfund (PZS) site in Palmerton, Pennsylvania. The microfiltration system demonstrated at the PZS site was evaluated primarily in terms of its ability to remove metals (mainly zinc) and particulates from the contaminated groundwater on site, while pro-

ducing a dry filter cake and filtrate that meet applicable disposal requirements.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-153410. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Water pollution control, Remedial action, Zinc, Hazardous materials, Microfiltration, DuPont/Oberlin Microfiltration Treatment.

**1337 Technology Evaluation Report: Babcock and Wilcox Cyclone Furnace Vitrification Technology. Volume 1**

Order Number PB92-222215CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02  
Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Sep 92

The project consists of an analysis of the Babcock and Wilcox (B&W) Cyclone Furnace Vitrification process. The SITE Demonstration took place at the B&W Research and Development Division in Alliance, Ohio. The vitrification process was performed on a synthetic soil matrix (SSM) that was spiked with known concentrations of semivolatile organic compounds, metals, and simulated radionuclides. The Demonstration effort was directed at obtaining information on the performance and cost of the process for use at other sites. Documentation will consist of two reports. This Technology Evaluation Report (TER) is contained in two volumes and describes the field activities and laboratory results.

**Specifications:** See also Volume 2, PB92-222223. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 108p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soil treatment, Vitrification, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Cyclone combustors, Innovative treatment technologies, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation.

**1338 Technology Evaluation Report: Babcock and Wilcox Cyclone Furnace Vitrification Technology. Volume 2**

Order Number PB92-222223CDH, price: PC A15/MF A03  
Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Sep 92

The Babcock & Wilcox (B&W) Cyclone Furnace Vitrification Technology is a treatment process for contaminated soils. The process was evaluated to determine its ability to destroy semivolatile organics and to isolate metals and simulated radionuclides into a non-leachable slag material. The feed material for the system was a prepared synthetic soil matrix (SSM) that was spiked with two organic compounds and six metals. This volume contains the appendices.

**Specifications:** See also Volume 1, PB92-222215. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 328p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soil treatment, Vitrification, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Cyclone combustors, Innovative treatment technologies, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation.

**1339 Technology Evaluation Report CHEMFIX Technologies, Inc., Solidification/Stabilization Process, Clackamas, Oregon. Volume 2**

Order Number PB90-274127CDH, price: PC A21/MF A03  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Sep 90

The project is a field demonstration under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation program and designed to



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analyze the Chemfix Technologies, Inc. solidification/stabilization technology. The technology uses a proprietary mixture of silicate and cementitious reagents to solidify and stabilize the wastes. The technology demonstration took place at a former recycling facility in Clackamas, Oregon. The wastes consisted primarily of lead, copper, and polychlorinated biphenyls. The demonstration effort was directed at obtaining information on the performance and cost of the technology for assessing its use at this as well as other uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Documentation consists of the report that describes the field activities and laboratory results, provides an interpretation of the data, and discusses the potential applicability of the technology.

**Specifications:** 485p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste treatment, Solidification, Chemical stabilization, Land pollution control, CHEMFIX process, Superfund.

### 1340 Technology Evaluation Report of Retech, Inc., Plasma Centrifugal Furnace. Volume 1

Order Number PB92-216035CDH, price: PC A09/MF A02  
Science Applications International Corp., San Diego, CA.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Jul 92

A demonstration of the Retech, Inc. Plasma Centrifugal Furnace (PCF) was conducted under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program at the Department of Energy's (DOE's) Component Development and Integration Facility in Butte, Montana. The furnace uses heat generated from a plasma arc to melt and vitrify solid feed material. The feed soil was a mixture of Silver Bow Creek soil and 10% by weight No. 2 diesel oil, spiked to provide 28,000 ppm zinc oxide and 1000 ppm hexachlorobenzene in the soil/oil mixture. Pre-treatment soil and scrubber liquor/makeup sampling was performed to characterize the material inputs to the process. Following treatment, the vitrified soil, scrubber liquor, and stack gas were sampled to determine the technology's suitability for use in destroying and immobilizing contaminants in the test soil. The results from the test were used to draw conclusions on the technology. The conclusions derived from the test results are presented.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-216043 and DE91015815. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 190p.

**Subject index keywords:** Plasma furnaces, Incinerators, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials.

### 1341 Technology Evaluation Report of Retech, Inc., Plasma Centrifugal Furnace. Volume 2

Order Number PB92-216043CDH, price: PC A15/MF A03  
Science Applications International Corp., San Diego, CA.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Jul 92

A demonstration of the Retech, Inc. Plasma Centrifugal Furnace (PCF) was conducted under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program at the Department of Energy's (DOE's) Component Development and Integration Facility in Butte, Montana. The following conclusions were derived from the test results: (1) the treated soil did not leach any metals at levels above the regulatory limits; (2) the process achieved a Destruction and Removal Efficiency (DRE) of greater than 99.99% for the Principal Organic Hazardous Constituent (POHC); (3) the air pollution control system did not reduce the level of particulate emissions to

below the RCRA limit; (4) a high percentage of the metals fed to the furnace are encapsulated in the treated soil; (5) the PCF is advantageous over other incinerator technologies in that it can successfully immobilize heavy metals in the slag; however, this treatment option can be more expensive than conventional incineration. The report is the second volume of the two-volume series. This volume contains the appendixes for the demonstration of the plasma centrifugal furnace.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-216035. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 331p.

**Subject index keywords:** Plasma furnaces, Incinerators, Waste disposals, Hazardous materials.

### 1342 Technology Evaluation Report of Retech's Plasma Centrifugal Furnace. Volume 1

Order Number PB93-115160CDH, price: PC A09/MF A02  
Science Applications International Corp., San Diego, CA.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Apr 92

A demonstration of the Retech, Inc. Plasma Centrifugal Furnace (PCF) was conducted under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program at the Department of Energy's (DOE's) Component Development and Integration Facility in Butte, Montana. The furnace uses heat generated from a plasma arc to melt and vitrify solid feed material. The feed soil was a mixture of Silver Bow Creek soil and 10 percent by weight No. 2 diesel oil, spiked to provide 28,000 ppm zinc oxide and 1000 ppm hexachlorobenzene in the soil/oil mixture. Pre-treatment soil and scrubber liquor/makeup sampling was performed to characterize the material inputs to the process. Following treatment, the vitrified soil, scrubber liquor, and stack gas were sampled to determine the technology's suitability for use in destroying and immobilizing contaminants in the test soil. The results from the test were used to draw conclusions on the technology.

**Specifications:** See also Volume 2, PB93-115178. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 190p.

**Subject index keywords:** Heat treatment, Waste treatment, Soil treatment, Superfund, Innovative treatment technologies, Plasma centrifugal furnaces.

### 1343 Technology Evaluation Report of Retech's Plasma Centrifugal Furnace. Volume 2

Order Number PB93-115178CDH, price: PC A15/MF A03  
Science Applications International Corp., San Diego, CA.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Apr 92

The volume contains the appendices for volume 1. The report contains TCLP data; particulates data; stack gas data; feed soil data; treated soil data; pretest scrubber liquor data; posttest scrubber liquor data; scrubber make-up data; continuous emission monitors data; physical results data; gas sampling logs; audit reports; and equipment operations data.

**Specifications:** See also Volume 1, PB93-115160. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 348p.

**Subject index keywords:** Heat treatment, Waste treatment, Soil treatment, Superfund, Innovative treatment technologies, Plasma centrifugal furnaces.



**1344 Technology Evaluation Report: Ogden Circulating Bed Combustor at the McColl Superfund Site**

Order Number PB92-227289CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Jan 92

The Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program was authorized in the 1986 Superfund amendments. The report provides documentation of a pilot-scale treatability study and demonstration of an innovative technology that took place in San Diego, California at the Ogden Environmental Services (OES) Research facility. Observation and sampling of a research-scale circulating bed combustor (CBC) took place during a preliminary test sponsored under an agreement between the SITE Program and OES. The treatability study was conducted on a minimal amount of representative McColl Site waste to determine if a full SITE Demonstration is feasible.

**Specifications:** 69p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Superfund, Circulating bed combustor.

**1345 Technology Evaluation Report: Perox-Pure (Trade Name) Chemical Oxidation Technology**

Order Number PB93-213528CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02  
PRC Environmental Management, Inc., Chicago, IL.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Aug 93

The report evaluates the perox-pure chemical oxidation technology's ability to remove volatile organic compounds (VOC) and other organic contaminants present in liquid wastes. The report also presents economic data from the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) demonstration and three cases studies. The perox-pure chemical oxidation technology was developed by Peroxidation Systems Inc. (PSI), to destroy dissolved organic contaminants in water. The technology uses ultraviolet (UV) radiation and hydrogen peroxide to oxidize organic compounds present in water at parts per million levels or less. This treatment technology produces no air emissions and generates no sludge or spent media that require further processing, handling, or disposal. The perox-pure chemical oxidation technology was demonstrated under the SITE Program at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory Site 300 in Tracy, CA. Over a 3-week period in September 1992, about 40,000 gallons of VOC contaminated ground water was treated in the perox-pure system. For the SITE demonstration, the perox-pure system achieved trichloroethene (TCE) and tetrachloroethene (PCE) removal efficiencies of about 99.7 & 97.1 percent, respectively.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 113p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste treatment, Water pollution control, Volatile organic compounds, Oxidation, Perox-pure chemical oxidation technology.

**1346 Technology Evaluation Report: SITE Program. CF Systems Organics Extraction System, New Bedford, Massachusetts. Volume 1**

Order Number PB90-186495CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., McLean, VA.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Jan 90

The report summarizes the results of a Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) demonstration of the CF Sys-

tems critical fluid organics extraction system at the New Bedford Harbor, Massachusetts Superfund site. The technology depends on the ability of organic pollutants to solubilize in the process solvent, a liquefied gas. The pollutants treated include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons. The report examines the performance of the process in terms of PCB extraction efficiency, variation in process operating conditions, potential health and safety impacts, equipment and handling problems, and projected system economics. Volume I covers process design, field activities, sampling and analytical program, and results and discussion.

**Specifications:** See also Volume 2, PB90-186503. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 106p.

**Subject index keywords:** Solvent extraction, Waste disposal, Sediments, Water pollution control, Hazardous materials, Aromatic polycyclic hydrocarbons, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation, Technology utilization, Marine disposal, Cleanup operations, Polychlorinated biphenyls.

**1347 Technology Evaluation Report: SITE Program. CF Systems Organics Extraction System, New Bedford, Massachusetts. Volume 2**

Order Number PB90-186503CDH, price: PC A08/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., McLean, VA.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Jan 90

The report summarizes the results of a Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) demonstration of the CF Systems critical fluid organics extraction system at the New Bedford Harbor, Massachusetts Superfund site. The technology depends on the ability of organic pollutants to solubilize in the process solvent, a liquefied gas. The pollutants treated include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons. The report examines the performance of the process in terms of PCB extraction efficiency, variation in process operating conditions, potential health and safety impacts, equipment and handling problems, and projected system economics. Volume II contains sampling and analytical reports and operating log data.

**Specifications:** See also Volume 1, PB90-186495. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 173p.

**Subject index keywords:** Solvent extraction, Waste disposal, Sediments, Water pollution control, Hazardous materials, Aromatic polycyclic hydrocarbons, Chemical analysis, Pollution monitoring, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation, Technology Utilization, Marine disposal, Polychlorinated biphenyls.

**1348 Technology Evaluation Report: SITE Program Demonstration. EPA RREL's Mobile Volume Reduction Unit**

Order Number PB94-136264CDH, price: PC A07/MF A02  
Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Dec 93

The document provides a detailed description of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Risk Reduction Laboratory's (RREL's) Volume Reduction Unit (VRU) process and system. Detailed results from a demonstration of the VRU was conducted in the fall of 1992 using RREL's pilot-scale



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unit at the Escambia Treating Company Superfund Site in Pensacola, Florida. The technological effectiveness and the economics of the process are assessed on the basis of extensive analytical and quality assurance programs. Quality assurance of the sampling and analysis effort is an integral part of this document. Operational data and sampling and analysis information were carefully compiled to establish a database against which other available data, as well as the developer's claims, could be compared and evaluated.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 130p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Soil pollution, Wood preservatives, PCP(Pentachlorophenol).

### 1349 Technology Evaluation Report: Site Program Demonstration of a Trial Excavation at the McColl Superfund Site

Order Number PB92-226448CDH, price: PC A10/MF A03  
IT Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency,  
Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Sep 92

A trial excavation of approximately 137 cubic yards of waste was performed at the McColl Superfund Site in Fullerton, CA, to better determine the nature of the waste, any treatment needed to improve its handling characteristics, and the extent of air emissions that might occur during excavation. The type of information is necessary to plan full-scale remediation of the highly acidic petroleum refinery waste buried at the site. The trial excavation was conducted within a temporary enclosure with air exhausted from the enclosure through a sodium hydroxide-based wet scrubber and activated-carbon bed adsorber to reduce air emissions of sulfur dioxide and organic compounds. Foam was used in an attempt to suppress atmospheric releases from the raw waste during excavation, storage, and processing. The air exhaust was monitored for total hydrocarbons and sulfur dioxide before and after the air emission control system. In addition, total hydrocarbons and sulfur dioxide were monitored along the site perimeter to determine potential impact of air emissions on the nearby community.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-105857. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 212p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soils, Incinerators, Waste treatment, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Fullerton(California).

### 1350 Technology Evaluation Report: SITE Program Demonstration of the DuPont/Oberlin Microfiltration Technology

Order Number PB92-153410CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02  
PRC Environmental Management, Inc., Chicago, IL.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Mar 92

In April and May 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program, demonstrated Dupont/Oberlin's microfiltration system at the Pamerton Zinc Superfund (PZS) site in Palmerton, Pennsylvania. The microfiltration system combines Dupont's Tyvek T-980 filter media with Oberlin's automatic pressure filter and is designed to remove solids larger than 0.1 micron in diameter from liquid wastes. The microfiltration system demonstrated at the PZS site was evaluated primarily in terms of its ability to remove metals (mainly zinc) and particulates from the contaminated ground-

water on site, while producing a dry filter cake and filtrate that meet applicable disposal requirements.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-119023. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 109p.

**Subject index keywords:** Water pollution control, Land pollution control, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Remedial action, Liquid wastes, Microfiltration, DuPont/Oberlin Microfiltration Treatment.

### 1351 Technology Evaluation Report: SITE Program Demonstration of the Ultrox International Ultraviolet Radiation/Oxidation Technology

Order Number PB90-198177CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
PRC Environmental Management, Inc., Chicago, IL.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Jan 90

The document presents the field evaluation results of the ultraviolet radiation (UV)/oxidation technology developed by Ultrox International, Santa Ana, California. The field evaluation of the technology was performed at the Lorentz Barrel and Drum (LB&D) site in San Jose, California, under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program from February 27 through March 10, 1989. The UV/oxidation technology uses UV radiation, ozone, and hydrogen peroxide to oxidize organic contaminants present in water. At the LB&D site, this technology was evaluated in treating ground water contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The Ultrox system achieved VOC removals greater than 90%. The majority of VOC's were removed through chemical oxidation. However, for a few VOC's, such as 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA) and 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA) stripping also contributed toward removal. The treated ground water met the applicable discharge standards (NPDES) for disposal into a local waterway at 95% confidence level. There were no harmful air emissions from the Ultrox system into the atmosphere.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 141p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste, Hazardous materials, Water pollution control, Ground water, Ultraviolet radiation, Oxidation, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program, Ultrox treatment, Volatile organic compounds.

### 1352 Technology Evaluation Report: Site Program Demonstration Test. Accutech Pneumatic Fracturing Extraction and Hot Gas Injection, Phase 1. Volume 1

Order Number PB93-216596CDH, price: PC A08/MF A02  
Science Applications International Corp., Hackensack, NJ.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Jul 93

The Pneumatic Fracturing Extraction (PFE) process developed by Accutech Remedial Systems, Inc. makes it possible to use vapor extraction to remove volatile organics at increased rates from a broader range of vadose zones. The low permeability of silts, clays, shales, etc. would otherwise make such formations unsuitable for cost-effective vapor extraction and require more costly approaches. Pneumatic fracturing provides an innovative means of increasing the permeability of a formation and thus extending the radius of influence so that contaminants can be effectively extracted. In the PFE process, fracture wells are drilled in the contaminat-



ed vadose zone and left open bore (uncased) for most of their depth. A packer system is used to isolate small (2 ft) intervals so that short bursts (- 20 sec) of compressed air (less than 500 psig) can be injected into the interval to fracture the formation. The process is repeated for each interval. The fracturing extends and enlarges existing fissures and/or introduces new fractures, primarily in the horizontal direction. When fracturing has been completed, the formations then subjected to vapor extraction.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 165p.

**Subject index keywords:** Land pollution control, Remedial action, Soil treatment, Volatile organic compounds, Soil vapor extraction, Pneumatic fracturing extraction.

**1353 Technology Evaluation Report: SITE Program Demonstration Test Horsehead Resource Development Company, Inc., Flame Reactor Technology, Monaca, Pennsylvania**

Order Number PB92-205855CDH, price: PC A07/MF A02  
PRC Environmental Management, Inc., Houston, TX.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Jul 92

A SITE demonstration of the Horsehead Resource Development (HRD) Company, Inc. Flame Reactor Technology was conducted in March 1991 at the HRD facility in Monaca, Pennsylvania. For the demonstration, secondary lead smelter soda slag was treated to produce a potentially recyclable lead- and zinc-enriched oxide product and a nonhazardous (based on the regulatory requirements of the Toxicity Characteristic test) effluent slag. The lead and zinc in the oxide product were concentrated about threefold from the feed concentrations. The effluent slag was determined to be non-hazardous based on extraction by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure. Potential wastes that might be treated include industrial residues, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act wastes, Superfund wastes, and other wastes contaminated with metals and organic wastes.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 128p.

**Subject index keywords:** High temperature tests, Industrial waste treatment, SITE program, Superfund.

**1354 Technology Transfer Needs Assessment, 1990**

Order Number PB91-125674CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
ICF, Inc., Fairfax, VA.; Environmental Management Support, Silver Spring, MD.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Apr 90

The report summarizes the results of the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) Technology Transfer Needs Assessment of FY 1990. The effort extends and updates a 1986 needs assessment conducted for the Superfund program and previous ORD studies on Regional research and technology transfer needs. It encompasses the Superfund (CERCLA), Hazardous Waste (RCRA), and Underground Storage Tank (UST) programs, including OSWER enforcement. Regional Environmental Service Divisions (ESDs) and Superfund Technical Support Project Forum members were also included in the survey. The study attempts to explore actual and future needs, to the extent possible and further provides guidance for selecting technology transfer de-

livery methods, including electronic and other advanced media for information distribution, based on specific needs and audience characteristics. The results indicate the priority of technical needs across program areas and Regions, and provide previously unavailable data regarding OSWER audiences.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Environmental Management Support, Silver Spring, MD. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. 112p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Technology transfer, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Waste management.

**1355 Terra Vac In situ Vacuum Extraction System:**

**Applications Analysis Report**

Order Number PB90-119744CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Foster Wheeler Enviresponse, Inc., Livingston, NJ.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Jul 89

The report analyzes the results from the SITE Program's 56-day demonstration at the Valley Manufactured Product Company's site in Groveland, Massachusetts. Conclusions were reached concerning the technology's suitability for use in remediations involving both similar and different materials at other sites. Operational data and sampling and analysis information were monitored carefully to establish a database against which vendor's claims for the technology could be evaluated. Additional data on the technology's performance at other sites is also discussed. The conclusions from the results of the Groveland demonstration test and from other available data are: the process can be used to remediate a site contaminated with VOCs; the process can remove VOCs from soils with permeabilities as low as 10 to the 8th power cm/s; the process operates well in all weather conditions; and the process implementation costs can be as low as \$20/ton, depending on various site-specific conditions.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 65p.

**Subject index keywords:** Site surveys, Hazardous materials, Vacuum apparatus, Extraction, Water pollution control, Volatile organic compounds, Superfund program, Remedial action, Waste management.

**1356 Terra Vac In situ Vacuum Extraction System:**

**Applications Analysis Report**

Order Number PB90-126665CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Foster Wheeler Enviresponse, Inc., Edison, NJ.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Jul 89

The document is an evaluation of the Terra Vac in situ vacuum extraction system and its applicability as a treatment method for waste site cleanup. The report analyzes the results from the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program's 56-day demonstration at the Valley Manufactured Product Company's site in Groveland, Massachusetts and data from other applications. Conclusions were reached concerning the technology's suitability for use in remediations involving both similar and different materials at other sites. Operational data and sampling and analysis information were monitored carefully to establish a database against which vendor's claims for the technology could be



evaluated. The conclusions from the results of the Groveland demonstration test and from other available data are: (1) the process can be used to remediate a site contaminated with VOCs; (2) the process can remove VOCs from soils with permeabilities as low as 10 to the minus eighth power cm/s; (3) the process operates well in all weather conditions; and (4) the process implementation costs can be as low as \$10/ton, depending on various site-specific conditions.

**Specifications:** Color illustrations reproduced in black and white. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 65p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Site surveys, Clean-up operations, Superfund program, Groveland (Massachusetts), Terra Vac in situ vacuum extraction systems.

### **1357 Thermal Desorption Treatment**

Order Number PB91-228080CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; May 91

Thermal desorption is an ex situ means to physically separate volatile and some semivolatile contaminants from soil, sediments, sludges, and filter cakes. For wastes containing up to 10% organics or less, thermal desorption can be used alone for site remediation. It also may find applications in conjunction with other technologies or be appropriate to specific operable units at a site. Site-specific treatability studies may be necessary to document the applicability and performance of a thermal desorption system. Thermal desorption is applicable to organic wastes and generally is not used for treating metals and other inorganics. Depending on the specific thermal desorption vendor selected, the technology heats contaminated media between 200-1000 F, driving off water and volatile contaminants. Offgases may be burned in an afterburner, condensed to reduce the volume to be disposed, or captured by carbon adsorption beds. The bulletin provides information on the technology applicability, limitations, the types of residuals produced, the latest performance data, site requirements, the status of the technology, and sources for further information.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste treatment, Hazardous materials, Thermal environments, Desorption.

### **1358 Toxicological Assessment of Hazardous Wastes**

Order Number AD-P006 468/3CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Seattle, WA. Office of  
Research and Development; Mar 92

Section 121 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (SUPERFUND) calls for hazardous waste site remediations which permanently and significantly reduce the volume, toxicity, or mobility of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants. Traditional engineering technology has concentrated on reduction in volume and mobility as assessed by chemical and geophysical measures. It was assumed that accomplishment of volume and mobility reduction would lead to reductions in toxicity. Environmental scientists long have argued that this assumption might not be the case. However, lack of consensus on how complex hazardous waste mixtures should be measured toxicologically hampered integrated assessments.

Therefore, a battery of aquatic and terrestrial bioassays was assembled and evaluated comparatively against several chemicals and waste site chemical mixtures. The bioassays were then applied to a mobility reduction demonstration to assess its overall chemical, physical, and biological performance. Results indicated that, while the primary objective of mobility reduction seemed to be achieved, undesirable secondary effects (toxicity) were introduced. These trade-offs must be considered in the holistic sense when remediation measures are being implemented.

**Specifications:** This article is from 'Management of Bottom Sediments Containing Toxic Substances: Proceedings of the US/Japan Experts Meeting (14th) Held in Yokohama, Japan on 27 February-1 March 1990,' AD-A250 148, p260-271. 12p.

**Subject index keywords:** Toxicity, Waste management, Superfund.

### **1359 Toxicological Implementations of Remediating Hazardous Wastes**

Order Number PB92-124171CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Corvallis Environmental Research Lab., OR; 1991

Section 121 of the amendments (1986) to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (SUPERFUND) calls for hazardous waste site remediations that will permanently and significantly reduce the volume, toxicity, or mobility of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants. Traditional engineering technology has concentrated on reduction in volume and mobility as assessed by chemical and geophysical measures, assuming that reduction in volume and mobility would lead to reductions in toxicity. Environmental scientists long have argued that this might not be the case. However, lack of consensus on how complex hazardous waste mixtures should be measured toxicologically has hampered integrated assessments. Therefore, new work was initiated to assemble a battery of aquatic and terrestrial bioassays to be evaluated comparatively against several individual chemicals, mixtures of chemicals, and actual waste site chemical mixtures. The bioassays were then applied to a mobility reduction demonstration to help assess its overall chemical, physical, and biological performance. Results indicated that although remediation accomplished the primary objective of mobility reduction, it introduced undesirable secondary effects (toxicity). These trade-offs must be considered in the holistic sense with regard to the implementation and evaluation of remediation measures.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Proceedings, International Conference of the Protection of the Environment, Lublin, Poland, September 16-19, 1991 and International Conference on Bioindication of Reg. Deterioration (6th), Ceske Budejovic, Czechoslovakia, September 15-21, 1991. See also PB88-125430. 20p.

**Subject index keywords:** Toxicology, Remedial action, Hazardous materials, Bioassay, Toxic substances.

### **1360 Toxicological Profile for Benzo(b)Fluoranthene**

Order Number PB90-247651CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
ICF-Clement, Washington, DC.; Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Atlanta, GA.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Mar 90

The Toxicological Profile for Benzo(b)fluoranthene is intended to characterize the toxicological and health effects infor-



mation for the substance. It identifies and reviews the key literature that describes the substance's toxicological properties. Other literature is presented but described in less detail. The profile begins with a public health statement, which describes in nontechnical language the substance's relevant toxicological properties. Following the statement is material that presents levels of significant human exposure and, where known, significant health effects.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Atlanta, GA., and Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. 76p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Toxicity, Public health, Superfund, Benzofluoranthene.

### 1361 Toxicological Profile for Trichloroethylene

Order Number PB90-127523CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Atlanta, GA.; Syracuse Research Corp., NY.\*\*Oak Ridge National Lab., TN.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Oct 89

The ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Trichloroethylene is intended to characterize succinctly the toxicological and health effects information for the substance. It identifies and reviews the key literature that describes the substance's toxicological properties. Other literature is presented but described in less detail. The profile is not intended to be an exhaustive document; however, more comprehensive sources of specialty information are referenced. The profile begins with a public health statement, which describes in nontechnical language the substance's relevant toxicological properties. Following the statement is material that presents levels of significant human exposure and, where known, significant health effects. The adequacy of information to determine the substance's health effects is described. Research gaps in nontoxic and health effects information are described. Research gaps that are of significance to the protection of public health will be identified in a separate effort. The focus of the document is on health and toxicological information.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Syracuse Research Corp., NY., and Oak Ridge National Lab., TN. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. 146p.

**Subject index keywords:** Toxicology, Trichloroethylene.

### 1362 Tracking Toxic Substances at Industrial Facilities: Engineering Mass Balance versus Materials Accounting

Order Number PB92-223213CDH, price: PC A09/MF A02  
National Research Council, Washington, DC.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; 1990

In response to a congressional mandate, this book examines whether knowing the amounts of toxic substances entering and leaving manufacturing facilities is useful in evaluating chemical releases to the environment, waste reduction progress, and chemical management practices. Tracking these substances with rigorous engineering data is compared with a less resource-intensive alternative to determine the feasibility and potential usefulness to the public and the government.

**Specifications:** Library of Congress catalog card no. 89-62948. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. 191p.

**Subject index keywords:** Toxic substances, Environmental surveys, Industrial wastes, Mass balance, Waste management.

### 1363 U.S. EPA SITE Demonstration of AWD Technologies' AquaDetox/SVE System

Order Number PB92-124387CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; c1991

The report covers the results of the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program's demonstration of the AWD Technologies AquaDetox/SVE. The system combines a vacuum assisted steam stripping unit and a soil vapor gas extraction system into an integrated unit. The demonstration was conducted during September 1990 at the Lockheed Aeronautical System Corp. in Burbank, CA. The results of a 2-week demonstration confirmed the ability of the system to meet regulatory discharge requirements for the contaminants of concern, TCE and PCE.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of Air Waste Management Association, v41 n11 p1519-1523 Nov 91. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Land pollution control, Water pollution control, Remedial action, Waste management, Volatile organic compounds, AquaDetox/SVE treatment system.

### 1364 Ultrox International Ultraviolet Radiation/Oxidation Technology: Applications Analysis Report

Order Number PB91-129759CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
PRC Environmental Management, Inc., Chicago, IL.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Sep 90

In support of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program, the report evaluates both treatment efficiency and economic cost from the SITE demonstration and seven case studies. The Ultrox technology simultaneously uses ultraviolet (UV) radiation, ozone, and hydrogen peroxide to oxidize dissolved organic contaminants found in groundwater or wastewater. Under the SITE Program, the Ultrox technology demonstration was conducted at the Lorentz Barrel and Drum (LB&D) site, San Jose, California, in February and March of 1989. During the demonstration, the Ultrox system achieved volatile organic compound (VOC) removals greater than 90 percent. The majority of VOCs were removed through chemical oxidation. However, stripping also contributed toward removal of a few VOCs, such as 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA) and 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA). The treated groundwater met the applicable National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) standards for discharge into a local waterway. In addition, there were no harmful air emissions to the atmosphere from the Ultrox system, which is equipped with an off-gas treatment unit.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 79p.

**Subject index keywords:** Water treatment, Waste water, Ground water, Ultrox technology, Technology assessment, Remedial action, Superfund.



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### 1365 Use of a Fourier Transform Spectrometer as a Remote Sensor at Superfund Sites

Order Number PB91-199844CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Northrop Services, Inc., Research Triangle Park, NC.; MDA Scientific, Inc., Norcross, GA. \*\*ManTech Environmental Technology, Inc., Research Triangle Park, NC.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Atmospheric Research and Exposure Assessment Lab; 1991

A Fourier transform infrared remote sensor (FTIR-RS) was used to measure chemical emissions at the Shaver's Farm Superfund site in northwestern Georgia. The system was bistatic with a source/receiver at one end of a 250 m path and a retroreflector at the other end. The source/receiver was a Nicolet Model 730 FTIR system coupled to a telescope with the appropriate transfer optics. The average concentrations of target gases along the path are inferred by matching field spectra with reference spectra of precisely measured quantities of the target gases. Measurements indicated that benzonitrile and benzaldehyde concentrations at the site were lower than the FTIR-RS detection limits of 70 and 16 ppm-m, respectively. Background IR radiation was successfully eliminated by modulating the IR beam before it was transmitted along the path. Quality assurance measurements to establish the precision and accuracy of known gas burdens (ppm-m) were carried out using a 15-cm cell containing high concentrations of several gases.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with MDA Scientific, Inc., Norcross, GA., and ManTech Environmental Technology, Inc., Research Triangle Park, NC. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Atmospheric Research and Exposure Assessment Lab. 15p.

**Subject index keywords:** Air pollution detection, Remote sensing, Superfund, Waste disposal, Fourier transform spectrometers.

### 1366 Use of Electrokinetics for Hazardous Waste Site Remediation

Order Number PB91-171694CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab.; PEER Consultants, Inc., Dayton, OH; c1990

The Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program was authorized as part of the 1986 amendments to the Superfund legislation. It represents a joint effort between the U.S. EPA's Office of Research and Development and Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. The program is designed to assist and encourage the development of waste treatment technologies that would contribute to more solutions to our hazardous waste problems. Recently, EPA, through the SITE program, issued a work assignment to assess the 'state-of-the-art' of electrokinetically enhanced contaminant removal from soils. Prior research efforts, both laboratory and field, have demonstrated the electro-osmosis has the potential to be effective in facilitating the removal of certain types of hazardous wastes from soils. Particularly encouraging results have been achieved with inorganics in fine grained soils where more traditional removal alternatives are less effective. Although the results of various studies suggest that electrokinetics is a promising technology, further testing is needed at both the laboratory and field levels to fully develop this technology for site remediation. A conceptual test program is presented based on best available data which incorporates system design and operating parameters used in

previous applications of this technology in the use of electrokinetics treatment as a remediation technique at hazardous waste sites. (Copyright (c) 1990--Air & Waste Management Association.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of Air Waste Management Association, v40 n12 p1670-1676 Dec 90. Prepared in cooperation with PEER Consultants, Inc., Dayton, OH. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Soil contamination, Electrodynamics.

### 1367 Use of 'Selenastrum capricornutum' to Assess the Toxicity Potential of Surface and Ground Water Contamination Caused by Chromium Waste

Order Number PB90-108242CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Corvallis Environmental Research Lab., OR.; Northrop Services, Inc., Corvallis, OR; c1988

United Chrome Products, Inc. (Corvallis, OR), discharged liquid chrome-plating wastes into an on-site dry well from 1957 to 1977. Samples were collected from ground and surface waters during February and December 1984 and evaluated for toxicity potential using 96-h *Selenastrum capricornutum* bioassays. Bioassays of the February samples were used to calculate predicted EC50 values for different chromium concentrations, which were then compared with the chromium concentrations measured in the December samples and with the results of *S. capricornutum* bioassays on these samples. An excellent correlation was obtained between the predicted EC50 values and the actual bioassay response values for ground water and drainage ditch samples. However, no correlation was obtained with the off-site surface water samples. These results could not be explained by changes in chromium valence, and they demonstrate that, even in simple systems, toxicity cannot readily be predicted based solely on chemical analysis.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, v7 p35-39 1988. Prepared in cooperation with Northrop Services, Inc., Corvallis, OR. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Chromium plating, Water pollution, Toxicity, Industrial wastes, *Selenastrum capricornutum*.

### 1368 Using the DNA Alkaline Unwinding Assay to Detect DNA Damage in Laboratory and Environmentally Exposed Cells and Tissues

Order Number PB90-245770CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., Narragansett, RI.; Environmental Research Lab., Narragansett, RI; c1990

The DNA alkaline unwinding assay is being evaluated for use in the detection of DNA damage in marine animals exposed to environmental pollutants. In preliminary work, DNA unwinding methods were used with in vitro cell systems to demonstrate DNA strand breaks. Cultured mammalian fibroblasts and sperm from marine fish and invertebrates (*Pseudopleuronectes*, *Arbacia* and *Mytilus*) showed concentration-dependent increases in DNA strand breaks after brief exposures to alkylating agents. DNA unwinding methods were also used on DNA extracted from marine animals injected with genotoxins and from animals exposed in situ at an estuarine site. Gills from blue mussels caged at the New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site (MA, USA) highly contaminated with many organic (e.g. PCBs) and inorganic contaminants, were also examined. A significant increase in DNA strand breaks was seen in gill tissues of animals held in the contaminated site for as little as 3 days. Although not as



severe, an increase in strand breaks was also seen in animals held at the control site for 28 days. (Copyright (c) 1990, Elsevier Science Publishers Ltd., England.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Marine Environmental Research 28, p333-337 1989. Sponsored by Environmental Research Lab., Narragansett, RI. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Marine biology, DNA unwinding proteins, Water pollution effects(Animals), DNA damage, Mutagenicity tests.

**1369 Vendor Information Form to be Completed for Participation in the: Vendor Information System for Innovative Treatment Technologies (VISITT)**

Order Number PB91-921289CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jun 91

The Vendor Information System for Innovative Treatment Technologies (VISITT) is an automated database developed for use by those responsible for site remediation, including state, federal, and private sector professionals responsible for site cleanup of the nation's hazardous waste sites. The Technology Innovation Office (TIO) and the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) is conducting the Invitation for Submittals for developers and providers of innovative treatment technologies. The information submitted will be entered into the database. EPA expects that VISITT will be used as a tool to screen technologies for remediation of these sites.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 48p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Superfund.

**1370 Vendor Information System for Innovative Treatment Technologies (VISITT). Number 1**

Order Number PB92-224716CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Jun 92

The bulletin highlights facts about the Vendor Information System for Innovative Treatment Technologies (VISITT). This database contains information on vendors of innovative technologies to treat ground water in situ, soils, sludges and sediments. It includes technologies at all stages of development—bench, pilot, or full. VISITT provides environmental professionals with rapid access to up-to-date information on 155 innovative technologies and the 97 companies that offer them. Once the database identifies the technologies and vendors meeting the user's requirements, the user can then review such information as available equipment, performance data, and experience.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-921289. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Soils, Pollution control, Remedial action, Information systems.

## TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Air Technologies

**1371 Air Stripping of Aqueous Solutions. Engineering Bulletin**

Order Number PB92-180033CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 91

Air stripping is a means to transfer contaminants from aqueous solutions to air. Contaminants are not destroyed by air stripping but are physically separated from the aqueous solutions. Contaminant vapors are transferred into the air stream and, if necessary, can be treated by incineration, adsorption, or oxidation. Most frequently, contaminants are collected in carbon adsorption systems and then treated or destroyed in this concentrated form. The concentrated contaminants may be recovered, incinerated for waste heat recovery, or destroyed by other treatment technologies. Generally, air stripping is used as one in a series of unit operations, and can reduce the overall cost for managing a particular site. Air stripping is applicable to volatile and semivolatile organic compounds. It is not applicable for treating metals and inorganic compounds. The bulletin provides information on the technology applicability, the technology limitations, a description of the technology, the types of residuals produced, site requirements, the latest performance data, the status of the technology, and sources of further information.

**Specifications:** See also PB88-106166 and DE89015653. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Liquid wastes, Waste treatment, Air pollution control, Water pollution control, Air stripping.

**1372 Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Series. Superfund Air Pathway Analyses Review Criteria Checklists**

Order Number PB90-182544CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Radian Corp., Austin, TX.; Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards; 17 Jan 90

The EPA has responsibility for assessment and cleanup of superfund sites. Because air emissions pose a potential human health risk at these sites, the EPA has developed a set of procedures for evaluating these risks. The four checklists presented provide a systematic approach for air reviewers to apply the air pathway assessment procedures. The background, purpose, and application of the checklists are discussed.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-113374, PB89-180053, PB89-180061 and PB90-113382. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. 63p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Risk assessment, Path of pollutants, Air pollution effects(Humans), Superfund program, Air pollution sampling.



## TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Air Technologies

### 1373 Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series. Air Emissions from Area Sources: Estimating Soil and Soil-Gas Sample Number Requirements

Order Number PB93-173995CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Pacific Environmental Services, Inc., Herndon, VA.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park,  
NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards; Mar 93

The document provides guidance regarding the necessary number of soil gas or soil samples needed to estimate air emissions from area sources. The Manual relies heavily on statistical methods discussed in Appendix C of Volume II of Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series (EPA 1990) and Chapter 9 of SW-846 (EPA 1986). The techniques in the manual are based on recognizing the inhomogeneity of an area, by observation or screening samples, before samples are taken. Each of the identified zones are then sampled, using random sampling techniques, and statistics calculated separately for each zone before combining the statistics to provide an estimate for the entire area. The statistical techniques presented may also be used to analyze other types of data and provide measures such as mean, variance, and standard deviation. The methods presented in the Manual are based on small sample methods. Application of the methods to data which are appropriately analyzed by large sample methods or to data which is not normally distributed will give erroneous results.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-270588. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. 52p.

**Subject index keywords:** Air pollution sampling, Soil gases, Soil surveys, Sampling, Hazardous materials.

### 1374 Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series. Air Stripper Design Manual

Order Number PB91-125997CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Research Triangle Inst., Research Triangle Park, NC.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; May 90

A computer model package 'ASPAIR' was developed in the project to describe the air stripping process along with processes for controlling the air emissions. The package is integrated with a commercially available process simulator called ASPEN to design and cost an air stripper and emission control system for specific applications. The applicability of the ASPAIR model package was demonstrated through several case studies which highlighted the effect of important parameters such as, Henry's Law constant, gas to liquid ratio, VOC removal efficiency, and wastewater throughput. The results of these case studies are presented in a graphical form to allow quick 'short-cut' estimates of the performance and cost of an air stripper and associated air emissions control units. Two figures are provided in the manual that illustrate the capital and annualized costs as a function of wastewater flow rate and Henry's Law constant for a desired VOC removal efficiency of 90%. Two additional figures are provided that illustrate a similar cost correlation for a desired VOC removal rate efficiency of 99%. The manual also provides capital and annualized costs graphs for catalytic oxidation and carbon adsorption units used to control the emissions from air strippers.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-207317. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 112p.

**Subject index keywords:** Manuals, Computerized simulation, Strippers, Superfund, Remedial action, Water pollution control equipment, Volatile organic compounds.

### 1375 Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series: Applicability of Open Path Monitors for Superfund

Order Number PB93-138154CDH, price: PC A07/MF A02  
Radian Corp., Austin, TX.; Environmental Protection Agency,  
Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning  
and Standards; May 92

The document provides guidance on the applicability of Open Path Monitors (OPMs) for ambient air monitoring at Superfund sites. The relatively limited use of these devices for ambient air monitoring has led to many questions concerning their applicability, reliability, and sensitivity for these applications. Information is provided as to the general capabilities of OPMs. The compounds that each method is capable of detecting are tabulated. The detection limits of each type of instrument are discussed and compared to the detection limits achievable using conventional techniques such as EPA Method TO-14 as well as to short-term and long-term health-based action levels. The data turnaround time and the ability to resolve temporal variations in emissions are also discussed.

**Specifications:** See also PB89-180061, PB89-180053, PB90-113382 and PB90-113374. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. 136p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Path of pollutants, Air pollution monitors, Hazardous materials, Open Path Monitors.

### 1376 Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series. Comparisons of Air Stripper Simulations and Field Performance Data

Order Number PB90-207317CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
PEI Associates, Inc., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental  
Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air  
Quality Planning and Standards; Feb 90

One of the more common problems noted at Superfund sites is the contamination of ground water by volatile organic compounds (VOCs). One remedial alternative that is used to reduce or remove the VOC contamination from water is air stripping in a tower that uses either packing media or trays. The ability to strip a compound from the water depends on several factors, including the air/water ratio, the packing or tray type, and the Henry's Law value for the compounds of interest. The objective is to remove the VOCs from the water. When being considered for remediation purposes, the air stripper design should be evaluated for removal efficiency and cost of operation. The purpose of the project was to collect available design and operating data on operating air strippers and to input the design and operating parameters into the ASPEN simulator through a user interface program. The results from the ASPEN simulator were compared to the operating data gathered for the sites to determine the relative accuracy of the ASPEN model results when compared with the actual performance data.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-182544. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. 112p.



**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Computerized simulation, Strippers, Superfund program, Remedial action, Volatile organic compounds, Water pollution control equipment.

**1377 Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series: Compilation of Information on Real-Time Air Monitoring for Use at Superfund Sites**

Order Number PB93-199222CDH, price: PC A05/MF A02  
Radian Corp., Austin, TX.; Environmental Protection Agency, Dallas, TX. Region VI; May 93

The report summarizes the results of a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-sponsored study to compile and evaluate information on commercially-available real-time air monitoring equipment for use at Superfund sites. In the document, real-time (RT) and near real-time (NRT) monitors are broadly defined as those instruments or methods that provide information either instantaneously or within a relatively short time period (i.e., <30 minutes). The objectives of the study were to review the available literature on real-time (RT) air monitoring; compile a comprehensive list of real-time and near real-time (NRT) air sampling techniques, equipment, and vendors; contact vendors and users to collect information on the technical specifications of their applicable instruments; and prepare a guidance document that summarizes the results of the study. The available literature was reviewed to identify the most current methods for real-time or near real-time measurement of ambient air concentrations of toxic pollutants commonly found at Superfund sites.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Dallas, TX. Region VI. 99p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Air pollution monitors, Real-time air monitors.

**1378 Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series: Contingency Plans at Superfund Sites Using Air Monitoring**

Order Number PB91-102129CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
PEI Associates, Inc., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Air emissions from remedial or removal activities at Superfund sites can potentially have a significant impact on the health and safety of the individuals living and working around the site. Contingency planning, as defined in the document, encompasses the air program established to protect offsite populations. Monitors for this purpose are usually located at the site perimeter or within the community. The purpose of the document is to: (1) illustrate contingency air monitoring with examples from past projects, and (2) describe how a contingency air monitoring program may be established. The document is illustrative in nature because the application of this type of monitoring is not consistently prescribed in rules and regulations, but is based on professional judgment applied in an analysis of individual sites and particular circumstances.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-207317. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 107p.

**Subject index keywords:** Guidelines, Superfund, Air pollution monitoring, Contingency planning.

**1379 Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series: Database of Emission Rate Measurement Projects**

Order Number PB91-222059CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02  
Radian Corp., Austin, TX.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jun 91

A compilation and evaluation of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emission rate data was performed. The three primary objectives were (1) to determine typical averages and ranges of emissions for various types of sources; (2) to determine the degree of correlation between emission rate results from different sampling methods; and (3) to examine the effects of different variables on measured emission rates. Emission rate data are presented for 33 studies covering 13 types of emission sources. The sources include landfills, surface impoundments, waste water treatment systems, leaking underground storage tanks, soil piles and landfills. The emission rate data were obtained by using the Emission Isolation Flux Chamber, Downhole Emissions Isolation Flux Chamber, the Concentration Profile method and the Transect method. For each source, the total non-methane hydrocarbon and benzene emission rates are reported along with three other compounds that had the highest emission rate. Source concentration data (e.g. concentration in soil or waste water) are also reported for comparison to the measured emission rates.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 119p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Air pollution sampling, Emission factors, Waste disposal, Sewage treatment, Land pollution.

**1380 Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series: Development of Example Procedures for Evaluating the Air Impacts of Soil Excavation Associated with Superfund Remedial Actions**

Order Number PB90-255662CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
PEI Associates, Inc., Cincinnati, OH.; Radian Corp., Austin, TX.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards; Jul 90

The purpose of the project was to identify and define the computation requirements or estimating the air impacts from the remediation of Superfund sites. Two example sites employing soil excavation were selected because they represent a complex emission source. The procedures for the evaluation of the ambient impacts were divided into several subtasks. These included site characterization, selection of remedial alternatives, definition of remedial activities, estimation of emission rates for each remedial activity, determination of ambient concentrations from dispersion modeling, and evaluation of carcinogenic and noncarcinogenic risks based on dispersion modeling results. The calculation of emission rates were used to estimate ambient impacts through dispersion models. The purpose was to outline a set of procedures that could be used, with existing tools, to assist in the evaluation of air-pathway effects.

**Specifications:** Also pub. as Radian Corp., Austin, TX. rept. no. DCN-90-203-080-61-02. Prepared in cooperation with Radian Corp., Austin, TX. Sponsored by Environmental Pro-



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tection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. 80p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soils, Excavation, Air pollution, Remedial action, Volatile organic compounds, Emission rates.

### 1381 Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series: Emission Factors for Superfund Remediation Technologies

Order Number PB91-190975CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01 Radian Corp., Austin, TX.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Mar 91

The report contains procedures and example calculations for estimating air emissions that occur from treating contaminated material at Superfund sites. Emission factors for six treatment technologies are presented. These are: (1) Thermal Treatment, (2) Air Stripping, (3) Soil Vapor Extraction, (4) Solidification and Stabilization, (5) Physical and Chemical Treatment, and (6) Biotreatment and Land Treatment. For each of the six technologies, a literature review was conducted to develop a flow diagram and identify emission points, as well as to analyze available air emissions data. For most of the technologies examined, emission factors were based on available data as well as assumed 'typical' operating conditions. Where possible, however, emission factors were presented on actual operating data from the site studies. Emission factors are presented for volatile organic compounds (VOC), metals, particulate matter, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, HCl, and HF. The report also contains an extensive bibliography related to waste treatment technologies.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 91p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Emission factors, Remedial action, Waste treatment, Air pollution, Superfund.

### 1382 Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series: Estimation of Air Impacts for Air Stripping of Contaminated Water

Order Number PB91-211888CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Radian Corp., Austin, TX.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; May 91

Analysis of the air impacts associated with the alternatives to cleaning up Superfund sites is frequently required for planning purposes prior to actual cleanup. Such analyses depend on estimates rather than on field measurements. The report provides procedures for estimating the emissions and ambient air concentrations associated with air stripping - a widely used technique for removing volatile organic compounds (VOC) from contaminated water. Procedures are given to evaluate the effect of the concentration of contaminants in water, the stripping efficiency and the stripping rate on the emission rates and on the ambient air concentrations at selected distances from the air stripper. Henry's Law constants are provided for over 130 compounds to assist in determining stripping efficiencies. Health-based action levels are also provided for the 130 compounds for comparison to the estimated ambient air concentrations. Action levels are also expressed in terms of water concentrations using conservative estimates of emissions and dispersion.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-190975. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 36p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remedial action, Water pollution control, Air pollution effects (Humans), Toxic substances, Public health.

### 1383 Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series: Estimation of Air Impacts for Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE) Systems

Order Number PB92-143676CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Radian Corp., Austin, TX.; Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards; Jan 92

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards and the Regional Air Offices have been given the responsibility to evaluate air impacts from Superfund sites. The report provides procedures for roughly estimating the ambient air concentrations associated with soil vapor extraction (SVE). The procedures for SVE systems are analogous to procedures for air strippers that have previously been published. SVE is also known as soil venting, vacuum extraction, aeration, or in-situ volatilization. It is a widely used technique for removing volatile organic compound (VOC) vapors from contaminated soil. Procedures are given to evaluate the effect of the concentration of the contaminants in the soil-gas and the extraction rate on the emission rates and on the ambient air concentrations at selected distances from the SVE system.

**Specifications:** See also PB89-159396, PB91-168476, and PB91-211888. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. 44p.

**Subject index keywords:** Air pollution abatement, Environmental impacts, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Remedial action, Soil vapor extraction, Volatile organic compounds.

### 1384 Air Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series: Estimation of Air Impacts for the Excavation of Contaminated Soil

Order Number PB92-171925CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Radian Corp., Austin, TX.; Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards; 18 Mar 92

Analysis of the air impacts associated with cleaning up Superfund sites is frequently required prior to actual cleanup. Such analyses depend on estimates rather than on field measurements. This report provides procedures for estimating the emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and the ambient air concentrations associated with the excavation of contaminated soil. Excavation is an integral part of any Superfund site remediation that involves removal or ex-situ treatment such as incineration, thermal desorption, bioremediation, or solidification/stabilization. The report contains procedures to evaluate the effect of the concentration of the contaminants in the soil and the excavation rate on the emission rates and on the ambient air concentrations at selected distances from the excavation site. Health-based ambient air action levels are also provided for comparison to the estimated ambient concentrations.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-171917 and PB92-171909. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research



Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. 59p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Air pollution sampling, Toxic substances, Waste management, Remedial action.

**1385 Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series: Estimation of Air Impacts from Area Sources of Particulate Matter Emissions at Superfund Sites**

Order Number PB93-215648CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Radian Corp., Austin, TX.; Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards; Apr 93

The report provides procedures for estimating the ambient air concentrations associated with emissions of particulate matter from soils handling operations at Superfund sites. Materials handling operations are necessary at any site where ex-situ treatment is performed. In addition, soils handling operations, such as excavation or grading, are frequently performed as part of site preparation. Procedures are given to evaluate the effect of the handling rate and contaminant concentration on the emission rates and on the ambient air concentrations at selected distances from the treatment area. Health-based ambient air action levels are also provided for comparison to the estimated ambient concentrations.

**Specifications:** See also PB93-215655. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. 44p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remediation, Ambient air quality, Particulates.

**1386 Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series: Evaluation of Short-Term Air Action Levels for Superfund Sites**

Order Number PB93-200913CDH, price: PC A14/MF A03 Radian Corp., Austin, TX.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; May 93

The report summarizes the results of an EPA-sponsored study to compile and evaluate information on short-term air action levels (AALs) used at Superfund sites. Because there is no simple or widely accepted method for estimating the risks of short-term exposures, there are no uniformly accepted short-term air action levels for emissions from Superfund sites. Air action levels have been established in a variety of ways, depending on waste types at the site, state guidelines, the potential for air emissions, cost, and individual project manager discretion. State and local guidelines are often based on occupational exposure limits (e.g., Threshold Limit Values) that have been divided by a safety factor to account for the differences in population and exposure of workers and residents. Some states are adopting other approaches, including the use of U.S. EPA-developed inhalation Reference Concentrations (RfCs).

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 305p.

**Subject index keywords:** Air pollution monitoring, Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Air action levels, Short term exposure.

**1387 Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series. Guideline for Predictive Baseline Emissions Estimation Procedures for Superfund Sites**

Order Number PB92-171909CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Quality Management, Inc., Durham, NC.; Environmental Protection Agency, New York. Region II; Jan 92

The purpose of the project was to develop a guideline for using the preferred EPA-approved predictive models to estimate air pathway exposure point concentrations for input to Superfund site Baseline Risk Assessments. The document provides the sequential series of steps necessary to accomplish the baseline air pathway analysis by predictive means.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-171917, PB92-171925 and PB92-143676. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, New York. Region II. 30p.

**Subject index keywords:** Air pollution sampling, Superfund, Waste management, Remedial action, Toxic substances.

**1388 Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series. Models for Estimating Air Emission Rates from Superfund Remedial Actions**

Order Number PB93-186807CDH, price: PC A08/MF A02 Radian Corp., Austin, TX.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Mar 93

The report is a compendium of models (equations) for estimating air emissions from Superfund sites undergoing remediation. These models predict emission rates of volatile organic compounds (VOC's) and particulate matter (PM) from both area and point sources. The following remedial processes are covered: air stripping, soil vapor extraction, thermal desorption, thermal destruction (incineration), excavation, dredging, solidification/stabilization, and bioremediation. Emission estimation methods are also presented for landfills, lagoons, and spills/leaks/open waste pits. The models contained in the compendium will not accurately predict emissions for all possible scenarios.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 163p.

**Subject index keywords:** Volatile organic compounds, Emissions, Air pollution control, Mathematical models, Superfund.

**1389 Air Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series. Screening Procedures for Estimating the Air Impacts of Incineration at Superfund Sites**

Order Number PB92-171917CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 International Technology Corp., Durham, NC.; Environmental Protection Agency, New York. Region II; Feb 92

The purpose of the project was to develop screening procedures for estimating the air impacts of incineration at Superfund sites. The document outlines procedures for estimating uncontrolled and controlled emission rates of hydrocarbons, particulate matter, metals, acid gases and other contaminants as well as screening procedures for estimating ambient air concentrations of these contaminants. The document also provides screening evaluation procedures for compliance with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) and for health effects.



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**Specifications:** See also PB92-171925 and PB92-171909. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, New York Region II. 70p.

**Subject index keywords:** Air pollution sampling, Superfund, Toxic substances, Waste management, Remedial action.

### 1390 Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series. Volume 1. Application of Air Pathway Analyses for Superfund Activities

Order Number PB90-113374CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01 NUS Corp., Gaithersburg, MD.; Radian Corp., Sacramento, CA.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards; Jul 89

The report is one in a series of manuals dealing with air pathway analysis at hazardous waste sites. The document was developed for the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards in cooperation with the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (Superfund). The document is an interim final manual offering technical guidance for use by a diverse audience including EPA Air and Superfund Regional and Headquarters staff, State air and Superfund program staff, Federal and State remedial and removal contractors, and potentially responsible parties in analyzing air pathways at hazardous waste sites. The manual provides for flexibility in tailoring the air pathway analysis to the specific conditions of each site.

**Specifications:** See also Volume 2, PB89-180053. Prepared in cooperation with Radian Corp., Sacramento, CA. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. 118p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Air pollution, Waste disposal.

### 1391 Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series. Volume 1. Overview of Air Pathway Assessments for Superfund Sites (Revised)

Order Number PB93-173987CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01 Radian Corp., Austin, TX.; Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards; Nov 92

The document introduces and provides an overview of air pathway assessments for Superfund sites. The specific objectives of the document are to (1) introduce the basic elements of air pathway assessments (APA) for Superfund sites; (2) identify and discuss the key issues related to APA work; and (3) identify the best sources of published information and guidance for each typical component of APA work. An APA is a systematic evaluation of the potential or actual effects on air quality of an emission source such as a Superfund site. The APA may involve modeling or monitoring to estimate these effects. The primary components of an APA are: characterization of air emission sources; determination of the effects of atmospheric processes such as transport and dilution; and evaluation of the exposure potential at receptors of interest.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB90-113374. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. 86p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Environmental exposure pathway, Risk assessment, Air pollution monitoring.

### 1392 Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series. Volume 2. Estimation of Baseline Air Emissions at Superfund Sites (Revised)

Order Number PB90-270588CDH, price: PC A17/MF A03 Radian Corp., Austin, TX.; Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards; Aug 90

The report presents available methods for estimating air emissions at Superfund hazardous waste sites prior to any remedial action. The report revises and expands an earlier report, Procedures For Conducting Air Pathway Analyses For Superfund Activities, Volume II, Estimation Of Baseline Air Emissions At Superfund Sites, EPA-450/1-89-002. The purpose of the report is to assist EPA Air and Superfund staff, State Air Superfund program staff, Federal and State remedial and removal contractors, potentially responsible parties and others in designing, conducting, and reviewing air pathway analyses at undisturbed hazardous waste sites.

**Specifications:** See also PB89-180053. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. 390p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Air pollution.

### 1393 Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series. Volume 4. Guidance for Ambient Air Monitoring at Superfund Sites (Revised)

Order Number PB93-199214CDH, price: PC A08/MF A02 Radian Corp., Austin, TX.; Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards; May 93

The report presents the results of an EPA-sponsored study to develop guidance for designing and conducting ambient air monitoring at Superfund sites. By law, all exposure pathways - including the air pathway - must be evaluated for every Superfund site; therefore, some level of ambient air monitoring usually is necessary at each site. The document offers technical guidance for use by a diverse audience, including EPA Air and Superfund Regional and Headquarters staff, State Air and Superfund staff, federal and state remedial and removal contractors, and potentially responsible parties. The manual is written to serve the needs of individuals with various levels of scientific training and experience in selecting and using ambient air monitoring methods in support of air pathway assessments.

**Specifications:** Supersedes PB90-113382. See also PB89-180061. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. 172p.

**Subject index keywords:** Air pollution monitoring, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund.

### 1394 Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series. Volume 4. Procedures for Dispersion Modeling and Air Monitoring for Superfund Air Pathway Analysis

Order Number PB90-113382CDH, price: PC A14/MF A01 NUS Corp., Gaithersburg, MD.; Radian Corp., Sacramento, CA.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards; Jul 89

The report is one in a series of manuals dealing with air pathway analysis at hazardous waste sites. The document was developed for the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards in cooperation with the Office of Emergency and



Remedial Response (Superfund). The document is an interim final manual offering technical guidance for use by a diverse audience including EPA Air and Superfund Regional and Headquarters staff, State Air and Superfund program staff, Federal and State remedial and removal contractors, and potentially responsible parties in analyzing air pathways at hazardous waste sites. The manual provides for flexibility in tailoring the air pathway analysis to the specific conditions of each site, the relative risk posed by this and other pathways, and the program resource constraints.

**Specifications:** See also Volume 1, PB90-113374. Prepared in cooperation with Radian Corp., Sacramento, CA. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. 309p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Air pollution.

**1395 Assessing Potential Indoor Air Impacts for Superfund Sites. Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series**

Order Number PB93-122257CDH, price: PC A09/MF A03  
Pacific Environmental Services, Inc., Herndon, VA.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards; Sep 92

The manual for assessing indoor air impacts was developed to be used for buildings proximate to Superfund sites. The procedures and methods may also be applied to other assessments of hazardous wastes and hazardous materials. The purpose is to provide information on methods and techniques that can be used to assess the potential or actual impact a Superfund site may have on the indoor air quality of buildings proximate to the site in order that the risk to the occupants from this source may be estimated. The manual is designed to provide the tools needed to assist in the identification and resolution of indoor air quality concerns at Superfund site.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. 196p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Indoor air pollution, Air pollution monitoring, Hazardous materials, Environmental impact assessments.

**1396 Canister-Based Method for Monitoring Toxic VOCs in Ambient Air**

Order Number PB92-206432CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Atmospheric Research and Exposure Assessment Lab.; ManTech Environmental Technology, Inc., Research Triangle Park, NC.\*\*Battelle Memorial Inst., Columbus, OH.\*\*Engineering Science, Cary, NC; c1991

The availability of reliable, accurate and precise monitoring methods for toxic volatile organic compounds (VOCs) is a primary need for state and local agencies addressing daily monitoring requirements related to odor complaints, fugitive emissions, and trend monitoring. The canister-based monitoring method for VOCs is a viable and widely used approach that is based on research and evaluation performed over the past several years. The activity has involved the testing of sample stability of VOCs in canisters and the design of time-integrative samplers. The development of procedures for analysis of samples in canisters, including the procedure for VOC preconcentration from whole air, the treatment of water

vapor in the sample, and the selection of an appropriate analytical finish has been accomplished. The canister-based method was initially summarized in the EPA Compendium of Methods for the Determination of Toxic Organic Compounds in Ambient Air as Method TO-14. Modifications and refinements are being added to Method TO-14 in order to obtain a Statement of Work for the Superfund Contract Laboratory Program for Air. The paper discusses the developments leading to the current status of the canister-based method and provides a critique of the method using results obtained in EPA monitoring networks. (Copyright (c) 1991 - Air and Waste Management Association.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of the Air and Waste Management Association, v41 n10 Oct 91. See also PB90-127374. Prepared in cooperation with ManTech Environmental Technology, Inc., Research Triangle Park, NC., Battelle Memorial Inst., Columbus, OH., and Engineering Science, Cary, NC. 13p.

**Subject index keywords:** Volatile organic compounds, Air pollution monitoring, Air samplers, Cans, Air pollution detection.

**1397 Comparison of Organic Emissions from Hazardous Waste Incinerators versus the 1990 Toxic Release Inventory Air Releases**

Order Number PB94-112836CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; 1993

Incineration is often the preferred technology for disposing of hazardous waste and remediating Superfund sites. The effective implementation of the technology is frequently impeded by strong public opposition to hazardous waste incineration (HWI). One of the reasons cited for this opposition is the perception that the emission of organics pose an unreasonable threat to human health. In order to put organic emissions in perspective, the mass of these emissions from the incineration of hazardous waste on a national scale has been estimated using 'reasonable worst-case' assumptions and compared to the 1990 Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) air releases. Comparisons were made for 15 carcinogenic organic compounds and 17 non-carcinogenic organic compounds. (Copyright (c) 1993 - Air and Waste Management Association.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of the Air and Waste Management Association, v43 p1374-1379 Oct 93. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Incinerators, Organic compounds, Combustion products.

**1398 Control of Air Emissions from Materials Handling during Remediation. Engineering Bulletin**

Order Number PB92-180041CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 91

The bulletin presents an overview discussion on the importance of and methods for controlling emissions into the air from materials handling processes at Superfund or other hazardous waste sites. It also describes several techniques used for dust and vapor suppression that have been applied at Superfund sites. The bulletin provides information on the applicability of air emission controls for materials handling at Superfund sites, limitations of the current systems, a description of the control methods that have found application to date, site requirements, a summary of the performance expe-



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rience, the status of the existing techniques and identification of future development expectations, and sources of additional information.

**Specifications:** See also PB85-124881 and PB90-113374. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Air pollution control, Materials handling, Remedial action, Waste management, Hazardous materials.

### 1399 Control of Air Emissions from Superfund Air Strippers at Superfund Groundwater Sites

Order Number PB90-272667CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 15 Jun 89

The directive establishes guidance on control of air emissions from air strippers used at Superfund sites for groundwater treatment. The joint memorandum from Office Directors, OERR, and Air Quality Planning and Standards, establishes procedures for implementation.

**Specifications:** 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Air pollution control equipment, Hazardous materials, Strippers, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Waste management.

### 1400 Control of Air Emissions from Superfund Sites

Order Number PB93-215614CDH, price: PC A08/MF A02  
Radian Corp., Austin, TX.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Center for Environmental Research Information; Nov 92

The intended audience for the handbook are engineers and scientists involved in preparing Remedial Design (RD) plans for Superfund sites. The handbook contains a summary of existing information and an overview of the topic of air emission controls is presented. The handbook contains background information to familiarize the user with the technical basis for each control technology. Specific guidance is provided to assist the user in limiting the choices of potential control technologies and in selecting a specific set of control technologies for a given application. References are included for users seeking more detailed guidance. The handbook is a screening tool and is not intended to provide detailed technical specifications for preparing bid packages.

**Specifications:** See also PB86-151677. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Center for Environmental Research Information. 163p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Air pollution control equipment, Hazardous materials, Remediation.

### 1401 Control of Transient Incinerator Emissions with an Oxygen Based Combustion System

Order Number PB91-182725CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Union Carbide Industrial Gases, Inc., Tarrytown, NY.; Foster Wheeler Enviresponse, Inc., Edison, NJ.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; 1990

The subject of the paper is the experience with a novel and field-proven method for the enhanced control of transient emissions from rotary kiln incinerators using oxygen enrichment. When high-BTU content wastes are fed into rotary kiln incinerators in an intermittent mode (typical of ram feed systems), the transient combustion behavior of these materials creates unsteady releases of combustible gases which may momentarily deplete the oxygen content of kiln gases. These temporary oxygen-deficient conditions could cause the re-

lease of products of incomplete combustion (PICs). Release of PICs from incinerators has raised public concern and has been the subject of research projects sponsored by the EPA. The enhanced control of transient emissions was demonstrated by the field operation of the EPA Mobile Incineration System (MIS) at the Denney Farm Superfund Site in McDowell, Missouri. During the field operation of the MIS, large quantities of high-BTU content wastes were burned periodically. These materials were ram-fed into the rotary kiln at a frequency of about twice a minute. To respond to the transient oxygen demand resulting from the burning of these materials, a unique oxygen feedforward-feedback control logic was designed into the LINDE Oxygen Combustion System (OCS) which was retrofitted into the MIS in 1987. After implementation of the OCS, transient upset conditions were significantly reduced during the operation of the MIS. Low NOx emissions were also achieved.

**Specifications:** Presented at the Haztech International '90 held in Houston, TX. on May 8-10, 1990. Prepared in cooperation with Foster Wheeler Enviresponse, Inc., Edison, NJ. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 25p.

**Subject index keywords:** Air pollution control, Incineration, Kilns, Combustion efficiency, Waste disposal, Oxygen combustion system.

### 1402 Design Considerations for Ambient Air Monitoring at Superfund Sites. Engineering Bulletin

Order Number PB94-102407CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 92

The Engineering Bulletin is intended to help the RPM design the site-specific air monitoring program needed before, and during site remediation. The types of AAM activities of interest at Superfund sites are selecting the most appropriate approach, establishing the data quality objectives, and selecting the proper sampling and analytical techniques. Key design considerations, limitations, a procedure for designing the air monitoring program, and other relevant technical information regarding AAM at Superfund sites are presented. The bulletin also provides a point of contact for further information.

**Specifications:** 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Air pollution sampling, Superfund, Documents.

### 1403 Engineered Biofilter for Removing Organic Contaminants in Air

Order Number PB94-163532CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Aluminum Co. of America, Pittsburgh, PA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; cMar 94

Biofiltration is an established economic air pollution control technology for removing organic contaminants in air. An engineered biofilter using synthetic media, such as activated carbon, has been developed that shows improvements in removal efficiency, biodegradation and space requirements over the existing filters. This carbon filter has been operated for > 11 months in a bench-top unit, accomplishing > or = 90 percent removal efficiency consistently in a stream containing 10 to 20 ppm of toluene. The mass transfer zone remained stationary and extremely short (1 to 4 seconds of empty bed contact time) during the entire operating period. Compared with existing filters, this engineered filter showed



40 to 80 times greater biodegradation efficiency under the selected conditions, resulting in a decreased space requirement and other advantages in equipment sizing. (Copyright (c) 1994 - Air & Water Management Association.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of the Air and Waste Management, v44 n3 p299-303, Mar 94. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Filtration, Scrubbers, Air pollution control.

**1404 Engineering Bulletin: Air Pathway Analysis**

Order Number PB93-163046CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Nov 92

The bulletin presents information on estimating toxic air emissions from Superfund sites. The focus is on the collection of air emissions data during the site inspection and remedial investigation/feasibility study and the use of these data for the selection or implementation of treatment technologies. Emissions of volatile compounds and particulate matter during site disturbances, such as excavation, may be several orders of magnitude greater than the emissions level of an undisturbed site. The potential air emissions from the undisturbed and disturbed site must be considered before developing a site mitigation strategy.

**Specifications:** See also PB89-180053, PB89-180061, PB90-113374, PB90-113382 and PB92-180033. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Toxic substances, Air pollution, Waste disposal, Air Pathway Analysis.

**1405 Engineering Bulletin: Technology Preselection Data Requirements**

Order Number PB93-105591CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 92

The bulletin provides a listing of soil, water, and contaminant data elements needed to evaluate the potential applicability of technologies for treating contaminated soils and water. With this base set of data in hand, experts familiar with the applicability of treatment technologies can better focus the advice and assistance they give to those involved at Superfund sites. The data compiled should permit preselection of applicable treatment methods and the direct elimination of others. This bulletin emphasizes the site physical and chemical soil and water characteristics for which observations and measurements should be compiled. Gathering and analyzing the information called for in this bulletin prior to extensive field investigations will facilitate streamlining and targeting of the sampling and analytical objectives of the overall program.

**Specifications:** 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste treatment, Soil treatment, Hazardous materials, Water pollution, Data requirements.

**1406 Estimating VOC Emissions from Superfund Sites in the Houston-Galveston Texas Area. (NNEMS Project No. 1302)**

Order Number PB92-196013CDH, price: PC A06  
Environmental Protection Agency, Dallas, TX. Region VI; Aug 90

The purpose of the report focused on estimating the volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from Superfund sites in the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria Consolidated Metropolitan

Statistical Area and the Buemont-Port Artur Metropolitan Statistical Area. Research of available data in the Environmental Protection Agency Region VI files is expanded over a three month time period. The intention of the project was to estimate a tons per year VOC emissions rate. All the data and information presented in the paper on VOC emissions from Superfund sites was obtained from publicly available sources.

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are not fully legible. 107p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Air pollution, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Texas, Superfund.

**1407 Estimation of Air Impacts for Bioventing Systems Used at Superfund Sites. Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series**

Order Number PB93-215655CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Radian Corp., Austin, TX.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 93

The report provides procedures for estimating the ambient air concentrations associated with bioventing. Bioventing is an insitu remediation process where oxygen is introduced to the contaminated subsurfaces to enhance biodegradation rates of the organic contaminants. Procedures are given to evaluate the effect of exhaust gas flow rate and contaminant concentration on the emission rates and on the ambient air concentrations at selected distances from the area. Health-based ambient air action levels are also provided for comparison to the estimated ambient concentrations.

**Specifications:** See also PB93-215622. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 54p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remediation, Ambient air quality, Bioventing.

**1408 Estimation of Air Impacts for Solidification and Stabilization Processes Used at Superfund Sites. Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series**

Order Number PB93-215622CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Radian Corp., Austin, TX.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 93

The report provides procedures for estimating the ambient air concentrations associated with solidification/stabilization of contaminated soil or sludge. Solidification/stabilization processes are used to immobilize toxic and hazardous constituents in the contaminated soil or sludge. Procedures are given to evaluate the effect of the treatment rate and contaminant concentration on the emission rates and on the ambient air concentrations at selected distances from the treatment area. Health-based ambient air action levels are also provided for comparison to the estimated ambient concentrations.

**Specifications:** See also PB93-215630, PB87-116745 and PB93-186807. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 54p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remediation, Ambient air quality, Stabilization, Solidification.



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### 1409 Estimation of Air Impacts for Thermal Desorption Units Used at Superfund Sites. Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series

Order Number PB93-215630CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01 Radian Corp., Austin, TX.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 93

The report provides procedures for estimating the ambient air concentrations associated with thermal desorption. Thermal desorption is a treatment process where heat is used to physically remove organic compounds from soils and sludges. Procedures are given to evaluate the effect of the treatment rate and contaminant concentration on the emission rates and on the ambient air concentrations at selected distances from the treatment area. Health-based ambient air action levels are also provided for comparison to the estimated ambient concentrations.

**Specifications:** See also PB93-215648. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 54p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Remediation, Ambient air quality, Thermal desorption.

### 1410 Evaluation of Emission Factors for Formaldehyde from Certain Wood Processing Operations. Final Report, May-August 1989

Order Number PB90-254988CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Radian Corp., Research Triangle Park, NC.; Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Air and Energy Engineering Research Lab; Jun 90

The report gives results of a search for information on formaldehyde emissions from wood veneer operations, to develop emission factors for the industry. Formaldehyde releases of 246 kg were reported under Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 from a large plywood plant in Mississippi. However, existing data found during the study period were insufficient to allow reliable emission factors to be calculated.

**Specifications:** See also PB88-118492. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Air and Energy Engineering Research Lab. 33p.

**Subject index keywords:** Formaldehyde, Air pollution control, Emission factors, Wood products industry.

### 1411 Foam Scrubbing (Chapter 9)

Order Number PB93-236560CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Foster Wheeler Enviresponse, Inc., Livingston, NJ.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; 15 Sep 93

Aqueous foam is a mixture of air (or other gas), surfactant and water. Foam can be used in at least two ways for emission control: foam blanketing and foam scrubbing. Foam scrubbing differs from blanketing in that the foam (usually high-expansion) is blown using the contaminated air that is to be treated. Thus, in foam scrubbing the contaminant is inside the foam bubbles. While the release is contained in this manner, a scrubbing process can take place. The foam solution can be formulated to include an appropriate reagent that can 'neutralize' the absorbed gases, if necessary (for example, an acidic additive to neutralize ammonia). Potential applications of foam scrubbing for emergency control are many: the chemical industry (ammonia, hydrogen chloride, sulfuric acid, etc.), municipalities (chlorine tanks at water treatment facilities), and emergency responders (chemical spills, tank

truck accidents, etc.) Foam scrubbing could also be used at Superfund sites during excavation to safeguard workers and surrounding communities from releases of volatile toxic materials. The chapter summarizes the available information on foam scrubbing, including results of an EPA research program on the subject. Although largely still in the research stage, the information available to date is encouraging.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Prevention and Control of Accidental Releases of Hazardous Gases, p232-252 Jun 93. See also PB82-227117. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 22p.

**Subject index keywords:** Air pollution control, Foam, Fugitive emissions, Foam scrubbing.

### 1412 Instructional Package on Regulatory Air Quality Modeling. Part 1: Videos on the 'Guideline on Air Quality Models (Revised)' and the Model Clearinghouse (Video)

Order Number PB94-780012CDH, price: Call for price Pacific Environmental Services, Inc., Research Triangle Park, NC.; Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Technical Support Div; Jun 92

Video tape presentations describe the major regulatory air modeling guidance document, the 'Guideline on Air Quality Models (Revised),' and the Agency's focal point for reviewing the use of dispersion modeling techniques, the Model Clearinghouse. The intended audience for these materials is those professionals who have some technical experience using a personal computer (PC) and whose responsibilities now include running EPA's air quality models (1) to assess the impact of emissions from new or modified sources or air toxics releases, or (2) to replicate the model results submitted in conjunction with such regulatory programs as New Source Review (NSR), Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) attainment demonstrations, Superfund (SARA), and others.

**Specifications:** This VHS video is 1/2 inch, color, stereo sound, playing time of 60 minutes with instructions sheets included in package. Part 2 (Diskette Version) is available as PB94-500626. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Technical Support Div. 1 VHS video.

**Subject index keywords:** Air pollution dispersion, Pollution regulations, Models.

### 1413 Long-Path FTIR Measurements of Volatile Organic Compounds in an Industrial Setting (July 1989-April 1991)

Order Number PB92-206424CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 NSI Technology Services Corp., Research Triangle Park, NC.; MDA Scientific, Inc., Norcross, GA. \*\*Nicolet Instrument Corp., Madison, WI.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Atmospheric Research and Exposure Assessment Lab; c1991

As part of a Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) field program, a Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectrometer was used to make open path measurements of volatile organic compounds in the New Castle, Delaware, area. The SITE program requires that new technologies be compared with more mature measurement techniques. In this case, a canister-based sampling and analytical methodology was chosen to compare with the FTIR measurements. Whole air samples were collected in the canisters as they were re-



peatedly transported along the open measurement path of the FTIR spectrometer. FTIR spectra were co-added for 32-min sampling intervals. Conclusions were: (1) that the FTIR system as it is currently configured can be used as a reliable monitoring instrument when the concentrations are greater than about 50 ppbv; (2) that transporting the canisters along the path is a viable technique for comparing long-path and point-sampler measurements.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of the Air and Waste Management Association, v41 n8 p1062-1066 Aug 91. Prepared in cooperation with MDA Scientific, Inc., Norcross, GA., and Nicolet Instrument Corp., Madison, WI. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Atmospheric Research and Exposure Assessment Lab. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Volatile organic compounds, Infrared spectrometers, Hazardous materials, Superfund.

**1414 Measurement of Volatile Organic Compounds during Start-Up of Bioremediation of French Limited Superfund Site in Crosby Texas Using Wind Dependent Whole-Air Sampling**

Order Number PB93-168821CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Atmospheric Research and Exposure Assessment Lab.; ManTech Environmental Technology, Inc., Research Triangle Park, NC.\*XonTech, Inc., Van Nuys, CA; 1993

Whole-air sampling was performed before and after the start-up of the bioremediation of an industrial (primarily petrochemical) waste lagoon in Crosby Texas, near Houston. Four 'Sector Samplers' were deployed at the four corners of the French Limited Superfund Site. These samplers collect air into one of two SUMMA polished canisters depending upon wind direction and speed. When the wind blows at the sampler from across the waste lagoon, air is routed to the 'IN' sector canister, otherwise sample is collected in the 'OUT' sector canister. As such, each sampler provides its own background sample, and, upon gas chromatographic analysis, individual compounds can be associated with the waste lagoon. Five sets of 24-hour sector samples were taken; the first set was collected prior to the start of the bioremediation effort and the remaining four sets were taken sequentially for four 24-hour periods after the start-up of the procedure.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-206432. Prepared in cooperation with ManTech Environmental Technology, Inc., Research Triangle Park, NC. Sponsored by XonTech, Inc., Van Nuys, CA. 13p.

**Subject index keywords:** Volatile organic compounds, Biological treatment, Remedial action, Superfund, Air pollution sampling, Waste management.

**1415 Options for Developing and Evaluating Mitigation Strategies for Indoor Air Impacts at CERCLA Sites. Air/ Superfund National Technical Guidance Study Series, Report ASF-36**

Order Number PB94-110517CDH, price: PC A08/MF A02 Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards; Sep 93

The purpose of the document is to present and analyze approaches that may be used to mitigate the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) site impacts on the indoor air quality of nearby structures. The document is designed to provide information that may assist in resolution of indoor air quality concerns at CERCLA sites. The procedures and methods,

however, may also be useful in developing mitigation strategies for indoor air impacts from other hazardous wastes and hazardous materials sources. The document focuses primarily on mitigation methods that may be applied in the immediate vicinity of the impacted or potentially impacted structure(s). Reference is made to CERCLA site remediation methods that may also have a beneficial impact on indoor air quality, but these are not discussed in detail. The document includes summary level information on technical methods to prevent or reduce the intrusion of site related chemicals into the indoor environment and institutional methods to restrict the use of developed and undeveloped property to the extent necessary to reduce risks to acceptable levels.

**Specifications:** See also PB93-122257. 167p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Indoor air pollution, Remedial action.

**1416 Review and Evaluation of Area Source Dispersion Algorithms for Emission Sources at Superfund Sites**

Order Number PB90-142753CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.; TRC Environmental Consultants, Inc., East Hartford, CT; Nov 89

The report examines air quality dispersion modeling algorithms and related technical issues associated with estimating ambient concentrations from area sources at Superfund sites. The report describes the area source emission characteristics associated with Superfund sites and provides a review of existing, available techniques for modeling area sources. It also describes the results of applying five short-term and three long-term area source models to a number of example applications and one field data base in order to compare the magnitude of concentration predictions and test whether concentration estimates are consistent with mathematical and physical principles. The report provides conclusions and recommendations.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with TRC Environmental Consultants, Inc., East Hartford, CT. 124p.

**Subject index keywords:** Atmospheric diffusion, Hazardous materials, Mathematical models, Air quality, Superfund program, Environmental transport, Air pollution sampling.

**1417 Sector Sampling for VOC's during Remediation of Superfund Site at Shaver's Farm, Georgia**

Order Number PB91-182840CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 ManTech Environmental Technology, Inc., Research Triangle Park, NC.; Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Atmospheric Research and Exposure Assessment Lab; 1991

The sector sampling approach for the determination of the spatial contributions of volatile organic compounds to the ambient air was employed at a Superfund site under remediation. Two canister based sampling systems were deployed and whole air samples were collected at the Shaver's Farm Superfund Site in northwest Georgia near Chattanooga, Tennessee, while chemical waste drums were excavated and re-packaged. The method is based upon the collection of a constant stream of air into one of two SUMMA polished canisters depending on wind direction; when the wind comes towards the sampler from the suspected emissions area, sample is routed into the 'IN' sector canister, otherwise, sample is collected in the 'OUT' sector canister. Upon analysis, the comparison between the IN and OUT sample results



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indicates compounds that are emitted from the suspected source area. Data from the week-long Shaver's Farm field study are presented along, with a mathematical method for interpretation.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Atmospheric Research and Exposure Assessment Lab. 18p.

**Subject index keywords:** Air pollution sampling, Superfund, Waste disposal, Waste storage, Volatile organic compounds, Remedial action.

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### 1418 Alternative Biological Treatment Processes for Remediation of Creosote-and PCP-Contaminated Materials: Bench-Scale Treatability Studies

Order Number PB91-179085CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Southern BioProducts, Inc., Pendleton, SC.; Technical  
Resources, Inc., Gulf Breeze, FL.\*Environmental Research  
Lab., Gulf Breeze, FL; Mar 91

Bench-scale biotreatability studies were performed to determine the most effective of two bioremediation application strategies to ameliorate creosote- and pentachlorophenol (PCP)-contaminated soils present at the American Creosote Works Superfund site, Pensacola, Florida: solid-phase bioremediation or slurry-phase bioremediation. When indigenous microorganisms were employed as biocatalysts, solid-phase bioremediation was slow and ineffective (8-12 weeks required to biodegrade >50% of resident organics). Biodegradation was limited to lower-molecular-weight constituents rather than the more hazardous, higher-molecular-weight (HMW) compounds; PCP and HMW polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) containing 4 or more fused rings resisted biological attack. Moreover, supplementation with aqueous solution of inorganic nutrients had little effect on the overall effectiveness of the treatment strategy. Alternatively, slurry-phase bioremediation was much more effective: >50% of targeted organics were biodegraded in 14 days. Again, however, more persistent contaminants, such as PCP and HMW PAHs, were not extensively degraded when subjected to the action of indigenous microorganisms.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Technical Resources, Inc., Gulf Breeze, FL. Sponsored by Environmental Research Lab., Gulf Breeze, FL. 97p.

**Subject index keywords:** Biological treatment, Remedial action, Creosote, Superfund, Waste disposal, Phenol/pentachloro.

### 1419 Bench-Scale Evaluation of Alternative Biological Treatment Processes for the Remediation of Pentachlorophenol- and Creosote-Contaminated Materials: Slurry-Phase Bioremediation

Order Number PB92-129683CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Research Lab., Gulf Breeze, FL; c1991

Performance data on slurry-phase bioremediation of pentachlorophenol (PCP)- and creosote-contaminated sediment and surface soil were generated at the bench-scale level. Aqueous slurries, containing 0.05% Triton X-100 to facilitate the soil washing process and to help stabilize the suspensions,

were prepared from sediment and surface soil freshly obtained from the American Creosote Works Superfund site at Pensacola, Florida. Excluding PCP, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)-fluoranthene and indeno(123-cd)pyrene, slurry-phase bioremediation of highly contaminated sediment (pH adjusted) resulted in rapid and extensive biodegradation (3-5 days to biodegrade > 50% of targeted compounds) of monitored constituents. Data suggest that slurry-phase bioremediation strategies can be effectively employed to remediate creosote-contaminated materials.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Environmental Science and Technology, v25 n6 p1055-1061 1991. See also PB91-179085. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Biological treatment, Remedial action, Waste disposal, Creosote, Superfund, Phenol/pentachloro.

### 1420 Bench-Scale Evaluation of Alternative Biological Treatment Processes for the Remediation of Pentachlorophenol- and Creosote-Contaminated Materials: Solid-Phase Bioremediation

Order Number PB92-129725CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Research Lab., Gulf Breeze, FL; c1991

Bench-scale biotreatability studies were performed to evaluate potential for a solid-phase bioremediation process to ameliorate pentachlorophenol (PCP)- and creosote-contaminated sediment and surface soil at the American Creosote Works Superfund site, Pensacola, Florida. Surface soil and sediment were contaminated with approximately 1 and 7% (weight basis) organic pollutants, respectively, but the more recalcitrant creosote constituents (i.e., high-molecular-weight polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) were proportionately higher in the surface soil indicative of creosote weathering. Data suggest that full-scale site remediation employing solid-phase bioremediation strategies may not effectively meet acceptable treatment standards in the time defining these studies.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Environmental Science and Technology, v25 n6 p1045-1055 1991. See also PB89-109920 and PB88-174446. 13p.

**Subject index keywords:** Biological treatment, Remedial action, Creosote, Waste management, Phenol/pentachloro, Superfund.

### 1421 Bioremediation: An Information Update on Applying Bioremediation to Site Cleanup

Order Number PB93-126175CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Mar 92

The Bioremediation Field Initiative was established to provide the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State Project Managers, consulting engineers, and industry with timely information regarding new developments in the application of bioremediation at hazardous waste sites. The initiative provides evaluation of the performance of selected full-scale field applications; provides technical assistance to Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) and On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs), through the Technical Support Centers; and is developing a data base on the field applications of bioremediation, which is summarized in this bulletin.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-224708 and PB92-224807. 34p.



**Subject index keywords:** Biological treatment, Remedial action, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Cleanup operations.

**1422 Bioremediation in the Field. An Information Update on Applying Bioremediation to Site Clean-Up. Number 3**

Order Number PB92-224807CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Aug 91

The Bioremediation Field Initiative was established to provide EPA and State Project Managers, consulting engineers and industry with timely information regarding new developments in the application of bioremediation at hazardous waste sites. The initiative will fully evaluate the performance of selected full-scale field applications, provide technical assistance to RPMs and OSCs, and develop a treatability database to be available through the Alternative Treatment Technologies Information Center (ATTIC). Six sites have currently been selected for field evaluation of bioremediation: Libby Superfund Site, Libby, Montana; Park City Pipeline Spill, Park City, Kansas; Allied Signal Superfund Site, St. Joseph, Michigan; Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska; Hill Air Force Base, Utah; and Brookhaven Superfund Site, Brookhaven, MS.

**Specifications:** 25p.

**Subject index keywords:** Biological treatment, Remedial action, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Cleanup operations.

**1423 Bioremediation in the Field: An Information Update on Applying Bioremediation to Site Cleanup. (Number 4)**

Order Number PB92-224708CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Dec 91

Contents: Update on the Bioremediation Field Initiative; Bioremediation Being Evaluated at the Brookhaven Wood Preserving Facility; Bioremediation Action Committee: 1991 Accomplishments; Interim Guidelines Issued for Preparing Bioremediation Spill Response Plans; FTTA Offers Opportunities for Cooperative Biosystems R&D with EPA; 1991 Bioremediation Field Projects; RREL Provides Technical Support for Bioremediation of Superfund Sites; Bioremediation Field Initiative Contacts; EPA Bioremediation Publications; EPA Athens Lab and GLNPO Demonstrate Anaerobic Degradation of PCBs; Cleanup Information Bulletin Board; Field Applications of Bioremediation; Bioremediation Live Satellite Seminar.

**Specifications:** 29p.

**Subject index keywords:** Biological treatment, Remedial action, Hazardous materials, Waste management, Bioremediation, Cleanup.

**1424 Bioremediation in the Field: Number 1, November 1990**

Order Number PB93-206340CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Nov 90

The Bioremediation Field Initiative is designed to provide EPA and State project managers, consulting engineers, and industry with timely information regarding new developments in the application of bioremediation. These applications include the cleanup of abandoned waste sites, industrial facilities, leaking underground storage tanks and ground water impacted from these sources. The Technology Innovation Office (TIO), an office within the Office of Solid Waste and

Emergency Response (OSWER), in conjunction with the Office of Research and Development's (ORD) Office of Technology Transfer and Regulatory Support, will produce the bulletin on a regular basis to serve as the principal information transfer mechanism for the Bioremediation Field Initiative.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-224708 and PB92-224807. 18p.

**Subject index keywords:** Biological treatment, Remedial action, Hazardous materials, Waste management.

**1425 Bioremediation Resource Guide and Bioremediation Resource Matrix**

Order Number PB94-112307CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 93

The Bioremediation Resource Guide is intended to support decision-making by Regional and State Corrective Action permit writers, Remedial Project Managers (RPMs), On-Scene Coordinators, contractors, and other involved in evaluating cleanup alternatives by directing readers to bioremediation resource documents, databases, hotlines, and dockets as well as identifying regulatory mechanisms (e.g., Research Development and Demonstration Permits) that have the potential to ease the implementation of bioremediation at hazardous waste sites. The Guide provides abstracts of representative examples of over 80 bioremediation bibliographies, guidance, workshop reports, overview documents, study/test results, and test designs/protocols. The Bioremediation Resource Matrix, which accompanies the Guide, identifies the technology, media, and contaminants covered in each abstracted document. The included documents focus for the most part on soil and ground water and on in-situ, slurry phase, and land treatment bioremediation.

**Specifications:** 32p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste processing, Bioremediation.

**1426 Pilot-Scale Demonstration of a Slurry-Phase Biological Reactor for Creosote-Contaminated Soil. Applications Analysis Report**

Order Number PB94-124039CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
IT Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Jan 93

IT Corporation in conjunction with ECOVA Corporation (ECOVA) evaluated ECOVA's slurry-phase bioremediation technology under U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program. The purpose of this report is to present information from the SITE demonstration and from three case studies to evaluate the technical and economic applicability of slurry-phase bioremediation technology to the remediation of soil- and sludge-bound hazardous contaminants.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 75p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soil treatment, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Waste treatment, Creosote, Slurry bio-reactors, Innovative treatment technologies.



## TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Groundwater Technologies

### 1427 Respirometric Methods for Determination of Biodegradability and Biodegradation Kinetics for Hazardous Organic Pollutant Compounds

Order Number PB92-217108CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab.; Cincinnati Univ., OH. Dept. of Chemical and Nuclear Engineering; 1992

The purpose of the study was to obtain information on biological treatability of the benzene, phenol, phthalate and ketone organics and of the Superfund CERCLA organics bearing wastes in wastewater treatment systems which will support development of an EPA technical guidance document on the discharge of the above organics to POTWs. The study was to generate basic information on the fate of CERCLA leachate organics during on-site treatment and biodegradation and inhibition data for pollutants found in Superfund site wastewater that could be discharged to POTWs. Respirometric biodegradability, biokinetic and inhibition data were generated for the selected RCRA benzene, phenolic, phthalate and ketone compounds.

**Specifications:** Presented at the ACS Environmental Chemistry Division Symposium on Chemical and Biochemical Detoxification of Hazardous Wastes II, Miami Beach, FL., September 10-15, 1989. Prepared in cooperation with Cincinnati Univ., OH. Dept. of Chemical and Nuclear Engineering. 39p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste disposal, Biodeterioration, Organic compounds, Kinetics, Sewage treatment, Biological treatment, Electrolytic respirometry.

### 1428 Slurry Biodegradation

Order Number PB91-228049CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

In a slurry biodegradation system, an aqueous slurry is created by combining soil or sludge with water. This slurry is then biodegraded aerobically using a self-contained reactor or in a lined lagoon. Thus, slurry biodegradation can be compared to an activated sludge process or an aerated lagoon, depending on the case. There are two main objectives for using the technology: to destroy the organic contaminant and, equally important, to reduce the volume of contaminated material. Slurry biodegradation can be the sole treatment technology in a complete cleanup system, or it can be used in conjunction with other biological, chemical, and physical treatment. It may be demonstrated in the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program. Commercial-scale units are in operation. Vendors should be contacted to determine the availability of a unit for a particular site. The bulletin provides information on the technology applicability, the types of residuals produced, the latest performance data, site requirements, the status of the technology, and sources for further information.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Biodeterioration, Waste treatment, Slurries, Soil treatment.

## TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Groundwater Technologies

### 1429 Advanced Oxidation Technologies for the Treatment of Contaminated Groundwater

Order Number PB94-137353CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab.; PRC Environmental Management, Inc., Chicago, IL; 1994

The paper presents information on two pilot-field applications of advanced oxidation technologies for contaminated groundwater with organics. The Ultrox technology was demonstrated in 1989 with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program at the Lorentz Barrel and Drum (LB&D) site in San Jose, California. Peroxidation Systems technology was applied at the Old O-Field site located within the Aberdeen Proving Ground, in Maryland. The information presented includes a description of the technologies, factors affecting the technologies, and results from the two pilot-scale studies of the UV/oxidation treatment system applications.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Chemical Oxidation - Technologies for the Nineties, v2 p406-417. Prepared in cooperation with PRC Environmental Management, Inc., Chicago, IL. 14p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Water pollution control, Oxidation.

### 1430 Applicability of Land Disposal Restrictions to RCRA and CERCLA Ground Water Treatment ReInjection Superfund Management Review: Recommendation No. 26

Order Number PB91-921332CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 27 Dec 89

The directive discusses whether or not ground water contaminated with restricted RCRA hazardous wastes, which is extracted during RCRA corrective action or CERCLA response action must meet the best demonstrated available technology (BDAT) identified for that waste under the RCRA land disposal restrictions (LDRs) prior to each reinjection. The directive explains EPA's interpretation of whether the LDRs are applicable or (under CERCLA response actions only) relevant and appropriate to such reinjections or to the remediation as a whole.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Land Disposal Restrictions.

### 1431 Basic Concepts of Contaminant Sorption at Hazardous Waste Sites (Ground Water Issue)

Order Number PB91-191007CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Lab., Ada, OK; Oct 90

The Regional Superfund Ground Water Forum is a group of ground-water scientists, representing EPA's Regional Superfund Offices, organized to exchange up-to-date information



related to ground-water remediation of Superfund sites. One of the major issues of concern to the Forum is the transport and fate of contaminants in soil and ground water as related to subsurface remediation. Processes which influence the behavior of contaminants in the subsurface must be considered both in evaluating the potential for movement as well as in designing remediation activities at hazardous waste sites. Such factors not only tend to regulate the mobility of contaminants, but also their form and stability. Sorption is often the paramount process controlling the behavior of contaminants in the subsurface. The paper summarizes the basic concepts of sorption in soil and ground water with emphasis on nonpolar organic contaminants.

**Specifications:** 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Hazardous materials, Sorption, Superfund, Remedial action, Waste disposal, Water pollution control.

**1432 Biodegradation of Creosote and Pentachlorophenol in Contaminated Groundwater: Chemical and Biological Assessment**

Order Number PB92-129659CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Research Lab., Gulf Breeze, FL.; Southern BioProducts, Inc., Pendleton, SC; c1991

Shake flask studies examined the rate and extent of biodegradation of pentachlorophenol (PCP) and 42 components of coal-tar creosote present in contaminated groundwater recovered from the American Creosote Works Superfund site, Pensacola, Fla. The ability of indigenous soil microorganisms to remove these contaminants from aqueous solutions was determined by gas chromatographic analysis of organic extracts of biotreated groundwater. Changes in potential environmental and human health hazards associated with the biodegradation of the material were determined at intervals by Microtox assays and fish toxicity and teratogenicity tests. After 14 days of incubation at 30 C, indigenous microorganisms effectively removed 100, 99, 94, 88, and 87% of measured phenolic and lower-molecular-weight polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and S-heterocyclic, N-heterocyclic, and O-heterocyclic constituents of creosote, respectively. However, only 53% of the higher-molecular-weight PAHs were degraded; PCP was not removed. Despite the removal of a majority of the organic contaminants through biotreatment, only a slight decrease in the toxicity and teratogenicity of biotreated groundwater was observed. Data suggest that toxicity and teratogenicity are associated with compounds difficult to treat biologically and that one may not necessarily rely on indigenous microorganisms to effectively remove these compounds in a reasonable time span; to this end, alternative or supplemental approaches may be necessary. Similar measures of the toxicity and teratogenicity of treated material may offer a simple, yet important, guide to bioremediation effectiveness. (Copyright (c) 1991, American Society for Microbiology.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Applied and Environmental Microbiology, v57 n5 p1277-1285 May 91. See also PB90-129552. Prepared in cooperation with Southern BioProducts, Inc., Pendleton, SC. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Biodeterioration, Water pollution control, Biological treatment, Hazardous materials, Ground water, Creosote, Phenol/pentachloro.

**1433 Biological Treatment of Wood Preserving Site Groundwater by BioTrol, Inc. Applications Analysis Report**

Order Number PB91-227983CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., Paramus, NJ.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Sep 91

The report is an evaluation of the BioTrol, Inc. Aqueous Treatment System (BATS), a fixed-film, aerobic biological treatment process for contaminated groundwaters and other wastewaters. It summarizes and analyzes the results of the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program's six week demonstration at the MacGillis and Gibbs Company wood preserving site in New Brighton, MN. The conclusions from the pilot scale demonstration study and other available data are: (1) the fixed film aerobic process is capable of degrading pentachlorophenol (PCP) and other organic pollutants to more than 95% removal.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-110048. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 51p.

**Subject index keywords:** Wood preservatives, Waste treatment.

**1434 Chemical Enhancements to Pump-and-Treat Remediation. Ground Water Issue**

Order Number PB92-180074CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. Oregon Graduate Inst. of Science and Technology, Beaverton. Dept. of Environmental Science and Engineering; Jan 92

Conventional pump-and-treat technologies are among the most widely used systems for the remediation of contaminated ground-water. Within recent years it has become recognized that these systems can require protracted periods of time to make significant reductions in the quantity of contaminants associated with both the liquid and solid phases which constitute the subsurface matrix. Evaluating the effectiveness of pump-and-treat remediations at Superfund sites, as well as attempting to improve this effectiveness, are issues identified by the Regional Superfund Ground Water Forum as a concern of Superfund decision makers. The Forum is a group of ground-water scientists and engineers, representing EPA's Regional Superfund Offices, organized to exchange the most recent information related to ground-water remediation at Superfund sites. Recent research has led to a better understanding of the processes involved in the transport and transformation of contaminants in the subsurface. While some of these processes are not readily amenable to enhance removal by ground-water extraction, others suggest that there are available techniques to increase the efficiency of these types of remediation systems. The intent of the document is to explore the use of chemical enhancement to improve ground-water remediation efficiencies using pump-and-treat technologies, and point out arenas of contamination where such techniques are not practical.

**Specifications:** See also PB86-122561, PB87-169090, PB90-274549 and PB92-114461. Prepared in cooperation with Oregon Graduate Inst. of Science and Technology, Beaverton. Dept. of Environmental Science and Engineering. 22p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Water pollution control, Remedial action, Superfund.



## TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Groundwater Technologies

### 1435 Compendium of Federal Financial Assistance Programs: Targeting Programs for State and Local Ground-Water Protection

Order Number PB93-116069CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Ground-Water Protection; Sep 90

Contents: Agricultural Conservation; Agricultural Education/  
Technical Assistance; Agricultural Pollution Control; Agricul-  
tural Research; Community Development; Drinking Water  
Protection; Emergency Water Assistance; Environmental Pro-  
tection; Farm Ownership Credit; Hazardous Waste Manage-  
ment; Pesticides Control; Rural Development; Solid Waste  
Management; Superfund; Toxic Substances; Underground  
Storage Tanks; Water Pollution Control; and Water Re-  
sources Development.

Specifications: 102p.

Subject index keywords: Ground water, Economic assist-  
ance, Project management, Water pollution control, Drinking  
water.

### 1436 Considerations in Ground Water Remediation at Superfund Sites

Order Number PB91-238584CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 18 Oct 89

The directive transmits findings from a study of several sites  
where ground water extraction is being conducted to contain  
or reduce levels of contaminants in the ground water. The  
memorandum also presents several recommendations for  
modifying the Superfund approach to ground water remedi-  
ation.

Specifications: 10p.

Subject index keywords: Superfund, Hazardous materials,  
Waste management, Water pollution control, Office of Solid  
Waste and Emergency Response.

### 1437 Considerations in Ground-Water Remediation at Superfund Sites and RCRA Facilities: Update

Order Number PB92-963358CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 27 May 92

The updated directive clarifies and expands OSWER's gen-  
eral policy concerning remediation of contaminated ground  
water, especially with regard to nonaqueous phase liquid  
(NAPL) contaminants. The document promotes a consistent  
and sound approach to ground water remediation at both Su-  
perfund sites and RCRA facilities and reinforces OSWER's  
commitment to clean up ground water contamination at  
these sites.

Specifications: Paper copy available on Standing Order, de-  
posit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada,  
and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in  
paper copy or microfiche. 13p.

Subject index keywords: Ground water, Pollution control,  
Government policies, Superfund, Remedial action.

### 1438 Detoxification of Pentachlorophenol and Creosote Contaminated Groundwater by Physical Extraction: Chemical and Biological Assessment

Order Number PB92-129733CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Research Lab., Gulf Breeze, FL; c1991

Chemical analyses revealed that polycyclic aromatic hydro-  
carbons (PAH's) and other organic compounds were present  
in a perennial freshwater stream that flowed through the

abandoned American Creosote Works, designated for Super-  
fund cleanup by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.  
A study was conducted to determine efficacy of ultrafiltration  
for removal of these organics from groundwater at the Su-  
perfund site. Ultrafiltration reduced the concentration of total  
identified organics from 210.0 mg/L in groundwater to 1.5  
mg/L in the post-filtration permeate. Tests for toxicity/terato-  
genicity in embryonic inland silversides, *Menidia beryllina*;  
and Microtox were conducted with: streamwater, untreated  
groundwater, feedwater used in the ultrafiltration system and  
permeate water that passed through the ultrafiltration  
system. A concentration of 100% streamwater caused signif-  
icant ( $\alpha < \text{or} = 0.05$ ) teratogenic responses in fish em-  
bryos and larvae. Groundwater and feedwater caused signif-  
icant embryo toxic or teratogenic responses at concentrations  
of 100, 10 and 1%; Microtox EC50's were 0.85 and 0.48%,  
respectively. In contrast, only 100% permeate water caused  
significant increases in terata.

Specifications: Pub. in Archives Environmental Contamina-  
tion and Toxicology, v21 p233-244 1991. See also PB87-  
174934 and PB86-208543. 9p.

Subject index keywords: Water pollution control, Creosote,  
Ground water, Phenol/pentachloro, Water pollution effects,  
Superfund.

### 1439 Emerging Technologies: Bio-Recovery Systems Removal and Recovery of Metal Ions from Groundwater

Order Number PB90-252594CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Bio-Recovery Systems, Inc., LasCruces, NM.; Environmental  
Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction  
Engineering Lab; Aug 90

A series of laboratory tests and an on-site pilot scale demon-  
stration of Bio-Recovery Systems' AlgaSORB technology for  
the removal and recovery of mercury-contaminated ground-  
water were conducted under the SITE program. Optimum  
conditions were determined for mercury binding to Alga-  
SORB. Conditions under which mercury could be stripped  
from AlgaSORB were developed. On-site, pilot scale demon-  
strations with a portable waste treatment system incorporat-  
ing columns containing two different AlgaSORB preparations  
confirmed laboratory tests. Over 500 bed volumes of mercur-  
y-contaminated groundwater could be successfully treated  
before regeneration of the system was required. Mercury was  
removed to levels below the discharge limit of 10 micro-  
gram/L.

Specifications: See also Appendices, PB90-252602. Spon-  
sored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH.  
Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 55p.

Subject index keywords: Mercury(Metal), Water pollution  
control, Ground water, Superfund, Biological recovery.

### 1440 Emerging Technologies: Bio-Recovery Systems Removal and Recovery of Metal Ions from Groundwater. Appendices

Order Number PB90-252602CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
Bio-Recovery Systems, Inc., LasCruces, NM.; Environmental  
Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction  
Engineering Lab; Aug 90

Now in its fourth year, the Superfund Innovative Technology  
Evaluation (SITE) Program is part of EPA's research into  
cleanup methods for hazardous waste sites around the  
nation. Through cooperative agreements with developers, al-  
ternative or innovative technologies are refined at the bench-



and pilot-scale level and then demonstrated at actual sites. EPA collects and evaluates extensive performance data on each technology to use in remediation decision-making for hazardous waste sites. The appendices include the laboratory analysis results from two independent laboratories that were provided split samples from Bio-Recovery Systems, Inc. during the on-site pilot testing of Bio-Recovery's technology for the removal of mercury from contaminated groundwaters during the period of November 7, 1989 to December 1, 1989.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-252594. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 118p.

**Subject index keywords:** Mercury(Metal), Water pollution control, Ground water, Superfund, Biological recovery.

#### 1441 EPA Site Demonstration of BioTrol Aqueous Treatment System

Order Number PB91-182279CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., Paramus, NJ.;  
BioTrol, Chaska, MN.\*Environmental Protection Agency,  
Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; c1991

BioTrol's pilot scale, fixed-film biological system was evaluated, under the EPA's SITE program, for its effectiveness at removing pentachlorophenol from groundwater. The demonstration was performed in the summer of 1989 at a wood preserving site in New Brighton, Minnesota. The system employs indigenous microorganisms amended with a specific pentachlorophenol-degrading bacterium. Groundwater from a well on the site was fed to the system at 1, 3, and 5 gpm with no pretreatment other than pH adjustment, nutrient addition, and temperature control. Each flowrate was maintained for about two weeks while samples were collected for extensive analyses. At 5 gpm, the system was capable of eliminating about 96 percent of the pentachlorophenol in the groundwater and producing effluent with pentachlorophenol concentrations to about 1 ppm. At the lower flows (1 and 3 gpm) removal was higher (about 99 percent) and effluent pentachlorophenol concentrations were well below 0.5 ppm. The system consistently produced a completely nontoxic effluent at all three flowrates. Review of other data provided by BioTrol indicates that the process is also effective on other hydrocarbons, including solvents and fuels. The system appears to be a compact and cost-effective treatment for contaminated wastewaters requiring minimal operating attention once acclimated. (Copyright (c) 1991--Air & Waste Management Association.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of the Air Pollution Control Association, v41 n2 p228-233 Feb 91. Prepared in cooperation with BioTrol, Chaska, MN. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Biological treatment, Water pollution control, Ground water, Waste disposal, BioTrol aqueous treatment system, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program.

#### 1442 Estimating Potential for Occurrence of DNAPL at Superfund Sites

Order Number PB92-963338CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 92

The presence of Dense Nonaqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPL) in soils and aquifers can control the ultimate success or failure of remediation at a hazardous waste site. Because of the

complex nature of DNAPL transport and fate, however, DNAPL may often be undetected by direct methods, leading to incomplete site assessments and inadequate remedial designs. Sites affected by DNAPL may require a different conceptual framework to develop effective characterization and remedial actions. To help site personnel determine if DNAPL-based characterization strategies should be employed at a particular site, a guide for estimating the potential for DNAPL occurrence was developed. The approach, which uses historical site use information and site characterization data, is described in the fact sheet.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Superfund, Dense nonaqueous phase liquids.

#### 1443 Evaluating the Effectiveness of Ground Water Extraction Systems

Order Number PB91-177386CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Lab., Ada, OK.;  
CH2M/Hill, Reston, VA; c1991

The most common process for remediating contaminated ground water is extraction and treatment. Data from 19 ongoing and completed ground water extraction systems were collected and analyzed to evaluate the effectiveness of this process in achieving cleanup concentration goals for ground water. This analysis indicated several trends including: containment of ground water plumes was usually achieved; contaminant concentrations dropped significantly initially followed by a leveling out; after the period of initial rapid decline, the continued decreases in concentration were usually slower than anticipated; and certain data important to optimizing system design and operation had often not been collected during the site characterization phase. Factors limiting the achievement of cleanup concentration goals fell into four basic categories: hydrogeological factors; contaminant-related factors; continued migration from source areas and the size of the plume itself; and system design factors. The findings of the study indicate that ground water extraction is an effective method for preventing additional migration of contaminant plumes and achieving risk reduction. However, the findings indicate that in many situations, it may not be practicable to rely solely on ground water extraction and treatment to achieve health-based cleanup concentrations throughout the contaminated zone and fulfill the primary goal of returning ground water to beneficial use. This suggests several recommendations for improving ground water response actions including: actions to contain contaminant plumes should be initiated early; data on vertical variation of hydraulic conductivity, distribution of the contaminant mass, and partitioning of contaminants to soil or a stationary phase in the saturated zone should generally be collected as part of the site characterization process; remedial actions should be implemented in stages to better utilize information on aquifer response as the system is being designed and implemented; remedial actions should be monitored and modified during operation to optimize system efficiency; and methods to enhance extraction effectiveness and efficiency should be considered.



## TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Groundwater Technologies

**Specifications:** Pub. in Ground Water Monitoring Review, v11 n1 p119-124, Winter 1991. Sponsored by CH2M/Hill, Reston, VA. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Water pollution control, Ground water, Extraction, Cleanup operations.

### 1444 Evaluation of Ground-Water Extraction Remedies: Phase 2. Volume 1. Summary Report

Order Number PB92-963346CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Feb 92

The report is the second phase of a study to evaluate the effectiveness of ground-water extraction systems being used to remediate ground-water contamination at hazardous waste sites. The report was prepared in two volumes. Volume 1 contains an executive summary and chapters which discuss the purpose, methodologies, and conclusion of the project.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Supersedes PB90-183583. See also PB92-963347. 38p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Water pollution control, Extraction, Cleanup operations.

### 1445 Evaluation of Ground-Water Extraction Remedies: Phase 2. Volume 2. Case Studies and Updates

Order Number PB92-963347CDH, price: PC A19/MF A04  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Feb 92

The report is the second phase of a study to evaluate the effectiveness of ground-water extraction systems being used to remediate ground-water contamination at hazardous waste sites. The report was prepared in two volumes. Volume 2 discusses the case studies--individual analyses of each of the 24 sites associated with the project.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Supersedes PB90-274440. See also PB92-963346. 450p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Water pollution control, Extraction, Cleanup operations.

### 1446 Evaluation of Ground-Water Extraction Remedies: Volume 2. Case Studies 1-19

Order Number PB90-274440CDH, price: PC A19  
CH2M Hill Southeast, Inc., Reston, VA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 89

The volume was prepared as part of an evaluation of ground-water extraction remedies completed under EPA Contract No. 68-W8-0098. It presents 19 case studies of individual sites where ground-water extraction systems have been implemented. The case studies present site characteristics and discuss factors that have influenced the success of the remedial activities.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-183583 and Volume 3, PB90-274457. Portions of this document are not fully legible. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 599p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Hazardous materials, United States, Extraction, Waste treatment, Superfund.

### 1447 Evaluation of Ground-Water Extraction Remedies: Volume 3. General Site Data: Data Base Reports

Order Number PB90-274457CDH, price: PC A06/MF A01  
CH2M Hill Southeast, Inc., Reston, VA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 89

The volume is the third of a three-volume report documenting the results of an evaluation of ground-water extraction remedies at hazardous waste sites. It consists of a collection of 112 data base reports presenting general information on sites where ground-water extraction systems are in various stages of planning or implementation.

**Specifications:** See also Volume 2, PB90-274440. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 121p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Hazardous materials, Extraction, Water pollution control, Superfund.

### 1448 Evaluation of the Likelihood of DNAPL Presence at NPL Sites: National Results

Order Number PB93-963343CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 93

The document presents the results of a survey undertaken by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (Superfund). The survey was designed to estimate the proportion of National Priorities List (NPL) sites where Dense Nonaqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPLs) may be present. Earlier studies by OERR suggested that DNAPLs may be more common at hazardous waste sites than previously thought, and may act as a continuing source of contamination thus reducing the ability of pump-and-treat systems to attain cleanup goals within expected timeframes (Evaluation of Ground Water Extraction Remedies, Phase II, EPA 9355.4-05). The study represents the first systematic nation-wide review of NPL sites designed to estimate the extent of subsurface DNAPL contamination.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 119p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Liquid wastes.

### 1449 Evaluation of Unsaturated/Valdoso Zone Models for Superfund Sites

Order Number PB94-157765CDH, price: PC A09/MF A03  
Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater.; Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Lab., Ada, OK; Mar 94

Mathematical models of water and chemical movement in soils are being used as decision aids for defining ground-water protection practices for Superfund sites. Numerous transport models exist for predicting movement and degradation of hazardous chemical through soils. Many of these require extensive input parameters which include uncertainty due to soil variability and unknown future weather. The impact of uncertain model parameters upon the model output is not known. Model users need an understanding of this impact so they can measure the appropriate parameters for



the site and incorporate the model prediction uncertainty into their decisions. The report summarizes research findings which address the sensitivity and uncertainty of model output due to uncertain input parameters. The objective of the research was to determine the sensitivity and uncertainty of travel time, concentration, mass loading and pulse width of contaminants at the water table due to uncertainty in soil properties such as organic carbon content, bulk density, water content, and hydraulic conductivity. Chemical properties, such as organic carbon partition coefficient and degradation half-life, were also examined. The four models selected for this analysis were RITZ, VIP, CMLS and HYDRUS.

**Specifications:** See also PB94-157773. Sponsored by Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Lab., Ada, OK. 197p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Water flow, Sediment transport, Ground water, Superfund.

#### 1450 Extraction of Mercury from Groundwater Using Immobilized Algae

Order Number PB92-121367CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab.; c1991

Bio-recovery Systems Inc., conducted a project under the Emerging Technology portion of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPAs) Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program to evaluate the ability of immobilized algae to absorb mercury from contaminated groundwater in laboratory studies and pilot-scale field tests. Algae biomass was incorporated in a permeable polymeric matrix. The product, AlgaSORB, packed into absorption columns, exhibited excellent flow characteristics, and functioned as a 'biological' ion exchange resin. A sequence of eleven laboratory tests demonstrated the ability of the product to absorb mercury from groundwater that contained high levels of total dissolved solids and hard water components. However, use of a single AlgaSORB preparation yielded non-repeatable results with samples collected at different times of the year. The strategy of extracting the groundwater through two columns containing different times of the year. The strategy of extracting the groundwater through two columns containing different preparations of AlgaSORB was developed and proved successful in laboratory and pilot-scale field tests. Field test results indicate that AlgaSORB could be economically competitive with ion exchange resins for removal of mercury, with the advantage that hardness and other dissolved solids do not appear to compete with heavy metals for binding capacity. (Copyright (c) 1991--Air and Waste Management Association.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of Air and Waste Management Association, v41 n10 p1387-1393 Oct 91. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Water pollution control, Mercury(Metal), Biological treatment, Algae, Absorption(Biology), Ground water, AlgaSORB.

#### 1451 Facilitated Transport. Series of Issue Papers (3rd)

Order Number PB91-133256CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Lab., Ada, OK; Aug 89

Facilitated transport is an issue identified by the Regional Superfund Ground-Water Forum as a concern of Superfund decision-makers. The issue paper presents the various facilitated transport mechanisms that have been verified in laboratory experiments. Additionally, the practical considerations con-

cerning the potential role of facilitated transport at Superfund sites are presented.

**Specifications:** 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Hazardous materials, Water pollution, Superfund, Environmental transport.

#### 1452 Field Demonstration of the UV/Oxidation Technology to Treat Ground Water Contaminated with VOCs

Order Number PB91-163741CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab.; PRC Environmental Management, Inc., Chicago, IL; c1990

The paper presents the field evaluation results of the ultra-violet radiation (UV)/oxidation technology developed by Ultrox International, Santa Ana, California. The field evaluation was performed at the Lorentz Barrel & Drum (LB&D) site in San Jose, California under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation program in February and March of 1989. The UV/oxidation technology uses UV radiation, ozone, and hydrogen peroxide to oxidize organic contaminants in water. At the LB&D site, this technology was evaluated in treating ground water contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The Ultrox system achieved VOC removals greater than 90 percent. Most VOCs were removed through chemical oxidation. However, for a few VOCs, such as 1,1,1-trichloroethane and 1,1-dichloroethane, stripping also contributed toward removal. The treated ground water met the applicable discharge standards for discharge into a local waterway at 95 percent confidence level. There were no harmful air emissions to the atmosphere from the Ultrox system, which is equipped with an off-gas treatment unit. (Copyright (c) 1990--Air & Waste Management Association.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of the Air and Waste Management Association, v40 n4, Apr 90. Prepared in cooperation with PRC Environmental Management, Inc., Chicago, IL. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Water pollution control, Volatile organic compounds, Ground water, Ultraviolet radiation, Oxidation, Ultrox system.

#### 1453 Field Evaluation of the UV/Oxidation Technology to Treat Contaminated Groundwater. Proceedings of the National Conference (10th). Held in Washington, DC. on November 27-29, 1989

Order Number PB90-221672CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab.; PRC Engineering, Inc., Chicago, IL; c1990

The paper presents the field evaluation results of the ultra-violet radiation (UV)/oxidation technology developed by Ultrox International, Santa Ana, California. The field evaluation of the technology was performed at the Lorentz Barrel and Drum (LB and D) site in San Jose, California, under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program from February 27 through March 10, 1989. The UV/oxidation technology uses UV radiation, ozone, and hydrogen peroxide to oxidize organic contaminants present in water. At the LB and D site, this technology was evaluated in treating ground water contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The Ultrox system achieved VOC removals greater than 90 percent. The majority of VOCs were removed through chemical oxidation. The treated ground water met the applicable discharge standards (NPDES) for disposal into Coyote Creek



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at 90 percent confidence level. There were no harmful air emissions from the Ultrox system into the atmosphere.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with PRC Engineering, Inc., Chicago, IL. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Hazardous materials, Water treatment.

### 1454 Filtration of Ground Water Samples for Metals Analysis

Order Number PB90-185182CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Lab., Ada, OK.;  
Illinois State Water Survey Div., Champaign. Aquatic Chemistry Section; c1989

The filtration of a ground water samples with 0.45 micrometer filters for determination of 'dissolved' metals is not only inaccurate for distinguishing between dissolved and particulate phases, but if used for estimates of mobile contaminant loading in a given aquifer, may result in significant underestimations.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials, v6 n4 p385-393 Nov 89. Prepared in cooperation with Illinois State Water Survey Div., Champaign. Aquatic Chemistry Section. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Filtration, Water analysis, Ground water, Metals, Waste disposal, Water pollution sampling, Water pollution detection.

### 1455 Ground-Water Issue: Characterizing Soils for Hazardous Waste Site Assessments

Order Number PB91-921294CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Mar 91

The Regional Superfund Ground Water Forum is a group of ground-water scientists representing EPA's Regional Offices, organized to exchange up-to-date information related to ground-water remediation at hazardous waste sites. Soil characterization at hazardous waste sites is an issue identified by the forum as a concern of CERCLA decision-makers. Soil characterization provides data types required for decision making in three distinct RI/FS tasks: (1) Determination of the nature and extent of soil contamination. (2) Risk assessment, and determination of risk-based soil clean-up levels. (3) Determination of the potential effectiveness of soil remediation alternatives.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 17p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Soil classification, Hazardous materials, Superfund.

### 1456 Ground-Water Issue: Potential Sources of Error in Ground-Water Sampling at Hazardous Waste Sites

Order Number PB94-121688CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Nevada Univ. System, Las Vegas. Desert Research Inst.;  
Environmental Monitoring Systems Lab., Las Vegas, NV; Aug 92

The paper is intended to familiarize RPMs, OSCs, and field personnel with the sources of error inherent to ground-water sampling, and the relative impact of these errors on sample representativeness. Elements of typical sampling protocol will be discussed in relation to how these sources of error can be identified and minimized. Some of the elements of sampling protocol to be addressed include monitoring well

drilling, design, construction, and purging, sample collection methods and devices, sample filtration, equipment decontamination, sample transport and storage, and analytical methods.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-181776. Sponsored by Environmental Monitoring Systems Lab., Las Vegas, NV. 29p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Water pollution sampling, Ground water.

### 1457 Ground-Water Issue: The Effects of Well Casing Material on Ground Water-Quality

Order Number PB92-224724CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS. Geotechnical Lab; Oct 91

The Regional Superfund Ground Water Forum is a group of ground-water scientists representing U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA's) Regional Offices, organized to exchange up-to-date information related to ground-water remediation at hazardous waste sites. Well casing materials used at hazardous waste sites is an issue identified by the forum as a concern of CERCLA decision makers. All aspects of a ground-water sampling program have the potential to affect the composition of a ground-water sample. The high degree of accuracy (parts per billion (ppb) range) required of some chemical analysis dictates that all potential sources of error of a ground-water sampling program be identified and sources of error in such aspects be minimized. Selection of the proper casing material for monitoring wells has been a subject of much controversy since the publication of the U.S.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS. Geotechnical Lab. 17p.

**Subject index keywords:** Coverings, Water wells, Water pollution, Superfund.

### 1458 Ground-Water Modeling Compendium. Model Fact Sheets, Descriptions, Applications and Assessment Framework

Order Number PB93-207504CDH, price: PC A08/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.; Wisconsin Univ.-Madison. \*\*International Ground Water Modeling Center, Indianapolis, IN; Oct 92

Models can be used to guide and complement field investigations, thereby improving the understanding of the consequences of site-specific hydrogeologic conditions. However, models should not be used in lieu of field investigations and care must be taken to ensure that models are not misused. The intention of the Compendium is to: promote the appropriate use of models by increasing users' awareness about the strengths, weaknesses and inherent uncertainties associated with ground-water models and modeling in general; and support model users and decision-makers by providing a convenient source of information on how to oversee modeling projects, how certain models have been applied in the context of hazardous waste/Superfund programs, and the characteristics of four specific ground-water models.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Wisconsin Univ.-Madison, and International Ground Water Modeling Center, Indianapolis, IN. 157p.



**Subject index keywords:** Ground water movement, Path of pollutants, Model studies.

**1459 Ground Water Sampling for Metals Analyses.**

**Superfund Ground Water Issue**

Order Number PB91-133249CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Mar 89

Filtration of ground-water samples for metals analysis is an issue identified by the Regional Superfund Ground Water Forum as a concern of Superfund decision-makers. RSKERL-Ada and EMSL-Las Vegas convened a technical committee of experts in the areas of ground-water geochemistry, inorganic chemistry, colloidal transport and ground-water sampling technology to examine the issue and provide technical guidance based on current scientific information. The findings and recommendations of the committee were that use of a 0.45 micron filter was not useful, appropriate or reproducible in providing information on metals mobility in ground-water systems, nor was it appropriate for determination of truly 'dissolved' constituents in ground water. A dual sampling approach was recommended, with collection of both filtered and unfiltered samples. This means that added emphasis is placed on appropriate well construction methods, materials and ground-water sampling procedures.

**Specifications:** 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Hazardous materials, Water pollution, Superfund.

**1460 Guidance for Evaluating the Technical Impracticability of Ground-Water Restoration**

Order Number PB93-963507CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Sep 93

The document outlines EPA's approach to evaluating the technical impracticability of attaining required ground-water cleanup levels and establishing alternative, protective remedial strategies where restoration is determined to be technically impracticable.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 30p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Water pollution control, Feasibility.

**1461 Guide on Remedial Actions for Contaminated Ground Water**

Order Number PB90-272576CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 89

The fact sheet summarizes the key issues in the development, evaluation, and selection of ground water Remedial Actions at Superfund sites, including CERCLA requirements, project planning, and remedial action objectives as presented in the comprehensive guidance.

**Specifications:** 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Water pollution, Superfund, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**1462 Guide to Pump and Treat Groundwater Remediation Technology**

Order Number PB91-921356CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 90

The fact sheet summarizes how to use available hydrogeological and chemical data to determine when, where, and how pump-and-treat technology can be used successfully to contain and remediate contaminant plumes. It is based on Office of Research and Development's Basics of Pump-and-Treat Ground-Water Remediation Technology, EPA/600/8-90/003.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Water pollution control, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**1463 Hydrogeology and Results of Aquifer Tests in the Vicinity of a Hazardous-Waste Disposal Site Near Byron, Illinois**

Order Number PB90-130188CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Geological Survey, Reston, VA. Water Resources Div.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; Jul 89

The U.S. Geological Survey, in cooperation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, conducted a hydrogeologic investigation of a Superfund Site near Byron, Illinois. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the hydrogeologic properties that control the movement of water through the Galena-Platteville and St. Peter aquifers. These are the primary domestic water-supply aquifers in the area. Movement of water in the dolomites is mainly through joints, fractures, and solution openings. Ground-water flow in the study area is from the salvage yard northwestward to the Rock River. Ground water recharges from the dolomite to the St. Peter aquifer beneath the salvage yard and discharges from the Quaternary alluvial aquifer at the river. Analysis of the Galena-Platteville aquifer-test data indicates that the calculated aquifer transmissivity ranges from 490 to 670 feet squared per day, and the calculated specific yield ranges from 0.017 to 0.140.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. 65p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Hydrogeology, Waste disposal, Superfund site.

**1464 Identification and Compilation of Unsaturated/Vadose Zone Models**

Order Number PB94-157773CDH, price: PC A07/MF A02  
Colorado School of Mines, Golden. International Ground Water Modeling Center.; Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Lab., Ada, OK; Mar 94

The present report contains the result of research and information processing activities supporting evaluation of the capabilities of various unsaturated zone flow and transport models in predicting the movement of hazardous chemical through soils to ground water. It provides an overview of major types of models applicable to problems in the unsaturated zone of the subsurface. As chemical transport in soils is often driven by the movement of water, both flow and chemical transport models are included. To manage the rapidly growing amount of information, IGWMC maintains a de-



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scriptive model information system, MARS (Model Annotation Search and Retrieval System). Detailed information on the reviewed models is presented in a series of tables.

**Specifications:** See also PB94-157765. Sponsored by Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Lab., Ada, OK. 137p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Water flow, Sediment transport, Ground water, Superfund.

### 1465 In-situ Bioremediation of Contaminated Ground Water

Order Number PB92-224336CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Feb 92

In-situ bioremediation, where applicable, appears to be a potential cost-effective and environmentally acceptable remediation technology. Sufliya (1989) identified characteristics of the ideal candidate site for successful implementation of in-situ bioremediation. These characteristics included: (1) a homogeneous and permeable aquifer; (2) a contaminant originating from a single source; (3) a low ground-water gradient; (4) no free product; (5) no soil contamination; and (6) an easily degraded, extracted, or immobilized contaminant. Obviously, few sites meet these characteristics. However, development of information concerning site specific geological and microbiological characteristics of the aquifer, combined with knowledge concerning potential chemical, physical, and biochemical fate of the wastes present, can be used to develop a bioremediation strategy for a less-than-ideal site.

**Specifications:** See also PB89-219976. 13p.

**Subject index keywords:** Water pollution control, Biological treatment, Ground water, Remedial action.

### 1466 In situ Treatment of Contaminated Ground Water: An Inventory of Research and Field Demonstrations and Strategies for Improving Ground Water Remediation Technologies

Order Number PB93-193720CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Jan 93

The predominance of ground-water contamination at hazardous waste sites and the dearth of methods to efficiently treat this contamination is a problem that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is examining. The contaminated ground water found at most Superfund sites is often the limiting factor for complete site remediation. The purpose of the document is to describe recent research, development and application of technologies that either treat ground-water contaminants in place or improve the solubility and mobility of contaminants to enhance pump-and-treat remediation effectiveness. The report discusses techniques that can be applied in situ and excludes pumping methodologies or surface treatment systems. In addition, the publication presents conclusions based on observations of the survey. Finally, strategies for action for stakeholders concerned with in situ ground-water technology development are presented. The study has not defined the extent or activities of research and development outside of EPA-supported groups.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-224336. 22p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Water pollution control, Remedial action, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, In-situ processing.

### 1467 Measurement of Hydraulic Conductivity Distributions: A Manual of Practice

Order Number PB91-211938CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Auburn Univ., AL. Dept. of Civil Engineering.; Geological Survey, Denver, CO.\*Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Lab., Ada, OK; Mar 90

The ability of hydrologists to perform field measurements of aquifer hydraulic properties must be enhanced in order to significantly improve the capacity to solve ground water contamination problems at Superfund and other sites. The primary purpose of the manual is to provide new methodologies for measuring  $K(z)$ , the distribution of horizontal hydraulic conductivity in the vertical direction in the vicinity of a test well. Measurements in nearby wells can then be used to estimate three-dimensional distributions. As dispersion-dominated models (particularly two-dimensional, vertically-averaged models) approach their limitations, it is becoming increasingly important to develop two-dimensional vertical profile or fully three-dimensional advection-dominated transport models in order to significantly increase the ability to understand and predict contaminant transport, reaction, and degradation in the field. Such models require the measurement of hydraulic conductivity distributions,  $K(z)$ , rather than vertically averaged values in the form of transmissivities. Three devices for measuring  $K(z)$  distributions (the impeller flowmeter, the heat-pulse flowmeter, and a multi-level slug test apparatus) are described in detail, along with application and data reduction procedures. Results of the various methods are compared with each other and with the results of tracer studies. The flowmeter approach emerged as the best candidate for routine  $K(z)$  measurements. Impeller meters are now available commercially, and the more sensitive flowmeters (heat pulse and electromagnetic) are expected to be available in the near future.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Geological Survey, Denver, CO. Sponsored by Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Lab., Ada, OK. 73p.

**Subject index keywords:** Water pollution, Hydraulic conductivity, Aquifers.

### 1468 Membrane Treatment of Wood Preserving Site Groundwater by SBP Technologies, Inc. Applications Analysis Report

Order Number PB94-131646CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Aug 93

The document provides an evaluation of the SBP Technologies, Inc. (SBP) formed-in-place membrane hyperfiltration process. The purpose of the technology is to reduce the volume of waste requiring further treatment through such techniques as immobilization or destruction. In hyperfiltration, pollutants are separated on the basis of molecular weight, molecular size, polarity, or charge. The report summarizes the utility and application of SBP's membrane system to the treatment of organic contaminated wastewater. This analysis utilizes information from the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program's demonstration at the American Creosote Works wood preserving site in Pensacola, Florida as well as data from other SBP investigations. Conclusions were reached concerning the technological effectiveness and economics of the process and its suitability for use at other sites and with other waste waters.

**Specifications:** 56p.



**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Water pollution control, Filtration, Membranes.

**1469 Methods for Evaluating the Attainment of Cleanup Standards. Volume 2. Ground Water**

Order Number PB94-138815CDH, price: PC A16/MF A03  
Westat, Inc., Rockville, MD. Research Div.; Dynamac Corp., Rockville, MD. \*\*SRA Technologies, Inc., Alexandria, VA. \*Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Statistical Policy Branch; Jul 92

The reference document provides regional project managers, on-site coordinators, and their contractors with sampling and analysis methods for evaluating whether ground water remediation has met pre-established cleanup standards for one or more chemical contaminants at a hazardous waste site. The verification of cleanup by evaluating a site relative to a cleanup standard or an applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement (ARAR) is mandated in Section 121 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The document, the second in a series, provides sampling and data analysis methods for the purpose of verifying attainment of a cleanup standard in ground water. The first volume addresses evaluating attainment in soils and solid media. Volume 2 presents statistical methods which can be used to address the uncertainty of whether a site has met a cleanup standard.

**Specifications:** See also Volume 1, PB89-234959. Prepared in cooperation with Dynamac Corp., Rockville, MD., and SRA Technologies, Inc., Alexandria, VA. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Statistical Policy Branch. 358p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Standards, Ground water, Pollution control.

**1470 New Approach and Methodologies for Characterizing the Hydrogeologic Properties of Aquifers**

Order Number PB90-187063CDH, price: PC A11/MF A02  
Auburn Univ., AL. Dept. of Civil Engineering.; Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Lab., Ada, OK; Jan 90

In the authors' opinion, the ability of hydrologists to perform field measurements of aquifer hydraulic properties must be enhanced if they are to improve significantly the capacity to solve ground water contamination problems at Superfund and other sites. Therefore, the primary purpose of the report is to provide motivation and new methodology for measuring  $K(z)$ , the distribution of horizontal hydraulic conductivity in the vertical direction in the vicinity of a test well. Measurements in nearby wells can then be used to build up three-dimensional distributions. For completeness, and to enhance the usefulness of the report as a field manual, existing methodology for the measurement of effective porosity, vertical hydraulic conductivity, storativity and hydraulic head, are presented also. It is argued that dispersion-dominated models, particularly two-dimensional, vertically-averaged (areal) models, have been pushed about as far as they can go, and that two-dimensional vertical profile or fully three-dimensional advection-dominated transport models are necessary if they are to increase significantly the ability to understand and predict contaminant transport, reaction, and degradation in the field. Such models require the measurement of hydraulic conductivity distributions,  $K(z)$ , rather than vertically averaged values in the form of transmissivities.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Lab., Ada, OK. 237p.

**Subject index keywords:** Aquifers, Hydrogeology, Water pollution, Waste disposal, Ground water, Mathematical models, Environmental transport.

**1471 Performance Evaluations of Pump-and-Treat Remediations**

Order Number PB92-114461CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Keely (Joseph F.), Portland, OR.; Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Lab., Ada, OK; Oct 89

The report contains an overview of the processes affecting the mobility of contaminants through the subsurface, and the ability to pump the contaminants from the subsurface for treatment. It points out the limitations of pump-and-treat remediation techniques and stresses the importance of proper site characterization and the relevance of computer modeling as a performance evaluation technique.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-274549. Sponsored by Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Lab., Ada, OK. 21p.

**Subject index keywords:** Water pollution, Ground water, Water treatment.

**1472 Potential Sources of Error in Ground-Water Sampling at Hazardous Waste Sites. Ground Water Issue**

Order Number PB94-134376CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Center for Environmental Research Information; Aug 92

The Regional Superfund Ground Water Forum is a group of ground-water scientists representing the U.S. EPA's Regional Superfund Offices that was organized to exchange up-to-date information related to ground-water remediation at Superfund sites. The paper is intended to familiarize RPMs, OSCs, and field personnel with the sources of error inherent to ground-water sampling, and the relative impact of these errors on sample representativeness. Elements of typical sampling protocol will be discussed in relation to how these sources of error can be identified and minimized.

**Specifications:** See also DE88014685, PB91-133249, and PB92-114503. 30p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Ground water, Sampling.

**1473 Remediation Completed: But Is the Groundwater Meeting the Safe Drinking Water Act Requirements. Haztech International 90. Held in Houston, Texas on May 8-10, 1990**

Order Number PB90-262999CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; May 90

Groundwater treatment is a theme that runs through several of EPA's programs including Drinking Water, Superfund, Underground Storage Tanks, RCRA, etc. Frequently the same terms are used in the different programs with quite different meanings. For example, the phrase 'pump and treat' means one thing when one is considering treating groundwater for potable purposes and something quite different for superfund remediation. Another confusing term is 'site remediation'. Site remediation can mean different things to different people depending on their particular point-of-view. Still another problem is the development of technology under one program that could be used effectively in another program. Institutional barriers frequently limit the transfer of useful research between programs. The purpose of the paper is to



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discuss technology research being conducted in drinking water that might be useful to some of these other programs.

**Specifications:** 22p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Potable water, Drinking water.

### 1474 Subsurface Contamination Reference Guide

Order Number PB91-921292CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 90

The guide was developed to provide a source of information pertaining to important fate and transport properties for a variety of contaminants commonly found in ground water at Superfund sites. The information may help to focus site investigation efforts and identify early-on potential remediation strategies. Information pertaining to contaminant fate and transport properties have been presented in tabular form and provided as separately published charts for easy reference.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. Package includes three parts: Reference Guide; Reference Tables 1 and 2 (EPA/540/2-90/011A); Reference Table 3 (EPA/540/2-90/011B). 26p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Hazardous materials, Superfund.

### 1475 Suggested ROD Language for Various Ground Water Remediation Options

Order Number PB91-921325CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 10 Oct 90

The directive provides supplemental guidance to the October 18, 1989 OSWER directive 9355.4-03, entitled 'Consideration in Ground Water Remediation at Superfund Sites,' which examined the role of ground water remediation in Superfund cleanups and recommends modifications to the current approach. It offers suggested language for Records of Decision corresponding to the recommendations 1 and 2 from the OSWER Directive. The recommendations are: (1) initiation of early or interim response measures; and (2) provision for changes in the remedy during implementation in the Record of Decision. The Directive offers standard language that may be employed, when appropriate, to correspond to site-specific remediation scenarios. Language is suggested for Final Actions, Contingency Measures/Goals, and Interim Actions.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Water pollution control, Remedial action, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Records of Decision.

### 1476 Superfund Ground Water Issue: Accuracy of Depth to Water Measurements. 2nd in Series of Issue Papers

Order Number PB90-149840CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Lab., Ada, OK; Aug 89

The accuracy of depth to water measurements is an issue identified by the Regional Superfund Ground Water forum as a concern of Superfund decision-makers as they attempt to determine direction of ground-water flow, areas of recharge

or discharge, the hydraulic characteristics of aquifers, or the effects of manmade stresses on the ground-water system. The wetted graduated steel tape, electrical and air line methods are discussed along with frequency of measurements. The graduated steel tape method is considered to be the most accurate for measuring the water level in nonflowing wells.

**Specifications:** 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Water levels, Water quality management, Water pollution, Superfund program.

### 1477 Superfund Ground Water Issue. Contaminant Transport in Fractured Media: Models for Decision Makers

Order Number PB90-268517CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 89

The Regional Superfund Ground Water Forum is a group of ground-water technical specialists, representing EPA's Regional Superfund Offices, organized to exchange up-to-date information related to ground-water remediation at Superfund sites. Mathematical models have a potentially useful role to play in arriving at a decision on the remedial action to be taken at a contaminated site. Where there is a need for a quantitative estimate of the threat to public health resulting from a particular course of action, of the estimated cost and time of clean-up for a particular remediation strategy, or of the results of other actions to be taken at a contaminated site, mathematical models have a greater potential to provide the needed information than any other approach to the problem. For contaminated sites in fractured rock, however, this potential has yet to be realized.

**Specifications:** 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Hazardous materials, Superfund.

## TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Incineration & Thermal Technologies

### 1478 Evaluation of Commercially-Available Portable Gas Chromatographs

Order Number PB93-121051CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
IIT Research Inst., Chicago, IL.; ManTech Environmental  
Technology, Inc., Research Triangle Park,  
NC.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle  
Park, NC. Atmospheric Research and Exposure Assessment  
Lab; 1992

Six commercially-available portable gas chromatographs (PGC) were evaluated at a Superfund site during startup of bioremediation. Concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOC) were slightly above ambient background levels. Concurrent colocated grab samples were collected periodically in Summa-polished canisters. They were analyzed by Method TO-14 using a mass-sensitive detector. The grab samples served as standards to assess the accuracy of data reported by the PGCs.

**Specifications:** See also PB88-211701. Prepared in cooperation with ManTech Environmental Technology, Inc., Research Triangle Park, NC. Sponsored by Environmental Pro-



tection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Atmospheric Research and Exposure Assessment Lab. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Chromatographic analysis, Hazardous materials, Superfund.

**1479 Evaluation of Portable Gas Chromatographs**

Order Number PB93-168813CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
IIT Research Inst., Chicago, IL.; ManTech Environmental Technology, Inc., Research Triangle Park, NC.\*\*Battelle Columbus Labs., OH.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Atmospheric Research and Exposure Assessment Lab; 1993

Limits of detection, linearity of responses, and stability of response factors and retention times for five commercially-available portable gas chromatographs (PGC) were determined during laboratory evaluation. The PGCs were also operated at the French Limited Superfund site near Houston, TX during startup of bioremediation. Concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOC) at the site were slightly above ambient background levels. Concurrent collocated grab samples were collected periodically in canisters and analyzed by Method TO-14 using a mass-selective detector. Canister data were taken to indicate correct concentrations and were used to assess the accuracy of PGC data. Durability, reliability, and complexity of operation of PGCs were also evaluated. The principal goal of the study was to determine the best way to use each instrument as a monitor for airborne VOCs.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-127374 and PB93-121051. Prepared in cooperation with ManTech Environmental Technology, Inc., Research Triangle Park, NC., and Battelle Columbus Labs., OH. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Atmospheric Research and Exposure Assessment Lab. 14p.

**Subject index keywords:** Gas chromatography, Volatile organic compounds, Air pollution, Portable equipment.

**1480 Mobile Incineration: An Analysis of the Industry**

Order Number PB90-255449CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Management Associates, Natick, MA.; Versar, Inc., Springfield, VA.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste; 30 Jun 89

The report examines the mobile incineration industry, including the supply of and demand for mobile incineration and an assessment of the incineration market. It was prepared based on a need to examine mobile incineration that became apparent during the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) analysis of hazardous waste treatment capacity. EPA wanted to evaluate whether mobile incinerators can absorb the demand that other treatment facilities, such as fixed-based incinerators, cannot handle.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Versar, Inc., Springfield, VA. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste. 67p.

**Subject index keywords:** Incinerators, Mobile equipment, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials.

**1481 Mobile/Transportable Incineration Treatment**

Order Number PB91-228023CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Incineration treats organic contaminants in solids and liquids by subjecting them to temperatures typically greater than 1000F in the presence of oxygen, which causes the volatilization, combustion, and destruction of these compounds.

The bulletin describes mobile/transportable incineration systems that can be moved to and subsequently removed from Superfund and other hazardous waste sites. It does not address other thermal processes that operate at lower temperatures or those that operate at very high temperatures, such as plasma arc. It is applicable to a wide range of organic wastes and is generally not used treating inorganics and metals. Mobile/transportable incinerators exhibit essentially the same environmental performance as their stationary counterparts. To date, 49 of the 95 records of decision (RODs) designating thermal remedies at Superfund sites have selected onsite incineration as an integral part of a preferred treatment alternative. There are 22 commercial-scale units in operation. The bulletin provides the latest performance data, site requirements, the status of the technology, and where to go for further information.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Incineration, Portable equipment, Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Organic compounds.

**1482 Operations and Research at the U.S. EPA**

**Incineration Research Facility: Annual Report for FY89**

Order Number PB90-186339CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Acurex Corp., Jefferson, AR.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Mar 90

The Environmental Protection Agency's Incineration Research Facility in Jefferson, Arkansas, is an experimental facility which houses two pilot-scale incinerators and the associated waste handling emission control, process control, and safety equipment, as well as onsite laboratory facilities. During Fiscal Year 1989, a major facility expansion and reconfiguration construction effort was completed. Upon completion of the construction, incineration testing at the Facility was resumed. Hazardous waste incinerator trace metal emission regulation development for the Office of Solid Waste and a Superfund site remediation treatability study for Region I and the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response were major program support activities in Fiscal Year 1989.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 73p.

**Subject index keywords:** Research projects, Test chambers, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Air pollution control equipment, Soils, US EPA, Incineration, Air pollution sampling.

**1483 Operations and Research at the U.S. EPA**

**Incineration Research Facility: Annual Report for FY90**

Order Number PB91-182493CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Acurex Corp., Jefferson, AR.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Apr 91

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Incineration Research Facility in Jefferson, Arkansas, is an experimental facility that houses two pilot-scale incinerators and the associated waste handling, emission control, process control, and safety equipment; as well as onsite laboratory facilities. During fiscal year 1990, two major test programs were completed at the facility: an evaluation of the thermal-stability-



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based principal organic hazardous constituent incinerability ranking for the Office of Solid Waste (OSW), and an incinerability evaluation of five contaminated materials from the Purity Oil Sales and the McColl Superfund sites for Region 9 and the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR). In addition, results of two test programs completed in FY89 were reported: an evaluation of the fate of trace metals fed to a rotary kiln incinerator equipped with a single-stage ionizing wet scrubber for air pollution control for OSW, and an incinerability evaluation of arsenic and pesticide contaminated soils from the Baird and McGuire Superfund site for Region 1 and OERR. Several facility and equipment construction and upgrade efforts were also completed.

**Specifications:** See also report for FY89, PB90-186339. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 67p.

**Subject index keywords:** Incineration, Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Air pollution control equipment, Environmental research.

### 1484 Operations and Research at the U.S. EPA

#### Incineration Research Facility: Annual Report for FY91

Order Number PB92-239540CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02  
Acurex Corp., Mountain View, CA. Environmental Systems Div.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Mar 92

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Incineration Research Facility (IRF) in Jefferson, Arkansas, is an experimental facility that houses two pilot-scale incinerators and the associated waste handling, emission control, process control, and safety equipment; as well as onsite laboratory facilities. During fiscal year 1991, five major test programs were completed at the facility: tests to establish residue characteristics from the incineration of spent potliners from aluminum production (K088) for the Office of Solid Waste (OSW); an evaluation of the incinerability of five contaminated soils from the Drake Chemical Superfund site for Region 3; an evaluation of the incinerability of PCB-contaminated marine sediments from the New Bedford Harbor Superfund site for Region 1; a parametric evaluation of the fate of trace metals in a rotary kiln incinerator equipped with a Calvert high-efficiency scrubber system; and an evaluation of incinerability of arsenic-contaminated soil from the Chemical Insecticide Corporation Superfund site for Region 2.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-182493. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 117p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Incinerators, Waste disposal, Air pollution control.

### 1485 Operations and Research at the U.S. EPA

#### Incineration Research Facility: Annual Report for FY92

Order Number PB94-114659CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02  
Acurex Environmental Corp., Jefferson, AR.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Jun 93

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Incineration Research Facility (IRF) in Jefferson, Arkansas, is an experimental facility that houses two pilot-scale incinerators and the associated waste handling, emission control, process control, and safety equipment; as well as onsite laboratory facilities. During fiscal year 1992, three major test programs were completed at the facility: an evaluation of the incinerability of two contaminated sludges from the Bofors-Nobel Superfund

site for Region 5, an evaluation of the incinerability of PCB-contaminated soil from the Scientific Chemical Processing Superfund site for Region 2, and an evaluation of the effects of repeated incinerator waste feed cutoffs on incinerator particulate, HCl, trace metal, and organic constituent emissions for the Office of Solid Waste and the EPA incinerator permit writers.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-239540. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 120p.

**Subject index keywords:** Incineration, Hazardous materials, Research projects.

### 1486 Potential Surrogate Metals for Incinerator Trial Burns

Order Number PB94-162716CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Acurex Environmental Corp., Jefferson, AR.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; 1994

Over the past four years, the research program at the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Incinerator Research Facility (IRF) has developed an extensive body of metals partitioning data from pilot-scale incineration tests using synthetic hazardous wastes, actual listed hazardous wastes, and contaminated materials from Superfund sites. Because metals volatility dominates partitioning, surrogates can be used and the choice of surrogates is simplified. The paper discusses the results of three extensive parametric test programs performed at the IRF using synthetic hazardous wastes containing both hazardous constituent and potential surrogate metals. These results show that surrogates partition in the same manner as selected hazardous constituent metals. Thus, the use of surrogates deserves consideration, if not in actual trial burns, then at least in scoping tests used to guide the formal trial burn.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Proceedings of the 1993 Incineration Conference, Knoxville, TN., May 3-7, 1993, p434-440. See also PB90-263864, PB90-263872, PB91-223388 and PB91-223396. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Incinerators, Scrubbers, Hazardous materials, Air pollution control equipment, Meetings, Trial burn, Metal partitioning.

### 1487 Thermal Desorption Treatment (February 1994)

Order Number PB94-160603CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Feb 94

The bulletin discusses various aspects of the thermal desorption technology including applicability, limitations of its use, residuals produced, performance data, site requirements, status of the technology, and sources of further information. The document is an update of the original bulletin published in May 1991 (PB92-228080).

**Specifications:** See also PB91-228080, PB93-126597 and PB93-133387. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste treatment, Thermal desorption.



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### 1488 Analysis of Treatability Data for Soil and Debris: Evaluation of Land Ban Impact on Use of Superfund Treatment Technologies

Order Number PB90-258476CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; 30 Nov 89

The directive summarizes the effectiveness of treatment technologies for contaminated soil and debris and provides support for decisions by the Regions to use treatability variances for complying with the RCRA Land Ban Disposal Restrictions.

**Specifications:** 25p.

**Subject index keywords:** Regulations, Superfund, Remedial action, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Soil contamination, Land Disposal Restrictions.

### 1489 Aseptic Sampling of Unconsolidated Heaving Soils in Saturated Zones

Order Number PB91-216218CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Lab., Ada, OK; 1991

Collecting undisturbed subsurface soil samples in noncohesive, heaving sandy environments below the water table has been extremely difficult using conventional soil sampling equipment. Several modifications of the conventional hollow-stem auger coring procedures were adapted, which allowed collection of depth-discreet soil samples in very fluid, heaving sands. These methods were used where accurate subsurface characterization of the contamination of RCRA and CERCLA sites was essential. Cohesionless cores were consistently retrieved, aseptically extruded from the core barrel inside an anaerobic environmental chamber, and preserved in the field. The physical, chemical, and biological integrity of discreet soil intervals was maintained for laboratory analysis. Statistical analysis of repeated collection of soil samples from the same depth intervals in nearby boreholes was documented.

**Specifications:** 17p.

**Subject index keywords:** Subsurface investigations, Soil analysis, Land pollution, Waste disposal, Soil contamination.

### 1490 BioGenesis (Trade Name) Soil Washing Technology: Innovative Technology Evaluation Report

Order Number PB94-120045CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
PRC Environmental Management, Inc., Rolling Meadows, IL.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; 2 Sep 93

Soil washing technologies are designed to transfer contaminants from soil to a liquid phase. The BioGenesis Soil Washing Technology uses soil washing with a proprietary surfactant solution to transfer organic contaminants from soils to wastewater. The BioGenesis soil washing process was evaluated under the SITE program at a refinery where soils were contaminated with crude oil. Results of chemical analyses show that levels of total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH), an indicator of degraded crude oil, decreased by 65 to 73 percent in washed soils. The TRPH in residual soils were allowed to biodegrade for an additional 120 days. Results indicate that soil washing and biodegradation removed

85 to 88 percent of TRPH in treated soils. The Innovative Technology Evaluation Report provides information on the technology applicability, economic analysis, technology limitations, a technology description, process residuals, site requirements, latest performance data, the technology status, vendors claims, and the source of further information.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 72p.

**Subject index keywords:** Land pollution control, Superfund, Soil washing.

### 1491 Biological Assessment of Toxicity Caused by Chemical Constituents Eluted from Site Soils Collected at the Drake Chemical Superfund Site, Lock Haven, Clinton Co., Pennsylvania

Order Number PB91-186965CDH, price: PC A20  
Corvallis Environmental Research Lab., OR; Feb 91

The site was used to manufacture specialty intermediate chemicals for the producers of dyes, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, herbicides, and pesticides. The herbicide Fenac (2,3,6-trichlorophenylacetic acid) is a major on- and off-site contaminant. One-hundred-twenty-eight soils were collected. Elutriates were prepared for toxicity evaluation of water extractable constituents. The chemical nature of the elutriates was so complex that it was impossible to determine chemical cause/biological effect relationships based on chemical analyses alone. Bioassays identified locations of toxicity on the site without identifying the causative agents; important because numerical criteria are not available for many organic chemicals and there is little understanding of the affects of mixtures of chemicals in complex wastes on test organisms or the environment. The measured response represents an actual assessment of any synergistic or antagonistic interactions. Fifty-nine percent of the 128 elutriates were toxic to the algae *Selenastrum capricornutum* and 43 percent were toxic to *Daphnia magna*. Both organisms indicated that toxic sample numbers increased with depth of sampling. The Toxi-chromotest (bacteria) revealed toxicity in 2.3% of the 128 elutriates; all had been identified by algae and *Daphnia*. Ten elutriates were toxic only to *Daphnia* and 30 only to *S. capricornutum*. Fifty-one were toxic to both algae and *Daphnia*, but *Daphnia* was most sensitive in only 8 elutriates. If one test was used, 10 to 30 toxic elutriates would have not been identified, depending on the test organism selected.

**Specifications:** Portions of this document are not fully legible. 456p.

**Subject index keywords:** Biological effects, Chemical compounds, Superfund, Land pollution, Waste disposal.

### 1492 BioTrol Soil Washing System for Treatment of a Wood Preserving Site: Applications Analysis Report

Order Number PB92-115245CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., Paramus, NJ.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Mar 92

The report analyzes the results of the SITE Program demonstration of BioTrol's Soil Washing System at the MacGillis & Gibbs wood treatment facility in New Brighton, MN. The contaminants of primary interest are pentachlorophenol (penta) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). From tests with two soils (130 mg/kg and 680 mg/kg penta), it is concluded that the soil washer effectively segregates contami-



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nated soil into a large fraction of relatively uncontaminated washed soil, a small fraction of fine clay and silt retaining about 30% of the original penta contamination, contaminated woody debris and contaminated process water. Biotreatment of the process water from the two soil washing tests degraded 91-94% of the penta; removal of PAHs could not be determined. While steady state was not achieved, the biological treatment of the contaminated fines in a Slurry Bio-Reactor suggested that >90% removal of penta and PAHs could be achieved with a fully acclimated system. Combined operating and capital costs for an integrated, full-scale system are estimated to be \$168/ton of soil treated; incineration of the woody debris is a major cost factor.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-115302 and PB92-150655. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 67p.

**Subject index keywords:** Wood preservatives, Soil treatment, Waste management, Biological treatment, Soil washing, BioTrol soil washers.

### 1493 Characterization of Contaminated Soil from the Montclair/Glen Ridge, New Jersey, Superfund Sites

Order Number PB90-168063CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Office of Radiation Programs, Washington, DC; Sep 89

The report describes the soil characterization phase conducted at the EPA Eastern Environmental Radiation Facility (EERF) in Montgomery, Alabama. The identification of the spatial distribution of the radium within the soil and its association with specific minerals or materials is shown to relate to the later implementation phase. Procedures developed in the investigation have application to other radioactively contaminated Superfund sites.

**Specifications:** 61p.

**Subject index keywords:** Radioactive isotopes, Soil properties, Pollution.

### 1494 Characterization Protocol for Radioactive Contaminated Soils

Order Number PB92-963354CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; May 92

The fact sheet presents the soil characterization process applicable in the RI/FS stages of the Superfund process to support the development of technologies for on-site volume reduction of radioactive soils by physical separation technologies.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Pollution control, Radioactive waste disposal, Superfund.

### 1495 Characterizing soils for hazardous waste site assessments

Order Number DE91014097CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Department of Energy, Washington, DC; 1991

The purpose of this paper is to provide guidance to Remedial Project Managers (RPM) and On-Scene Coordinators (OSC) concerning soil characterization data types required for decision-making in the CERCLA RI/FS process related to risk assessment and remedial alternative evaluation for contami-

nated soils. The information presented in this paper is a compilation of current information from the literature and from experience combined to meet the purpose of this paper. This paper addresses two concerns related to soil characterization for CERCLA remedial response. The first concern is the applicability of traditional soil classification methods to CERCLA soil characterization. The second is the identification of soil characterization data types required for CERCLA risk assessment and analysis of remedial alternatives. These concerns are related, in that the Data Quality Objective (DQO) process addresses both. The DQO process was developed, in part, to assist CERCLA decision-makers in identifying the data types, data quality, and data quantity required to support decisions that must be made during the RI/FS process. This process as it relates to CERCLA soil characterization is discussed in the Data Quality Objective section of this paper. 99 refs., 2 figs., 4 tabs.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Department of Energy, Washington, DC. 26p.

**Subject index keywords:** Remedial Action, Hazardous Materials, Remedial Project Managers, On-scene Coordinates, Soil characterization, Waste management.

### 1496 Control of Aromatic Waste Air Streams by Soil Bioreactors

Order Number PB92-144021CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Lab., Ada, OK.; Oklahoma Univ., Norman. Environmental and Ground Water Inst; c1991

Contamination of groundwater resources is a serious environmental problem which is continuing to increase in occurrence in the United States. It has been reported that leaking underground gasoline storage tanks may pose the most serious threat of all sources of groundwater contamination. Gasolines are comprised of a variety of aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons. The aromatic portion consists primarily of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX compounds). BTEX compounds are also among the most frequently identified substances at Superfund sites. Pump and treat well systems are the most common and frequently used technique for aquifer restoration. Treatment is often in the form of air stripping to remove the volatile components from the contaminated water. Additionally, soil ventilation processes have been used to remove volatile components from the vadose zone. Both air stripping and soil ventilation produce a waste gas stream containing volatile compounds which is normally treated by carbon adsorption or incineration. Both treatment processes require a substantial capital investment and continual operation and maintenance expenditures. The objective of the study was to examine the potential of using soil bioreactors to treat a waste gas stream produced by air stripping or soil ventilation process. Previous studies have shown that various hydrocarbons can be successfully treated with soils. The study examined the removal of BTEX compounds within soil columns and the influence of soil type, inlet concentration, and inlet flow rate on the removal efficiency.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Environmental Progress, v10 n4 p300-306 Nov 91. Prepared in cooperation with Oklahoma Univ., Norman. Environmental and Ground Water Inst. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soil treatment, Land pollution control, Water pollution control, Biodegradation, Aromatic compounds.



**1497 Determining Soil Response Action Levels Based on Potential Contaminant Migration to Ground Water: A Compendium of Examples**

Order Number PB90-183575CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Booz-Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Washington, DC.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 89

The document presents case studies illustrating various methods that have been used at Superfund sites to calculate soil cleanup levels based on the potential for hazardous constituents to migrate to and contaminate ground water. In addition, several methods for which case studies could not be identified have been included in a separate section. The purpose of the document is not to recommend specific methods; none of the methods or example analyses have been verified over the long-term. The compendium should be viewed as a resource which illustrates the importance of assessing the impact of soil contaminants on ground water and the effects various parameters have on contaminant migration through the unsaturated zone.

**Specifications:** Also available from Supt. of Docs. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 145p.

**Subject index keywords:** Ground water, Environmental transport, Soils, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Cleanup.

**1498 Development of Electro-Acoustic Soil**

**Decontamination (ESD) Process for In situ Applications**

Order Number PB90-204728CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Battelle Columbus Labs., OH.; Environmental Protection  
Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Apr  
90

The technical feasibility of electro-acoustic soil decontamination process through lab experiments demonstrated the removal/concentration of heavy metals such as cadmium and zinc. Results of the decane contaminated soils were, however, inconclusive. The ESD process is based on the application of a d.c. electric field and acoustic field in the presence of a conventional hydraulic gradient to contaminated soils to enhance the transport of liquid and metal ions through the soils. Electrodes (one or more anodes and a cathode) and an acoustic source were placed in contaminated soils to apply an electric field and an acoustic field to the soil. This process works especially well with clay-type soils having small pores or capillaries, where hydraulic permeability is very low. The development program included a literature review, soil characterization, design and construction of the laboratory ESD unit, and lab scale experiments with soils contaminated with decane, zinc and cadmium. Evaluation of the experimental results indicated that application of the field sources reduced the heavy metals zinc and cadmium more than 90% in the treated cake. Tests yielded 10-20% decane removal.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 141p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soils, Pollution control, Remedial action, Heavy metals, Electroacoustic waves.

**1499 Developments in Chemical Treatment of Contaminated Soil**

Order Number PB92-152933CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; 1992

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Research and Development (ORD) is examining processes for remedial action at Superfund sites, and corrective action at operating disposal sites. Recent legislation emphasizes destruction and detoxification of contaminants, rather than containment or storage of contaminated soils. Chemical treatment appears promising because it can destroy or greatly change many contaminants. Oxidation, reduction, neutralization, hydrolysis, dehalogenation, and UV/photolysis are chemical processes currently used for aboveground treatment. Temperature and physical and chemical characteristics of soil are some operating parameters that control the effectiveness of these processes. Excalibur catalytic ozone technology, Exxon and Rio Linda cyanide destruction, and Trinity ultrasonic detoxification are innovative technologies that have been, or are currently being considered for pilot-scale demonstrations.

**Specifications:** Presented at Panamerican Chemical Congress (2nd), San Juan, Puerto Rico, September 24-29, 1991. See also PB90-155607. 22p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soil treatment, Waste treatment, Remedial action, Superfund, Chemical treatment.

**1500 Distribution of DRAFT Soil Screening Level Guidance**

Order Number PB93-963508CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; 30 Sep 93

The memorandum transmits a second review draft of the Soil Screening Levels Guidance to be used as a 'working draft' in discussions with the Regions, States, and other stakeholders as we refine and finalize the guidance by the summer of 1994. Only minor changes have been made to the August 19, 1993 draft for clarification with the exception of Table 1; this table has been changed to reflect newly obtained chemical-specific information. The more significant technical and policy issues raised during the August comment period will be addressed in FY '94 through a series of technical analyses, Regional pilot studies, and outreach efforts.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 17p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Soil contamination, Hazardous materials.

**1501 EPA Engineering Issue: Technology Alternatives for the Remediation of PCB-Contaminated Soil and Sediment**

Order Number PB94-144250CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., McLean, VA.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Oct 93

The document is intended to familiarize On-scene Coordinators (OSCs) and Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) with issues important to the successful selection of technology alternatives available for the remediation of soil and sediment contaminated with PCBs at Superfund sites. The primary pur-



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pose of the report is to provide OSCs and RPMs with information on established, demonstrated, and emerging technology alternatives for remediating PCB-contaminated soil and sediment. The secondary purpose is to provide basic information on characteristics of PCBs, regulations governing PCB remediation, sampling and data collection methods applicable to PCB contamination, analytical methods and technologies used to quantify PCB contamination, treatability studies, and sources of further information.

**Specifications:** See also PB86-232774 and PB91-921206. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 27p.

**Subject index keywords:** Polychlorinated biphenyls, Soil contamination, Remediation.

### 1502 EPA SITE Demonstration of the BioTrol Soil Washing Process

Order Number PB92-150655CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab.; Science Applications International Corp., Paramus, NJ; c1992

A pilot-scale soil washing process, patented by BioTrol, was demonstrated on soil that was contaminated by wood treating waste. The BioTrol Soil Washing was demonstrated in a treatment train sequence with two other pilot-scale units of BioTrol technologies for treatment of waste streams from the soil washer. The three technologies of the treatment train were: The BioTrol Soil Washer (BSW), the BioTrol Aqueous Treatment System (BATS), and the Slurry Bioreactor (SBR). The BioTrol processes were evaluated on pentachlorophenol (PCP) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), which were the primary soil contaminants at the site. The sandy site soil, consisting of less than 10% of fines, was well suited for treatment by soil washing. The BSW successfully separated the feed soil (100% by weight) into 83% of washed soil, 10% of woody residues, and 7% of fines. The soil washer achieved up to 89% removal of PCP and PAHs, based on the difference between their levels in the feed soil and in the washed soil. The BATS degraded up to 94% of PCP in the process water from soil washing. The SBR achieved over 90% removals of PCP and 70-90% removals of PAHs, respectively from the soil washing. Cost of a commercial-scale soil washing, assuming use of all three technologies, was estimated to be \$168 per ton of treated soil.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of Air and Waste Management Association, v42 n1 p96-103 1991. See also PB91-182279 and PB91-228056. Prepared in cooperation with Science Applications International Corp., Paramus, NJ. 29p.

**Subject index keywords:** Biological industrial waste treatment, Soils, Land pollution, Wood preservatives, BioTrol aqueous treatment system, BioTrol soil washers, Slurry bioreactors, Superfund.

### 1503 Evaluation and Testing of a Protocol to Determine the Aerobic Degradation Potential of Hazardous Waste Constituents in Soil

Order Number PB91-233296CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. Agricultural Research Service, Beltsville, MD. Beltsville Agricultural Research Center; 1990  
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Agriculture is currently testing a protocol for determining the 'Aerobic Degradation Potential of Hazardous Organic Constituents in Soil' to ensure

its reliability, accuracy, cost effectiveness, and ease of use. This protocol is part of EPA's Office of Research and Development efforts to provide Federal and State EPA offices as well as consultants and industries with guidelines and encouragement for conducting standardized treatability studies. Testing of the protocol has been initiated with standardized soil (obtained from EPA's Synthetic Soil Matrix, Edison, NJ). Two surrogate pollutants, toluene, a volatile, and phenol, a semivolatile, are being tested as representative, easily biodegradable compounds. Critical aspects of the protocol involving the configuration of the test reactor and procedures for trapping the volatiles have been identified. Once fine tuning of the process is completed, testing of combinations of compounds in a variety of soil matrices is planned.

**Specifications:** Presented at the Air and Waste Management Association Annual Meeting and Exhibition (83rd) held in Pittsburgh, PA. on June 24-29, 1990. Prepared in cooperation with Agricultural Research Service, Beltsville, MD. Beltsville Agricultural Research Center. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Aerobic processes, Biological treatment, Land pollution control, Waste management, Biodegradation.

### 1504 Evaluation of Alternative Treatment Technologies for CERCLA Soils and Debris (Summary of Phase 1 and Phase 2)

Order Number PB91-240572CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
PEI Associates, Inc., Cincinnati, OH.; International Technology Corp., Knoxville, TN. \*Bruck, Hartman and Esposito, Inc., Cincinnati, OH. \*Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Sep 91

The study was conducted in two phases. In the first phase, a synthetic soil matrix was prepared as a theoretical composite of Superfund soils nationwide. In the second phase, soils from actual Superfund sites were treated. Three treatment technologies were evaluated in both phases: (1) chemical treatment (KPEG), (2) physical treatment (soils washing), and (3) low-temperature thermal desorption. The Phase I study also included the evaluation of incineration and stabilization. Comparison of results obtained in the treatment of Superfund soils and the synthetic soils reveals that the trend in contaminant removals was similar for both types of soils. The percentage removal, however, was higher for synthetic soils than for actual Superfund soils. This can be attributed to the fact that the synthetic soils were spiked and tested without allowing much time for sorption of the contaminant onto the soils. In contrast, the actual Superfund soils had weathered for long periods of time before treatment was attempted; therefore, contaminant removal was shown to be more difficult on the actual soils.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with International Technology Corp., Knoxville, TN., and Bruck, Hartman and Esposito, Inc., Cincinnati, OH. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 71p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soil treatment, Waste treatment, Superfund, Remedial action.



**1505 Evaluation of Soil Venting Application. Ground Water Issue**

Order Number PB92-235605CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Apr 92

The Regional Superfund Ground-Water Forum is a group of scientists, representing EPA's Regional Superfund Offices, organized to exchange up-to-date information related to ground-water remediation at Superfund sites. One of the major issues of concern to the Forum is the transport and fate of contaminants in soil and ground water as related to subsurface remediation. The ability of soil venting to inexpensively remove large amounts of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from contaminated soils is well established. However, the time required using venting to remediate soils to low contaminant levels often required by state and federal regulators has not been adequately investigated. Discussion is presented to aid in evaluating the feasibility of venting application. Methods to optimize venting application are also discussed.

**Specifications:** 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste management, Superfund, Hazardous materials, Water pollution control, Ground water, Soil venting, Innovative treatment technologies.

**1506 Extraction and Recovery of Lead Species from Soil**

Order Number PB93-150142CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; c1992

The remediation of lead contaminated soil at Superfund and urban soil is a serious concern, given the grave effects of lead exposure and the pervasive nature of the threat. The lead species of interest are elemental lead, lead sulfate, basic carbonate of lead and lead dioxide. These species were solubilized in a three step process, using pure chemicals and the total lead was recovered as lead sulfate. Bench scale experiment were done using a soil that was dosed with varying amounts of the contaminants (Total lead from 1,000 to 10,000 ppm.). Better than 80% of the contaminants was recovered as lead sulfate, using the three step process. The treated soil passed the TCLP test with 3.0 ppm of lead, showing that it could be redeposited on site. A pilot plant scale-up is being explored.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Environmental Progress, v11 n4 p256-260 Nov 92. See also PB87-142378. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soil treatment, Lead(Metal), Remedial action, Land pollution control, Lead inorganic compounds.

**1507 Ground-Water Issue: Soil sampling and analysis for volatile organic compounds**

Order Number DE91016758CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Monitoring Systems Lab., Las Vegas, NV; Feb 91

The Regional Superfund Ground Water Forum is a group of ground-water scientists that represents EPA's Regional Superfund Offices. The forum was organized to exchange up-to-date information related to groundwater remediation at Superfund sites. Sampling of soils for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) is an issue identified by the Ground Water Forum as a concern of Superfund decision makers. Concerns over data quality have raised many questions related to sampling soils for VOCs. This paper was prepared in response to some of these questions and concerns expressed

by Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) and On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs). 53 refs., 6 figs., 12 tabs.

**Specifications:** 34p.

**Subject index keywords:** Organic Compounds, Soils, US EPA, Land pollution, Water pollution control, Remedial action.

**1508 Guide: Methods for Evaluating the Attainment of Cleanup Standards for Soils and Solid Media**

Order Number PB91-921365CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Jul 91

The fact sheet highlights statistical concepts and methods used in the evaluation of the attainment of cleanup standards. It provides an example of a basic procedure for determining sample size required to obtain a given confidence level focusing on a cleanup standard specified as a mean concentration with a specified confidence. It does not provide policy on specification of cleanup levels but should be considered a technical reference guide for using some of the more common methodologies.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Superfund.

**1509 In situ Bioremediation of Contaminated Unsaturated Subsurface Soils**

Order Number PB93-234565CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Utah State Univ., Logan.; Robert S. Kerr Environmental  
Research Lab., Ada, OK; May 93

An emerging technology for the remediation of unsaturated subsurface soils involves the use of microorganisms to degrade contaminants which are present in such soils. Understanding the processes which drive in situ bioremediation, as well as the effectiveness and efficiency of the utilization of these systems, are issues which have been identified by the Regional Superfund Engineering Forum as concerns of Superfund decision makers. Although in situ bioremediation has been used for a number of years in the restoration of ground water contaminated by petroleum hydrocarbons, it has only been in recent years that in situ systems have been directed toward contaminants in unsaturated subsurface soils. Research has contributed greatly to understanding the biotic, chemical, and hydrologic parameters which contribute to or restrict the application of in-situ bioremediation and has been successful at a number of locations in demonstrating its effectiveness at field scale.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Lab., Ada, OK. 18p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Soil chemistry, Microorganisms control(Water), Water pollution control, Bioremediation.

**1510 In situ Soil Flushing. Engineering Bulletin**

Order Number PB92-180025CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Oct 91

In situ soil flushing is the extraction of contaminants from the soil with water or other suitable aqueous solutions. Soil flushing is accomplished by passing the extraction fluid through



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in-place soils using an injection or infiltration process. Extraction fluids must be recovered and, when possible, are recycled. The method is potentially applicable to all types of soil contaminants. Soil flushing enables removal of contaminants from the soil and is most effective in permeable soils. An effective collection system is required to prevent migration of contaminants and potentially toxic extraction fluids to uncontaminated areas of the aquifer. Soil flushing, in conjunction with in situ bioremediation, may be a cost-effective means of soil remediation at certain sites. Typically, soil flushing is used in conjunction with other treatments that destroy contaminants or remove them from the extraction fluid and groundwater.

**Specifications:** See also PB87-146007, PB90-155607, and PB90-274093. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** In-situ processing, Soil treatment, Land pollution control, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Soil flushing.

### 1511 In situ Soil Vapor Extraction Treatment

Order Number PB91-228072CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; FW Energy Applications, Inc., Livingston, NJ.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; May 91

Soil vapor extraction (SVE) is designed to physically remove volatile compounds, generally from the vadose or unsaturated zone. It is an in situ process employing vapor extraction wells alone or in combination with air injection wells. Vacuum blowers supply the motive force, inducing air flow through the soil matrix. The air strips the volatile compounds from the soil and carries them to the screened extraction well. Air emissions from the systems are typically controlled by adsorption of the volatiles onto activated carbon, thermal destruction (incineration or catalytic oxidation), or condensation by refrigeration. SVE is a developed technology that has been used in commercial operations for several years. The final determination of the lowest cost alternative will be more site-specific than process equipment dominated. The bulletin provides information on the technology applicability, the limitations of the technology, the technology description, the types of residuals produced, site requirements, the latest performance data, the status of the technology, and sources for further information.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with FW Energy Applications, Inc., Livingston, NJ. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 12p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soil treatment, Hazardous materials, Air flow, Extraction, In-situ processing, Soil vapor extraction.

### 1512 In situ Steam Extraction Treatment

Order Number PB91-228064CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; May 91

In situ steam extraction removes volatile and semivolatile hazardous contaminants from soil and groundwater without excavation of the hazardous waste. Waste constituents are removed in situ by the technology and are not actually treated. The use of steam enhances the stripping of volatile contaminants from soil and can be used to displace contaminated groundwater under some conditions. The resultant con-

densed liquid contaminants can be recycled or treated prior to disposal. The steam extraction process is applicable to organic wastes but has not been used for removing insoluble inorganics and metals. Steam is injected into the ground to raise the soil temperature and drive off volatile contaminants. Alternatively, steam can be injected to form a displacement front by steam condensation to displace groundwater. The contaminated liquid and steam condensate are then collected for further treatment. Two types of systems are discussed in the document: the mobile system and the stationary system. The bulletin provides information on the technology applicability, limitations, a description of the technology, types of residuals produced, site requirements, the latest performance data, the status of the technology, and sources for further information.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, In-situ processing, Water pollution control, Ground water, Soil treatment, Extraction.

### 1513 Innovative Technology: Glycolate Dehalogenation

Order Number PB90-274226CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 89

The fact sheet provides technology description, site characteristics affecting treatment feasibility, technology considerations, and technology status for Glycolate Dehalogenation. The sheet describes the process as being potentially effective in detoxifying specific types of aromatic organic contaminants, particularly dioxins and PCBs.

**Specifications:** 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Dehalogenation, Glycolic acid.

### 1514 Innovative Technology: In-situ Vitrification

Order Number PB90-274192CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 89

The fact sheet provides technology description, site characteristics affecting treatment feasibility, technology considerations, and technology status for In-Situ Vitrification (ISV). The sheet describes how ISV can be used to treat soils and sludges contaminated with mixtures of various waste types (e.g. radioactive, inorganic and/or organic).

**Specifications:** 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Vitrification, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, In-situ processing.

### 1515 Innovative Technology: Soil Washing

Order Number PB90-274184CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Nov 89

The fact sheet provides technology description, site characteristics affecting treatment feasibility, technology considerations, and technology status for soil washing. The fact sheet describes how soil washing can be potentially beneficial in the separation/segregation and volumetric reduction of hazardous materials in solids, sludges, and sediments.

**Specifications:** 5p.



**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Decontamination, Superfund, Waste management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Soil treatment.

**1516 Interim Guidance on Establishing Soil Lead Cleanup Levels at Superfund Sites. Supplement to Interim Guidance on Establishing Soil Lead Cleanup Levels at Superfund Sites**

Order Number PB91-921352CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; 1990

The purpose of the directive (9355.4-02) is to set forth an interim soil cleanup level for total lead, at 500 to 1000 ppm, which the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response and the Office of Waste Programs Enforcement consider protective for direct contact at residential settings. This range is to be used at both Fund-lead and Enforcement-lead CERCLA sites. Further guidance will be developed after the Agency has developed a verified Cancer Potency Factor and/or a Reference Dose for lead. The purpose of the directive (9355.4-02A) is to reiterate that OSWER Directive 9355.4-02 is a guidance document and not a regulation. As is the case with other guidance documents, the guidance should not be used as a regulation.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Public health, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**1517 International Evaluation of In-situ Bioremediation of Contaminated Soil and Groundwater (September 1990)**

Order Number PB93-207553CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

The philosophy of in-situ bioremediation is to stimulate the indigenous soil microorganisms to degrade contaminants by improving the environmental conditions in the soil using a water recirculation system. The objective of the project is to show the possibilities for application of the technique in relation with contaminants, soil conditions and other site-specific circumstances by means of integration and evaluation of results of in-situ bioremediation projects. The project is limited to the Netherlands, West Germany and the USA. Experience has especially been gained with in-situ bioremediation at hydrocarbon-contaminated petrol stations and industrial sites. The system generally consists of a water recirculation system, aboveground water treatment and conditioning of the infiltrating water with nutrients and an oxygen source. However, there is no one-and-only application method for in-situ bioremediation. The remediation, which can last from approximately six months to several years, can reach residual concentrations below the B-value of the Netherlands examination framework.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Proceedings of NATO/CCMS International Conference, Demonstration of Remedial Action Technologies for Contaminated Land and Groundwater (3rd), Montreal, Canada, November 6-9, 1989. See also PB91-143198. 30p.

**Subject index keywords:** Remedial action, Soil contamination, Water pollution control, Ground water, Foreign technology.

**1518 Literature Review Summary of Metals Extraction Processes Used to Remove Lead from Soils**

Order Number PB94-140613CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
IT Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Jan 94

Numerous Superfund sites throughout the United States are contaminated with toxic metals. Battery reclamation, lead smelting, and lead-based paint manufacturing are examples of processes that could result in lead-contaminated soils. Metals, unlike many hazardous organic constituents, cannot be degraded or readily detoxified. This report presents information on metals extraction technologies that are currently in various stages of development, soil characteristics that affect metals extraction, chelating agents used in the soil washing of lead-contaminated soils, and membranes used to separate metal cations. The information presented in this report was obtained from a literature search conducted to investigate metals extraction processes for removing lead from soils.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 62p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soil treatment, Land pollution control, Lead(Metal), Extraction, Remedial action.

**1519 On-Site Engineering Report for the Low-Temperature Thermal Desorption Pilot-Scale Test on Contaminated Soil**

Order Number PB92-216936CDH, price: PC A07/MF A02  
IT Environmental Programs, Inc., Cincinnati, OH.; IT Corp., Knoxville, TN.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Jul 92

Performance of the thermal desorption process for removal of organic contaminants, mostly polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), from soils was evaluated. The Superfund Site soil tested was a fine sandy soil contaminated with creosote. An optimum operating temperature of 550 C and an optimum operating residence time of 10 min, determined from bench studies, were used in the pilot-scale desorber. Contaminants removed from the soil were captured or destroyed in the associated air pollution control equipment. Test results showed that greater than 99% of the PAHs were removed from the soil. The concentration of total PAHs averaged 4629 mg/Kg in the pretreated soils and were below detection in the posttreated soils.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with IT Corp., Knoxville, TN. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 134p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soil treatment, Land pollution control, Thermal degradation, Desorption.

**1520 On-Site Engineering Report of the Slurry-Phase Biological Reactor for Pilot-Scale Testing on Contaminated Soil**

Order Number PB93-178259CDH, price: PC A09/MF A02  
IT Environmental Programs, Inc., Cincinnati, OH.; ECOVA Corp., Redmond, WA.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Apr 93

A pilot-scale test of the slurry-phase bioremediation technology was performed by ECOVA Corporation (ECOVA) at the U.S. EPA Test and Evaluation (T&E) facility from May 8 through July 10, 1991 (12 weeks). The slurry-phase bioreactors were tested on a creosote-contaminated soil from the



Burlington Northern Superfund Site in Brainerd, Minnesota. The results of the bench-scale study (performed by ECOVA prior to the pilot-scale study) were used to optimize a pilot-scale bioreactor system containing 64 liters of 30 percent slurry (soil:water, w/v). The pilot-scale phase utilized an inoculum of indigenous polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) degraders ( $9.3 \times 10$  to the 7th power per gram of soil), an inorganic nitrogen supplement in the form of  $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$ , and a media broth containing potassium, phosphate, magnesium, calcium, and iron to achieve an overall reduction. During the study, levels of soil-bound and liquid-phase PAHs, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPHs), nutrients, pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, toxicity, and microbial activity were monitored.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with ECOVA Corp., Redmond, WA. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 185p.

**Subject index keywords:** Creosote, Soils, Bioreactors, Slurries.

**1521 On-Site Methods for Assessing Chemical Impact on the Soil Environment Using Earthworms: A Case Study at the Baird and McGuire Superfund Site, Holbrook, Massachusetts**

Order Number PB92-108166CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Corvallis Environmental Research Lab., OR.; Menzie-Cura and Associates, Inc., Chelmsford, MA. NSI Technology Services Corp., Corvallis, OR. Environmental Research Lab; c1991

Five *Lumbricus terrestris* Linnaeus were placed into enclosures at a field site and evaluated after 7 d. The enclosures were distributed in transects throughout areas of high and low contamination and in a reference area. Observations of earthworm responses for mortality, morbidity (coiling, stiffening, swelling, lesions) and whole body burden were compared to chemical measurements in corresponding soil samples. Nine chemicals (DDT, DDE, DDD alpha chlordane, gamma-chlordane, chlordene, gamma-chlordene, endrin, nonachlor) were measured in the whole body of earthworms and soil samples. Various levels of impact were described by scoring earthworm responses from sampling locations throughout the field site. A ranking of the sample locations from low to high impact by the earthworm response variables is directly correlated to the ranking of these locations for concentrations of total chlordane and total DDT in corresponding soil samples. Results show acute toxicity to earthworms placed on-site and suggest that whole body concentrations could impact earthworm predators. In addition, the on-site method eliminates the need to transport soils to off-site laboratories, thus preventing subsequent disposal issues. (Copyright (c) 1991 SETAC.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, v10 p817-826 1991. Prepared in cooperation with Menzie-Cura and Associates, Inc., Chelmsford, MA., and NSI Technology Services Corp., Corvallis, OR. Environmental Research Lab. 12p.

**Subject index keywords:** Land pollution, Biological indicators, Pesticides, Environmental impact assessments, Annelids, Chemical compounds.

**1522 Pilot-Scale Incineration of Contaminated Soils from the Drake Chemical Superfund Site**

Order Number PB93-163004CDH, price: PC A12/MF A03  
Acurex Corp., Jefferson, AR. Incineration Research Facility; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Mar 93

A series of pilot-scale incineration tests were performed at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Incineration Research Facility to evaluate the potential of incineration as an option to treat contaminated soils from the Drake Chemical Superfund site in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. The soils at the Drake site are reported to be contaminated to varying degrees with various organic constituents and several hazardous constituent trace metals. The purpose of the test program was to evaluate the incinerability of selected site soils in terms of the destruction of contaminant organic constituents and the fate of contaminant trace metals. All tests were conducted in the rotary kiln incineration system at the IRF. Test results show that greater than 99.995 percent principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC) destruction and removal efficiencies (DRE) can be achieved at kiln exit gas temperatures of nominally 816 C (1,500 F) and 538 C (1,000 F). Complete soil decontamination of semivolatile organics was achieved; however, kiln ash levels of three volatile organic constituents remained comparable to soil levels.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-186965. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 272p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Incinerators, Land pollution control, Soil treatment, Hazardous materials, Waste disposal.

**1523 Pilot-Scale Incineration of Contaminated Soil from the Chemical Insecticide Corporation Superfund Site**

Order Number PB93-155968CDH, price: PC A09/MF A02  
Acurex Corp., Jefferson, AR.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Feb 93

An incineration test program was conducted at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Incinerator Research Facility to evaluate the potential of incineration as an option to treat contaminated soils at the Chemical Insecticide Corporation Site. The test data show that: The organochlorine pesticides were destroyed to non-detectable quantities in the ash, the state-of-the-art scrubber removed arsenic to the 99.95% level, lime addition did not improve the arsenic removal efficiency, toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) values for ash metals varied, lime addition reduced TCLP leachability of metals, particulate and HCl levels were within accepted limits. Incineration data that can be used for other purposes was also collected for the soil tested.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-193382. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 192p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Soil treatment, Incineration, Air pollution control, Insecticides, Metals.



**1524 Presentations EPA-State Soil Standards Conference.  
Held in Crystal City, Virginia on January 29, 1991**

Order Number PB92-963350CDH, price: PC A08/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Jan 92

The first U.S. EPA-sponsored national conference on establishing soil cleanup criteria that would be protective of ground-water quality was held on January 29, 1991. Included in the publication are questions and answers from panel discussions, as well as text from the presentations.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 162p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soils, Water pollution standards, Ground water, Hazardous materials, Meetings, Superfund, Cleanup.

**1525 Prospects for In situ Chemical Treatment for  
Contaminated Soil**

Order Number PB92-126929CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Dec 91

Treating large volumes of contaminated soil at Superfund sites is costly. These factors have led the U.S. EPA's Superfund Program to consider in situ chemical treatment as an alternative technology for treatment of contaminated soil. Oxidation, reduction, neutralization, hydrolysis, dehalogenation, and UV/photolysis are chemical processes currently used for above-ground treatment. Temperature, physical and chemical characteristics of soil, are some operating parameters that control the effectiveness of these processes. Improvements in mixing treatment materials in soil, and methods for recovering unreacted material reaction products, are needed to allow wider application of these treatments in situ. Excalibur catalytic ozone technology, Exxon and Rio Linda cyanide destruction, and Trinity ultrasonic detoxification are innovative technologies that are being considered.

**Specifications:** See also PB87-146007. Presented at HMCRI's Annual National Conference and Exhibition (12th), Washington, DC., December 3-5, 1991. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Soil properties, Waste treatment, In situ treatment, Superfund.

**1526 Rationale for the Assessment of Errors in the  
Sampling of Soils**

Order Number PB90-242306CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Monitoring Systems Lab., Las Vegas, NV.;  
Nevada Univ., Las Vegas. Environmental Research Center;  
Jul 90

The sampling of soils in RCRA and Superfund monitoring programs requires associated quality assurance programs. One objective of any quality assurance program is to assess and document the quality of the study data to ensure that it satisfies the needs of the users. The purpose of the document is to describe the nature and function of certain quality assurance samples in the assessment and documentation of bias and precision in sampling studies of inorganic pollutant concentrations in soils. The document has been developed to provide people who plan, implement, or oversee RCRA or Superfund soil sampling studies with information on quality assessment samples so that they will have a better basis for decisions concerning the employment of such samples in their quality assurance programs.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Nevada Univ., Las Vegas. Environmental Research Center. 66p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soils, Sampling, Quality assurance.

**1527 Reductive Dehalogenation of Organic Contaminants  
in Soils and Ground Water. Ground Water Issue**

Order Number PB91-191056CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Lab., Ada, OK; Jan 91

Introduction and large scale production of synthetic halogenated organic chemicals over the last 50 years has resulted in a group of contaminants which tend to persist in the environment and resist both biotic and abiotic degradation. The low solubility of these types of contaminants, along with their toxicity and tendency to accumulate in food chains, make them particularly relevant targets for remediation activities. Although the processes involved in dechlorination of many of these organic compounds are well understood in the fields of chemistry and microbiology, technological applications of these processes to environmental remediation are relatively new--particularly at pilot or field scale. It is well established, however, that there are several mechanisms which result in dehalogenation of some classes of organic contaminants, often rendering them less offensive environmentally. These include; stimulation of metabolic sequences through introduction of electron donor and acceptor combinations; addition of nutrients to meet the needs of dehalogenating microorganisms; possible use of engineered micro-organisms; and use of enzyme systems capable of catalyzing reductive dehalogenation.

**Specifications:** 15p.

**Subject index keywords:** Land pollution control, Water pollution control, Remedial action, Superfund, Waste disposal, Dehalogenation.

**1528 Regional Guide: Issuing Site-Specific Treatability  
Variances for Contaminated Soils and Debris from Land  
Disposal Restrictions (LDRs)**

Order Number PB92-963284CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Solid Waste and Emergency Response; Jan 92

The fact sheet highlights the delegation of land disposal restrictions (LDR) site-specific treatability variances to regional offices by describing both the procedures and requirements for issuance.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 4p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

**1529 Remediation of Contaminated Soils by Solvent  
Flushing**

Order Number PB94-162740CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Florida Univ., Gainesville. Dept. of Soil and Water Science.;  
Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Lab., Ada,  
OK.\*Electric Power Research Inst., Palo Alto, CA; c1994

Solvent flushing is a potential technique for remediating a waste disposal/spill site contaminated with organic chemicals. This technique involves the injection of a solvent mix-



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ture (e.g., water plus alcohols) that enhances contaminant solubility, reduces the retardation factor, and increases the release rates of the contaminants. A simulation model is developed to predict contaminant elution curves during solvent flushing for the case of one-dimensional, steady flow through a contaminated medium. Column experiments are conducted with a Eustis fine sand that is initially equilibrated with an aqueous naphthalene solution, and then eluted with different methanol-water mixtures to remove the naphthalene. The model simulations, based on parameter values estimated from literature data agree well with the measured elution profiles. Solvent flushing experiments, where the soil was initially equilibrated with a solution of naphthalene and anthracene, show that compounds with different retardation factors are separated at low cosolvent contents, while coelution of the compounds occurs at higher contents. (Copyright (c) ASCE 1994.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of Environmental Engineering, v120 n1 p42-57 Jan/Feb 94. See also PB92-180025 and PB92-180074. Sponsored by Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Lab., Ada, OK. and Electric Power Research Inst., Palo Alto, CA. 18p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste disposal, Volatile organic compounds, Ground water, Water pollution control, Superfund.

### 1530 Removal of Creosote from Soil by Thermal Desorption

Order Number PB92-126838CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 International Technology Corp., Knoxville, TN.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; 1991

Performance of the thermal desorption process for removal of organic contaminants, mostly polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), from soils was evaluated. A Superfund Site Soil that was contaminated with creosote was tested. An operating temperature of 550 C and an operating residence time of 10 minutes at temperature, determined from bench studies, were used in the pilot scale desorber. Test results showed that greater than 99% of the PAHs were removed from the test soil. The concentrations of total PAHs in the soil before and after treatment averaged 4629 mg/kg and below detection limits respectively.

**Specifications:** See also PB91-228080. Proceedings of HMCRI's Annual National Conference and Exhibition (12th), Washington, DC., December 3-5, 1991, p362-368. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 9p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soil treatment, Hazardous materials, Creosote, Thermal environments, Desorption.

### 1531 Removal of Radionuclides by Electrokinetic Soil Processing

Order Number PB93-222875CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01 Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; c1993

Electrokinetics promises to be an innovative treatment process for in-situ treatment of soils and groundwater contaminated with heavy metals and radionuclides. Electrokinetics refers to the movement of ionic liquids and charged particles relative to one another under the action of an applied direct current electric field. The paper summarizes the results of laboratory tests for the removal of uranium, thorium, and

radium, conducted from February 28, 1991 to March 30, 1991 and a review of progress to date.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of the National Technical Association, v66 n2 p43-46 Spring 1993. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Radioactive materials, Electrokinetics, Soil contamination.

### 1532 Soil Washing Treatment

Order Number PB91-228056CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01 Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

Soil washing is a water-based process for mechanically scrubbing soils ex-situ to remove undesirable contaminants. The process removes contaminants from soils in one of two ways: by dissolving or suspending them in the wash solution (which is later treated by conventional wastewater treatment methods) or by concentrating them into a smaller volume of soil through simple particle size separation techniques (similar to those used in sand and gravel operations). Soil washing systems incorporating both removal techniques offer the greatest promise for application to soils contaminated with a wide variety of heavy metal and organic contaminants. The concept of reducing soil contamination through the use of particle size separation is based on the finding that most organic and inorganic contaminants tend to bind, either chemically or physically, to clay and silt soil particles. At the present time, soil washing is used extensively in Europe and has had limited use in the United States. During 1986-1989, the technology was one of the selected source control remedies at eight Superfund sites. The bulletin provides information on the technology applicability, the types of residuals resulting from the use of the technology, the latest performance data, site requirements, the status of the technology, and where to go for further information.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. 13p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soil treatment, Washing, Waste management, Soil washing.

### 1533 Summary of Treatment Technology Effectiveness for Contaminated Soil

Order Number PB92-963351CDH, price: PC A23/MF A04 Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Jun 90

The document presents the results of a study conducted by the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response that collected soil treatment data and analyzed the effectiveness of treatment technologies on contaminant treatability groups. The document presents the recommendations developed for the treatment of contaminated soil.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 532p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Soils, Waste treatment, Superfund, Remedial response.



**1534 Superfund Engineering Issue: Considerations for Evaluating the Impact of Metals Partitioning during the Incineration of Contaminated Soils from Superfund Sites**

Order Number PB93-121341CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Sep 92

A significant amount of research has been conducted on the incineration of contaminated materials. Although historically the primary focus has been on the destruction of organics, increased emphasis is being placed in the fate of metals. Unlike the organic portion, the metal fraction may change form but is not destroyed. Metals can remain with the ash when discharged from the primary combustion chamber. They can also volatilize or oxidize to form fumes or fine particulates and pass through the incineration system. Metal vapors, fumes, or particles can be collected by the APCDs, exit out the stack, or be deposited along the walls of the combustion chamber and remain in the incineration system. Potential pathways for metals are illustrated. This distribution of metals into the various incinerator system components is called 'partitioning.' A number of factors affect how various metals will partition, or behave, during incineration.

**Specifications:** See also PB89-233423, PB90-132812 and PB90-186339. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 17p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Incinerators, Metals, Soil treatment, Waste management, Metal partitioning.

**1535 Superfund Engineering Issue: Treatment of Lead-Contaminated Soils**

Order Number PB91-921291CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Apr 91

The bulletin summarizes the contents of a seminar on treatment of lead-contaminated soils presented on Aug. 28, 1990, to Region V Superfund and RCRA personnel by members of EPA's Engineering and Treatment Technology Support Center located in the Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory (RREL) in Cincinnati, Ohio. The bulletin is intended to summarize the information presented during the seminar and it should not be viewed as a definitive treatise on lead treatment technologies.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Lead(Metal), Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Meetings, Superfund.

**1536 Superfund Soils Data Management System**

Order Number PB92-139476CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
CDM Federal Programs Corp., Fairfax, VA.; Environmental  
Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction  
Engineering Lab; 1992

The paper describes the Superfund Soil Data Management System (DMS), a PC-based data system being developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in its effort to manage and evaluate treatment and performance data for contaminated soil, sludge, and debris. The system will be used to support two basic EPA objectives: (1) technology transfer; and (2) support for the development of RCRA land disposal restrictions (LDRs) for contaminated soil and debris.

CDM Federal Programs Corporation is supporting EPA in the development of this data base. EPA is compiling and evaluating soil, sludge, and debris treatment data from a variety of sources such as: EPA Superfund remedial and removal actions, RCRA and UST corrective actions, SITE program demonstrations, and other research programs; Department of Energy (DOE); Department of Defense (DOD); treatment vendors; private contractors; and research organizations. This influx of data has created the information management need addressed by the Superfund Soil DMS. Written in dBASE III— (a popular PC-based data base language), the Superfund Soil DMS stores: Quantitative and qualitative data on ex-situ soil, sludge, and debris treatment technologies, Quality control (QC) data (such as blank, spike recoveries, surrogate recoveries, etc.), Bibliographic and site information, and Abstracts and extensive comments regarding treatment performance, successes and problems, design and operating information, and recommendations for additional research.

**Specifications:** Presented at HMCRI Annual National Conference and Exhibition (12th), Washington, DC., December 3-5, 1991. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Data base management, Information systems, Superfund Soils Data Management System.

**1537 Technical Background Document for Draft Soil Screening Level Guidance**

Order Number PB94-963503CDH, price: Standing Order, call for price

Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Mar 94

The document provides technical details of the derivation of the September 30, 1993, draft Soil Screening Levels (SSLs) Guidance for Superfund (PB93-963508). The document is presented in two sections. Section I defines SSL and provides background information on the development of SSLs and their application and implementation at Superfund sites, including sampling schemes for measuring SSL attainment. It also provides draft SSLs developed for 30 chemicals. Section II provides the technical basis for the development of SSLs addressing direct ingestion of soil, inhalation of volatiles and fugitive dust, and the soil-to-ground-water exposure pathway, including the assumptions and theories used in their development.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (\$100 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$200). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 324p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Soil contamination.

**1538 Technology Demonstration Summary: Bio Trol Soil Washing System for Treatment of a Wood Preserving Site**

Order Number PB92-224393CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Mar 92

The Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program was instituted in 1986 to promote the development and application of innovative technologies to the remediation of Superfund and other sites contaminated with hazardous wastes. The Project Summary highlights the results of an



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evaluation of a specific arrangement of the three technologies of the BSWS. The system consists of multiple stages of physical abrasion, attrition, flotation, and washing of excavated soil in the BSW. The site selected for the evaluation is a wood preserving facility in New Brighton, MN, where creosote and pentachlorophenol were used for several decades.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-115245. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Remedial action, Soil treatment, Waste management, BioTrol soil washing system.

### 1539 Technology Evaluation Report: Biotrol Soil Washing System for Treatment of a Wood Preserving Site. Volume 1

Order Number PB92-115310CDH, price: PC A13/MF A03  
Science Applications International Corp., McLean, VA.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Dec 91

The report presents and evaluates the extensive database from the SITE Program demonstration at the MacGillis and Gibbs wood treatment facility in New Brighton, MN. Soil washing and segregation, biotreatment of contaminated process water, and biodegradation of a slurry of the contaminated fines from the soil washing were evaluated over several weeks of operation. The contaminants of concern were pentachlorophenol (penta) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The results indicate that the soil washer effectively segregates contaminated soil into coarse, relatively uncontaminated sand constituting the largest output fraction and a much smaller fraction of fine clay/silt particles retaining about 30% of the original contamination. Penta removal efficiency from the feed soil is 87%-89% (vendor's claim: 90%). Contaminated woody material is also segregated. Operational variations and their impact on output qualities and quantities are described. Biotreatment of process water from the soil washing successfully degraded 91-94% of the penta. The results for the slurry biological treatment of the contaminated fines indicated that >90% removal of penta and PAHs probably can be achieved with a fully acclimated system operating at steady state. Combined operating and capital equipment cost for an integrated system are estimated to be \$168/ton of soil treated. Incineration of the woody debris is a major cost factor. Costs are also presented by process since specific applications may require different configurations of the three units.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 3 reports, PC E99/MF E99, PB92-115302. See also Volume 2, Part A, PB92-115328. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 276p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soil treatment, Land pollution control, Waste management, Wood preservatives, Biological treatment, Superfund, Soil washing, BioTrol soil washing system.

### 1540 Technology Evaluation Report: Biotrol Soil Washing System for Treatment of a Wood Preserving Site. Volume 2, Part A

Order Number PB92-115328CDH, price: PC A17/MF A04  
Science Applications International Corp., McLean, VA.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Dec 91

The SITE Program demonstration of one configuration of the BioTrol Soil Washing System (BSWS) was conducted to obtain reliable performance and cost data that can be used

to evaluate the potential applicability of the technology as a remediation alternative for sites contaminated with hazardous wastes. The BSWS treatment train used in the study consists of three technologies: a soil washer; an aqueous treatment system; and a slurry bio-reactor. The demonstration was carried out at the MacGillis and Gibbs Superfund site in New Brighton, MN. The report analyzes the results from the SITE demonstration. It includes discussion of the operation of the three separate treatment technologies (SW, SBR, and BATS) evaluated in the test and provides flow diagrams, a summary of the sampling and analytical programs, an economic analysis, and a quality assurance/quality control evaluation of the data. The volume, consisting of several appendices, presents key analytical data and the quality control and quality assurance studies that were carried out as part of the demonstration evaluation. Additional supporting data is archived in EPA's Edison, New Jersey laboratory.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 3 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB92-115302. See also Volume 1, PB92-115310 and Volume 2, Part B, PB92-115336. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 387p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soil treatment, Land pollution control, Waste management, Wood preservatives, Biological treatment, Superfund, Soil washing, BioTrol soil washing system.

### 1541 Technology Evaluation Report: Biotrol Soil Washing System for Treatment of a Wood Preserving Site. Volume 2, Part B

Order Number PB92-115336CDH, price: PC A15/MF A03  
Science Applications International Corp., McLean, VA.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Dec 91

The SITE Program demonstration of one configuration of the BioTrol Soil Washing System (BSWS) was conducted to obtain reliable performance and cost data that can be used to evaluate the potential applicability of the technology as a remediation alternative for sites contaminated with hazardous wastes. The BSWS treatment train used in the study consists of three technologies: a soil washer; an aqueous treatment system; and a slurry bio-reactor. The demonstration was carried out at the MacGillis and Gibbs Superfund site in New Brighton, MN. The report analyzes the results from the SITE demonstration. It includes discussion of the operation of the three separate treatment technologies (SW, SBR, and BATS) evaluated in the test and provides flow diagrams, a summary of the sampling and analytical programs, an economic analysis, and a quality assurance/quality control evaluation of the data. Conclusions were reached concerning the technology's suitability for use in remediations involving both similar and different materials at other sites.

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 3 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB92-115302. See also Volume 2, Part A, PB92-115328. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 334p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soil treatment, Land pollution control, Waste management, Wood preservatives, Biological treatment, Superfund, Soil washing, BioTrol soil washing system.



**1542 Technology Evaluation Report: Pilot-Scale Demonstration of a Slurry-Phase Biological Reactor for Creosote-Contaminated Soil. Volume 1**

Order Number PB93-205532CDH, price: PC A09/MF A02  
IT Corp., Cincinnati, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency,  
Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Mar 93

The report documents a pilot-scale test of a slurry-phase biological reactor for treatment of creosote-contaminated soil. The technology used was a reactor system in which an aqueous slurry of soil was mixed with appropriate nutrients and seeded with micro-organisms to enhance the biodegradation process. In the 12-wk study, a creosote-contaminated soil from the Burlington Northern Superfund Site in Brainerd, MN, was used to test the slurry-phase reactors. The results of a previously-performed bench-scale study were used to optimize a pilot-scale reactor system. Each reactor contained 64 l of 30% slurry (soil: water, w/v). The pilot-scale phase utilized an inoculum of indigenous polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) degraders ( $9.3 \times 10$  to the 7th power CFU/g of soil), an inorganic nitrogen supplement in the form of  $\text{NH}_4\text{(N)}$ , and a media broth containing potassium, phosphate, magnesium, calcium, and iron. The reduction of total PAHs exceeded 87%. The report presents detailed information concerning the operation, sampling and analysis, and results achieved with the pilot-scale slurry-phase bioremediation system.

**Specifications:** See also PB92-129683. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 181p.

**Subject index keywords:** Biological treatment, Creosote, Soils, Superfund, Waste treatment.

**1543 Technology Evaluation Report: Toronto Harbour Commissioners (THC) Soil Recycle Treatment Train**

Order Number PB93-216067CDH, price: PC A07/MF A02  
Science Applications International Corp., Buffalo, NY.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Jul 93

The report summarizes the results and activities of the demonstration testing of Toronto Harbor Commissioners (THC) Soil Recycle Treatment Train. The Demonstration was conducted at a site within the Port Industrial District (PID) in Toronto, Ontario, Canada under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The demonstration examined a part of THC's on-going evaluation of the treatment train during the first nine months of 1992. EPA elected to sample the process during the processing of Soil B, which based on field sampling, was expected to exhibit relatively high organic (oil and grease, PAH compounds) and inorganic (heavy metals) contaminants.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 148p.

**Subject index keywords:** Land pollution control, Chemical treatment, Biological treatment, Toronto(Canada).

**1544 Toronto Harbour Commissioners (THC) Soil Recycle Treatment Train. Applications Analysis Report**

Order Number PB94-124674CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., Cincinnati, OH.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Apr 93

This project consists of a demonstration of the Toronto Harbour Commissioners (THC) Soil Recycle Treatment Train. The treatment train consists of three processes. The first process utilizes an attrition soil wash process to separate relatively uncontaminated soil from a more heavily contaminated fine slurry. The contaminated fine slurry is then further processed in a metals removal process or a bioslurry reactor process or both to remove organic contaminants and heavy metals contamination. The Toronto Harbour Commissioners conducted a long-term evaluation of this treatment train at a 55 tons per day pilot plant at 185 Cherry Street in the port of Toronto, located in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program conducted a demonstration project that examined in detail the processing of soil from one of the sites being evaluated in the overall project. The goals of this study were to evaluate the technical effectiveness and economics of a treatment process sequence and to assess the potential applicability of the process to other wastes and/or other Superfund and hazardous waste sites.

**Specifications:** See also PB93-216067. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 68p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soil treatment, Waste treatment, Hazardous materials, Superfund, Foreign technology, Innovative treatment technologies, Soil washing, Soil Recycle Treatment Train.

**1545 Toxic Treatments 'In-situ' Steam/Hot-Air Stripping Technology. Applications Analysis Report**

Order Number PB91-181768CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Science Applications International Corp., San Diego, CA.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Mar 91

A SITE Demonstration of the Toxic Treatment (USA) Inc. in-situ steam/hot-air stripping technology (Detoxifier) was conducted beginning in the fall of 1989 at the GATX Annex Terminal site located in San Pedro, CA. The chemical storage and transfer facility was contaminated with various solvents due to spillage and a fire. Contamination extended into the salt water table (1.8 meters). Based on the SITE Demonstration and other data, it was concluded that 85% of the volatile organic compounds and 50% of the semivolatiles organic compounds were removed from the soil. Fugitive air emissions are very low, and lateral and downward migration of contaminants due to the treatment were minimal. Finally, it was concluded that this in-situ process is cost competitive.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 49p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Soil treatment, Land pollution control, Waste management, Stripping, Remedial action, TTUSA process.



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### 1546 Toxicity Bioassay and Eluate Heavy Metals Analysis Results of the Bench Scale Stabilization Study of Soils from the United Chrome Superfund NPL (National Priority List) Site Corvallis, Oregon

Order Number PB90-120049CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Corvallis Environmental Research Lab., OR; Oct 89

In support of Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 and their United Chrome studies, the staff at Environmental Research Laboratory-Corvallis performed toxicity bioassays and selected chemical analyses. Direct toxicity tests (i.e. using soil as the medium) and indirect toxicity tests (i.e. using eluates obtained from the samples) were performed. The report presents test results for toxicity bioassays and chemical analyses for heavy metals.

**Specifications:** 21p.

**Subject index keywords:** Metals, Toxicity, Chemical analysis, Chromium, Soil contamination, Superfund program, Bench-scale experiments.

### 1547 Treatment of Nonhazardous Petroleum-Contaminated Soils by Thermal Desorption Technologies

Order Number PB94-135118CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Focus Environmental, Inc., Knoxville, TN.; Foster Wheeler Enviresponse, Inc., Edison, NJ.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Nov 93

Spills, leaks, and accidental discharges of petroleum products have contaminated soil at thousands of sites in the United States. One remedial action technique for treating petroleum contaminated soil is the use of thermal desorption technologies. The paper describes the types, mechanical and operating characteristics of thermal desorption technologies that are commercially available to treat petroleum-contaminated soils. It also provides step-by-step procedures to rate the critical success factors influencing the general applicability of thermal desorption at a particular site. Key factors that determine process economics are identified, and estimated cost ranges for treating petroleum-contaminated soils are presented. Spreadsheets are provided that can be used for performing cost analyses for specific applications.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of the Air and Waste Management Association, v43 p1512-1525 Nov 93. Prepared in cooperation with Foster Wheeler Enviresponse, Inc., Edison, NJ. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 14p.

**Subject index keywords:** Petroleum products, Chemical spills, Superfund.

### 1548 Will Soil Washing Work for the Sand Creek Superfund Site

Order Number PB94-112828CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Foster Wheeler Energy Corp., Livingston, NJ.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; 1993

The 1987 Sand Creek Operable Unit 5 Record of Decision (ROD) identified soil washing as the selected remedy to remediate soils contaminated with high levels of organochlorine pesticides, 2, 4-D herbicides and metals. Twenty-three experimental runs were conducted over a two week period in late September 1992, using a pilot scale device called the Volume Reduction Unit (VRU). The experimental design evaluated the effect of two wash temperatures, two pH levels, three surfactant types and four surfactant concentrations, and two liquid to soil ratios on the contaminant removal effi-

ciency of the soil washing process. Site soils from three depth classifications were used in the study.

**Specifications:** Presented at the Hazardous Waste Research Conference, Manhattan, Kansas, May 25-26, 1993. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 13p.

**Subject index keywords:** Pesticides, Land pollution control, Superfund, Soil washing.

### 1549 X-ray Fluorescence Survey of Lead Contaminated Residential Soils in Leadville, Colorado: A Case Study

Order Number PB93-203156CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Lockheed Environmental Systems and Technologies Co., Las Vegas, NV.; Nevada Univ., Las Vegas. Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies.\*Environmental Monitoring Systems Lab., Las Vegas, NV; Mar 93

The California Gulch Superfund Site in Leadville, Colorado was added to the National Priority List (NPL) in 1983. It is an historic mining and smelting site that is currently the focus of extensive studies on soil lead contamination and bioavailability. Studies of ground and surface water impacts are also in progress. Personnel from the Environmental Protection Agencies (EPA) Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory at Las Vegas (EMSL-LV), the Denver office of Roy F. Weston, Inc., and Geostat Systems, Inc. (GSI) used field-portable X-ray fluorescence (FPXRF) to determine the spatial distribution of lead concentrations in residential soils. The report details the FPXRF program sample collection, preparation, and analysis procedures, database management, and program quality assurance efforts at Leadville. The program clearly demonstrates that small, field portable XRF instrumentation can produce large quantities of acceptable quality data in a timely and cost-efficient manner when used properly.

**Specifications:** Prepared in cooperation with Nevada Univ., Las Vegas. Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies. Sponsored by Environmental Monitoring Systems Lab., Las Vegas, NV. 31p.

**Subject index keywords:** Lead(Metal), X-ray fluorescence analysis, Soil contamination.

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### 1550 Applications Analysis Report: Silicate Technology Corporation's Solidification/Stabilization Technology for Organic and Inorganic Contaminants in Soils

Order Number PB93-172948CDH, price: PC A07/MF A02  
PRC Environmental Management, Inc., McLean, VA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Dec 92

The STC demonstration was conducted under EPA's Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program in November, 1990, at the Selma Pressure Treating (SPT) wood preserving site in Selma, California. The SPT site was contaminated with both organics, predominantly pentachlorophenol (PCP), inorganics, mainly arsenic, chromium, and copper. Extensive sampling and analyses were performed on the waste both before and after treatment to compare physical, chemical, and leaching characteristics of raw and treated



wastes. STC's contaminated soil treatment process was evaluated based on contaminant mobility measured by numerous leaching tests, structural integrity of the solidified material, measured by physical and engineering tests and morphological examinations; and economic analysis, using cost information supplied by STC and the results of the SITE demonstration, the vendor's design and test data, and other laboratory and field applications of the technology. It discusses the advantages, disadvantages, and limitations, as well as estimated costs of the technology.

**Specifications:** See also PB93-131787. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 150p.

**Subject index keywords:** Soil treatment, Solidification, Stabilization, Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Silicate Technology Corporation.

**1551 Chemfix Technologies, Inc. Solidification/Stabilization Process. Application Analysis Report**

Order Number PB91-187054CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
PRC Environmental Management, Inc., Chicago, IL;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; May 91

The Chemfix Solidification/Stabilization treatment process was evaluated under EPA's SITE program. The process reduced leaching levels of lead and copper. Physical testing results were acceptable. Appropriate applications and process limitations are discussed in the report.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 44p.

**Subject index keywords:** Solidification, Stabilization, Superfund, Waste treatment, Hazardous materials, Chemfix process, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program.

**1552 Description of EPA SITE Demonstration of the HAZCON Stabilization Process at the Douglassville, Pennsylvania Superfund Site**

Order Number PB90-216334CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; c1989

One technology field tested under the SITE research program was the HAZCON stabilization process. This process treats the waste by mixing it with portland cement, water (if needed) and chloran, a proprietary chemical. By comparing the chemical and physical properties of the waste before and after treatment, this field demonstration developed data on the strength and leaching potential expected after treatment from a range of waste characteristics. Six wastes at the Douglassville, PA Superfund Site, containing up to 25% organics and 2% lead, were treated and evaluated. The physical strength (200 to 1500 psi) and durability, i.e., long-term stability, of the stabilized wastes were good. Even in wastes with high levels of organics (25%), stabilization of lead was very successful. Leaching results determined that lead concentrations dropped by factors between 100 and 1000 after treatment. Stabilization of organics, however, achieved mixed results. Leachate concentrations generally did not change between treated and untreated samples. It could not be determined if this was a failure of the treatment process or an anomaly of the test procedure. (Copyright (c) 1989 Air & Waste Management Association.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of the Air and Waste Management Association, p282-286 Mar 89. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste treatment, Stabilization, Solidification, Hazardous materials, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation, Encapsulation, Land pollution, Clean-up operations.

**1553 EPA SITE Demonstration of the International Waste Technologies/Geo-Con In situ Stabilization/Solidification Process**

Order Number PB91-171686CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab.; Foster Wheeler Enviresponse, Inc., Edison, NJ; cNov 90

The paper presents an EPA evaluation of the first field demonstration of an in situ stabilization/solidification process for contaminated soil under the EPA Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program. Demonstration of the process was a joint effort of two vendors: International Waste Technologies' (IWT) of Wichita, Kansas, who provided the treatment process, specifically the proprietary additive called HWT-20, and Geo-Con, Inc., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who provided both engineering and hardware for the in situ soil treatment. The field demonstration took place in April, 1988 at a site contaminated mainly with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). EPA tested the soil before and after treatment and the EPA evaluation of the process is based on results from the testing. A year later, in April 1989, EPA tested again the treated soil and results of that testing were compared to those of the demonstration. Results of the EPA evaluation of the IWT process, the Geo-Con performance, and treatment costs are discussed separately. (Copyright (c) 1990--Air & Waste Management Association.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of Air and Waste Management Association, v40 n11 p1569-1576 Nov 90. See also PB89-194161 and PB89-194179. Prepared in cooperation with Foster Wheeler Enviresponse, Inc., Edison, NJ. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Stabilization, Solidification, Remedial action, Soil treatment, Land pollution, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program.

**1554 Evaluation of Waste Stabilized by the Solidtech SITE Technology**

Order Number PB92-136878CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; c1990

The Solidtech technology demonstration was conducted at the Imperial Oil Company/Champion Chemicals Superfund Site in Monmouth County, New Jersey. Contamination at the site includes PCBs, lead (with various other metals) and oil and grease. The process mixes the waste material with proprietary additives, pozzolanic materials, and water, in a batch mixer. Technical criteria used to evaluate its effectiveness include (1) short-term extraction and engineering tests; (2) long-term extraction and leaching tests; (3) petrographic examination; and (4) structural integrity observations. Three different waste types-contaminated soil, waste filter cake material and oily sludge-and a sand blank were treated. Neither PCBs nor volatile organic compounds were detected in the extracts of treated wastes. Significantly reduced amounts of metals were detected in the extracts of treated wastes compared to untreated.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of Air and Waste Management Association, v40 n3 p310-316 1990. See also PB91-129817. 9p.



## TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Solidification Technologies

**Subject index keywords:** Chemical stabilization, Solidification, Waste disposal, Waste treatment, Superfund, Monmouth(New Jersey).

### 1555 Immobilization Technology Seminar: Speaker Slide Copies and Supporting Information

Order Number PB90-127473CDH, price: PC A09/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Center for Environmental Research Information; Oct 89

Solidification/stabilization technology is being utilized as a treatment technology for Resource Conservation and Recovery Act RCRA listed waste and waste from uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Several Best Demonstrated Available Technology (BDAT) levels for Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) waste codes are based on solidification/stabilization technology. Vitrification technology is emerging as an alternative technology for hazardous waste. Approximately 25 percent of the Records of Decision (RODs) for Fiscal Year 1988 for the Superfund Program involved solidification/stabilization.

**Specifications:** Also available from Supt. of Docs. 183p.

**Subject index keywords:** Meetings, Solidification, Stabilization, Waste treatment, Hazardous materials, Vitrification, Technology utilization.

### 1556 In-situ Stabilization/Solidification of PCB (Polychlorinated Biphenyls)-Contaminated Soil

Order Number PB90-113291CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Foster Wheeler Enviresponse, Inc., Edison, NJ.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; 1989

An evaluation was performed of the International Waste Technologies HWT-20 additive and the Geo-Con, Inc. deep-soil-mixing equipment for an in situ stabilization/solidification process and its applicability as an onsite treatment method for waste site cleanup. A demonstration was held at a General Electric Co. electric service shop in Hialeah, Florida which provided the bulk of the information for the technology evaluation. Conclusions were reached concerning the technology's suitability for use in cleanups of various contaminants and at different locations: immobilization of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) appears likely, although due to low leachate concentrations for both the treated and untreated soils, a result of the low soil concentrations encountered in most of the tests, it cannot be confirmed; heavy metals can probably be immobilized; volatile organics can be reduced to low concentrations in treated soil leachates, but the ability to immobilize is not clear; a small volume increase on the order of magnitude of 5%-10% can be expected; the solidified material shows satisfactory physical properties, with high unconfined compressive strengths, moderately low permeabilities, and satisfactory integrity for the wet/dry samples, but unsatisfactory integrity for the freeze/thaw samples; and microstructural results indicate a dense, low-porosity, homogeneous mass, indicating a potential for long-term durability.

**Specifications:** Presented at International Conference for New Frontiers for Hazardous Waste Management (3rd), held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on September 10-13, 1989. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 13p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Solidification, Site surveys, Waste disposal, Stabilization, Collecting methods, Land pollution, Polychlorinated biphenyls, Super-

fund program, International Waste Technology, Cleanup operations, Remedial action.

### 1557 International Waste Technologies/Geo-Con In situ Stabilization/Solidification: Applications Analysis Report

Order Number PB90-269085CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Foster Wheeler Enviresponse, Inc., Edison, NJ.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Aug 90

An evaluation was performed of the International Waste Technologies (IWT) HWT-20 additive and the Geo-Con, Inc. deep-soil-mixing equipment for an in situ stabilization/solidification process and its applicability as an on-site treatment method for waste site cleanup. A demonstration was held at a General Electric Co. electric service shop in Hialeah, Florida. Conclusions were reached concerning the technology's suitability for use in cleanups of various contaminants and at different locations. The conclusions drawn from the available data are that: (1) immobilization of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) appears likely, although due to low leachate concentrations for both the treated and untreated soils as a result of the low PCB concentrations in soil encountered in most of the tests, it cannot be confirmed; (2) heavy metals can probably be immobilized; (3) volatile organics can be reduced to low concentrations in treated soil leachates, but the ability to immobilize is not clear; and (4) a small volume increase on the order of magnitude of 5%-10% can be expected.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-269077. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 92p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Earth fills, Waste treatment, Superfund, Polychlorinated biphenyls.

### 1558 Results from the Stabilization Technologies Evaluated by the Site Program. New England Environmental Expo 90

Order Number PB91-162479CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; 1990

The Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program was developed to assist the development of hazardous waste treatment technologies necessary to implement new cleanup standards which require greater reliance on permanent remedies. As part of the SITE program, four stabilization and solidification processes have been performed, six treatability studies are underway, and five demonstrations are in the planning and site selection phase. During these demonstrations, the effectiveness of the stabilization/solidification processes was evaluated by measuring the chemical and physical characteristics before and after treatment. An overall conclusion, from the completed SITE demonstration on Stabilization Processes, is that a Treatability study should be required before selecting a remediation technology. Also, it appears that each stabilization process has similar capabilities to treat metals and inorganics, and significantly different capabilities to handle organics.

**Specifications:** Proceedings of the New England Environmental Expo 90, Hynes Convention Center, Boston, MA., April 10-12, 1990. 16p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Hazardous materials, Waste treatment, Stabilization, Remedial action.



**1559 SITE Demonstration of the CHEMFIX Solidification/Stabilization Process at the Portable Equipment Salvage Company Site**

Order Number PB90-217621CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; c1990

A demonstration of the CHEMFIX solidification/stabilization process was conducted under the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program. The demonstration was conducted in March 1989, at the Portable Equipment Salvage Company (PESC) uncontrolled hazardous waste site in Clackamas, Oregon. Waste containing lead, copper, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from four different areas of the site were treated. Results showed substantial reduction of leachable lead and copper between the untreated waste and treated waste utilizing the EPA Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure (TCLP) test. The effectiveness of this process for immobilizing PCBs could not be determined since the raw waste did not leach PCBs at high concentrations, utilizing the TCLP test. Data from other leaching tests for lead and copper would need to be utilized as input into a site specific groundwater model to determine whether solidification/stabilization would be an acceptable remedy for the site. Physical testing results indicated durability in exposed conditions. (Copyright (C) 1990-Air and Waste Management Association.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of the Air and Waste Management Association, p166-170 1990. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste disposal, Hazardous materials, Solidification, Stabilization, Waste treatment, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation, Encapsulation, CHEMFIX process, Remedial action.

**1560 Solidification/Stabilization: Is It Always Appropriate**

Order Number PB92-191188CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab.; American Society for Testing  
and Materials, Philadelphia, PA; c1992

The increasing use of solidification/stabilization (S/S) technologies in the United States, especially for remediation of sites under the Superfund program, has raised several questions about the overall appropriateness of S/S. For many types of hazardous waste, notably for heavy metals, S/S usually gives excellent results for long-term immobilization, as measured by existing physical and chemical protocols. However, results of several studies, as well as data from remediation of several Superfund sites, have raised concerns about whether S/S is a valid technology for treating organic-bearing wastes. Furthermore, studies also provide evidence that tests other than the regulatory extraction tests (for example, toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP)) will be required to evaluate the effectiveness of S/S, especially when applied to organic wastes. Suggestions are offered for improving treatability studies used for evaluating S/S applied to selected metals. Approaches are also provided for determining the appropriateness of S/S applied to organic contaminants. The paper will focus on evaluating chemical leaching behavior as a measure of S/S effectiveness. A decision tree is presented for determining the suitability of S/S treatment for wastes containing organic contaminants, which can be more difficult than metals to immobilize.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Stabilization and Solidification of Hazardous, Radioactive, and Mixed Wastes, v2 STP1123 p18-32. See also PB91-182741 and PB90-116773. Prepared in cooperation with American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, PA. 18p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Solidification, Stabilization, Waste treatment, Remedial action.

**1561 Solidification/Stabilization of Organics and Inorganics**

Order Number PB94-106333CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Sep 92

The engineering bulletin on solidification refers to techniques that encapsulate hazardous waste into a solid material of high structural integrity. Encapsulation involves either fine waste particles (microencapsulation) or a large block or container of wastes (macroencapsulation). Stabilization refers to techniques that treat hazardous waste by converting it into a less soluble, mobile, or toxic form. Solidification/Stabilization processes utilize one or both of these techniques. The bulletin provides information on the technology applicability, the technology limitations, a description of the technology, the types of residuals produced, site requirements, the latest performance data, the status of the technology, and sources of further information.

**Specifications:** See also PB87-116745, PB90-179656 and PB93-172948. 15p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Stabilization, Solidification, Waste treatment, Remedial action, Solid waste disposal.

**1562 Soliditech, Inc. Solidification/Stabilization Process: Applications Analysis Report**

Order Number PB91-129817CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Sep 90

The Soliditech process mixes and chemically treats waste material with Urrichem (a proprietary reagent), additives, poz-zolan materials or cement, and water, in a ten-cubic yard batch concrete mixer to form a more stable material. This technology was demonstrated in December 1988 at the Imperial Oil Company/Champion Chemical Company Superfund site in Morganville, New Jersey. Contaminated soil, waste filter cake material, and oily sludge, containing PCBs, various metals, and petroleum hydrocarbons were treated. The process was evaluated based on contaminant mobility, measured by leaching and permeability tests; structural and integrity of the solidified material, measured by physical, engineering, and morphological tests; and economic analysis, using cost information supplied by Soliditech, Inc. The conclusions drawn were: (1) process can solidify waste materials containing high oil and grease concentrations; (2) heavy metals such as arsenic, cadmium, lead, and zinc are successfully immobilized; (3) short-term physical stability of the treated waste was high; (4) some long-term tests of the treated wastes indicate a potential for physical degradation, while others indicate stability; (5) treatment results in a 22 percent average volume increase and an average bulk density increase of 33 percent; and (6) the process is economical.

**Specifications:** 59p.



## TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Solidification Technologies

**Subject index keywords:** Chemical stabilization, Solidification, Superfund, Remedial action, Technology assessment, Soliditech process.

### 1563 Sorption, Important in Stabilized/Solidified Waste Forms

Order Number PB94-155256CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Dames and Moore, Cincinnati, OH.; Cincinnati Univ., OH.  
Dept. of Civil and Environmental Engineering.\*Environmental  
Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction  
Engineering Lab; c1994

Sorption is one of the important fixation mechanisms of metals in stabilized/solidified waste forms. In the present work, the sorption-desorption processes active in cement-based waste forms in acetic acid solutions were investigated. Experimental results indicated that the extent of sorption of a metal ion was strongly pH dependent. Cement-based waste forms had similar sorption characteristics as amorphous silica gel. The pH of the sorption edge is 5 to 6.5 for Pb(2-) and As(3-), 6 to 8.5 for Cd(2-), and 8 to 12 for Ca(2-). In addition, almost 90% of the lead and cadmium were leachable at pH 4.5, while nearly 30% of arsenic remained unleached at the same pH. (Copyright (c) Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials 1992.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials, v9 n3 p289-296 1992. See also PB90-127473. Prepared in cooperation with Cincinnati Univ., OH. Dept. of Civil and Environmental Engineering. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Sorption, Waste treatment, Solidification, Stabilization, Superfund, Remedial action, Stabilized/solidified waste.

### 1564 Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation

**Technology Demonstration Summary: Chemfix  
Solidification/Stabilization Process, Clackamas, Oregon**

Order Number PB91-921373CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Dec 90

The document summarizes the demonstration of Chemfix's patented stabilization/solidification technology at the Portable Equipment Salvage Company (PESC) site in Clackamas, Oregon, as a part of the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program. The chemfix process is designed to solidify and stabilize hazardous wastes in liquids, sludges, soils, and ashes using proprietary additives.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$150 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$300). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 6p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Stabilization, Waste treatment, Superfund, Clackamas(Oregon).

### 1565 Technical Resource Document: Solidification/ Stabilization and Its Application to Waste Materials

Order Number PB93-237535CDH, price: PC A16/MF A03  
Battelle, Columbus, OH.; Environmental Protection Agency,  
Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Jun 93

Stabilization/solidification (S/S) processes are effective in treating a variety of difficult to manage waste materials for reuse or disposal. S/S has been identified as the Best Demonstrated Available Technology for treating a wide range of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) non-

wastewater hazardous waste subcategories. S/S has been selected as the treatment technology of choice for 26% of the remedial actions complete at Superfund sites through fiscal year 1992. The standard bulk material handling and mixing equipment used in many S/S processes make the technology appear simple. The morphology and chemistry of S/S-treated waste are complex. Selection of the binder requires an understanding of the chemistry of the bulk material, the contaminants, and the binder. Battelle, under the direction of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, has prepared the Technical Resources Document (TRD) as a resource for the S/S user community and a guide to promote the best future application of S/S processes.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 369p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste management, Waste treatment.

### 1566 Technology Evaluation Report: Chemfix Technologies, Inc. Solidification/Stabilization Process, Clackamas, Oregon. Volume 1

Order Number PB91-127696CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Sep 90

The CHEMFIX solidification/stabilization process was evaluated in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's SITE program. Waste from an uncontrolled hazardous waste site was treated by the CHEMFIX process and subjected to a variety of physical and chemical test methods. Physical testing on the treated material indicated durability in exposed environmental conditions. The treated waste exhibited adequate physical properties. The treated waste generally met the regulatory leaching criteria established for the demonstration. Volume I provides a comprehensive description of the technology and the procedures used in the SITE demonstration, a complete description of the analytical results from the SITE demonstration, and an evaluation of the cost of the CHEMFIX technology. Volume II contains the analytical data, QA/QC data, and other information related to this SITE demonstration.

**Specifications:** See also Volume 2, PB90-274127. 133p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste treatment, Solidification, Chemical stabilization, Superfund, Land pollution abatement, CHEMFIX process.

### 1567 Technology Evaluation Report: International Waste Technologies/Geo-Con In situ Stabilization/ Solidification. Volume 3. Update Report

Order Number PB90-269069CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Foster Wheeler Enviresponse, Inc., Edison, NJ;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk  
Reduction Engineering Lab; Sep 90

The long-term performance tests provide information on the first follow-up sampling and analysis on the SITE program demonstration of the International Waste Technologies additive, and the Geo-Con deep soil mixing equipment. The samples containing PCBs, were collected one year after the demonstration, and the chemical and physical test results were compared to those obtained during the demonstration. This was the first part of a 5-year monitoring program on this in-situ stabilization/solidification process. The demonstration was performed in April 1988 at an electric service shop in



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Hialeah, FL. Volume 3 discusses the results of the long-term monitoring tests and how they compare to the results of the demonstration.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-269085 and Volume 2, PB89-194179 and Volume 4, PB90-269077. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 54p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Waste disposal, Earth fills, Waste treatment, Superfund.

### 1568 Technology Evaluation Report: International Waste Technologies/Geo-Con In situ Stabilization/Solidification. Volume 4. Update Report

Order Number PB90-269077CDH, price: PC A16/MF A02  
Foster Wheeler Enviresponse, Inc., Edison, NJ.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Sep 90

The long-term performance tests provide information on the first follow-up sampling and analysis on the SITE program demonstration of the International Waste Technologies additive, and the Geo-Con deep soil mixing equipment. The samples containing PCBs, were collected one year after the demonstration, and the chemical and physical test results were compared to those obtained during the demonstration. This was the first part of a 5-year monitoring program on this in-situ stabilization/solidification process. The demonstration was performed in April 1988 at an electric service shop in Hialeah, FL. Volume 4 contains the technical operating data-logs, laboratory analyses, and microstructural analyses.

**Specifications:** See also PB90-269085 and Volume 3, PB90-269069. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 352p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Solid waste disposal, Earth fills, Waste treatment.

### 1569 Technology Evaluation Report SITE Program Demonstration Test, HAZCON Solidification, Douglassville, Pennsylvania. Volume 1

Order Number PB89-158810CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
Enviresponse, Inc., Livingston, NJ.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Office of Research and Development; Feb 89

The major objectives of the HAZCON Solidification SITE Program Demonstration Test were to develop reliable performance and cost information. The HAZCON process mixes the hazardous waste material with cement, a proprietary additive called Chloranan and water. The Chloranan is claimed to neutralize the inhibiting effect that organics normally have on the hydration of cement. The technical criteria used to evaluate the effectiveness of the HAZCON process were contaminant mobility, based on leaching and permeability tests; and potential integrity of solidified soils, based on measurements of physical and microstructural properties. Extensive sampling and analyses were performed showing the concentration of the organics were the same in the leachates of the untreated and treated soils, heavy metals reductions were achieved, and structural properties of the solidified cores were found to indicate good long-term stability.

**Specifications:** See also PB89-158828. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Office of Research and Development. 131p.

**Subject index keywords:** Hazardous materials, Cost analysis, Encapsulating, Oil wastes, Solidification, Superfund project, SITE program, HAZCON solidification process, Oil pollution.

### 1570 Technology Evaluation Report: SITE Program Demonstration Test, Soliditech, Inc., Solidification/Stabilization Process. Volume 1

Order Number PB90-191750CDH, price: PC A07/MF A01  
PRC Environmental Management, Inc., Chicago, IL.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Feb 90

The primary objective of the Soliditech, Inc. solidification/stabilization demonstration was to develop reliable performance and cost information. The demonstration took place at the Imperial Oil Company/Champion Chemical Company Superfund site in Morganville, New Jersey. Contamination at this site includes PCBs, various metals, and oil and grease. The Soliditech process mixes the waste material with Urrichem, a proprietary reagent; proprietary additives; pozzolanic materials or cement (cement was used for the demonstration); and water, in an open-topped concrete mixer. The technical criteria used to evaluate the effectiveness of the Soliditech process were contaminant mobility, based upon leaching and permeability tests; and the structural integrity of the solidified material, based upon physical and morphological tests. The treated wastes had significant structural integrity, low permeability, and higher bulk density than the untreated wastes. pH values of the treated wastes were highly influenced by alkalinity of the portland cement added during treatment. Documentation will consist of two reports. This one is the Technology Evaluation Report that describes the field activities and laboratory results.

**Specifications:** See also Volume 2, PB90-191768. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 138p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste treatment, Hazardous materials, Solidification, Stabilization, Technology utilization, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program, Soliditech process.

### 1571 Technology Evaluation Report: SITE Program Demonstration Test, Soliditech, Inc. Solidification/Stabilization Process. Volume 2

Order Number PB90-191768CDH, price: PC\$77.00  
PRC Environmental Management, Inc., Chicago, IL.;  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Feb 90

The primary objective of the Soliditech, Inc. solidification/stabilization demonstration was to develop reliable performance and cost information. The demonstration took place at the Imperial Oil Company/Champion Chemical Company Superfund site in Morganville, New Jersey. Contamination at this site includes PCBs, various metals, and oil and grease. The Soliditech process mixes the waste material with Urrichem, a proprietary reagent; proprietary additives; pozzolanic materials or cement (cement was used for the demonstration); and water, in an open-topped concrete mixer. The technical criteria used to evaluate the effectiveness of the Soliditech process were contaminant mobility, based upon leaching and permeability tests; and the structural integrity of the solidified material, based upon physical and morphological tests. The treated wastes had significant structural integrity, low perme-



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ability, and higher bulk density than the untreated wastes. pH values of the treated wastes were highly influenced by alkalinity of the portland cement added during treatment. Documentation will consist of two reports. This one is the Application Analysis Report that provides an interpretation of the data, and discusses the potential applicability of the technology.

**Specifications:** See also Volume 1, PB90-191750. Portions of this document are not fully legible. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 675p.

**Subject index keywords:** Waste treatment, Hazardous materials, Solidification, Stabilization, Technology utilization, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program, Solid-tech process.

## TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION: Surface Water & Sludge Treatment Technologies

### 1572 Acid Volatile Sulfide Predicts the Acute Toxicity of Cadmium and Nickel in Sediments

Order Number PB93-222107CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Manhattan Coll., Bronx, NY.; Science Applications International Corp., Narragansett, RI.\*Environmental Research Lab., Narragansett, RI; c1991

Laboratory toxicity tests using amphipods, oligochaetes, and snails with spiked freshwater and marine sediments and with contaminated sediments collected from an EPA Superfund site demonstrate that no significant mortality occurs relative to controls if the molar concentration of acid volatile sulfide (AVS) in the sediment is greater than the molar concentration of simultaneously extracted cadmium and/or nickel. Although it is well-known that these metals can form insoluble sulfides, it apparently has not been realized that AVS is a reactive pool of solid-phase sulfide that is available to bind metals and render that portion unavailable and nontoxic to biota. Thus, the AVS concentration of a sediment establishes the boundary below which these metals cease to exhibit an acute toxicity in freshwater and marine sediments. (Copyright (c) 1991 American Chemical Society.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Environmental Science and Technology, v26 n1 p96-101 1992. Prepared in cooperation with Science Applications International Corp., Narragansett, RI. Sponsored by Environmental Research Lab., Narragansett, RI. 8p.

**Subject index keywords:** Toxicity, Cadmium, Nickel, Water pollution effects(Animals), Acid volatile sulfides.

### 1573 Application of a Water Quality Assessment Modeling System at a Superfund Site

Order Number PB92-164490CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
ASCI Corp., Athens, GA.; Environmental Research Lab., Athens, GA. Office of Research and Development; Aug 91

Water quality modeling and related exposure assessments at a Superfund site, Silver Bow Creek-Clark Fork River in Montana, demonstrate the capability to predict the fate of mining waste pollutants in the environment. A linked assessment system -- consisting of hydrology and erosion, river hydraulics, surface water quality, metal speciation, non-point source and groundwater mixing and transport models -- has been

applied at the site to show the applicability of such modeling schemes and the complexities involved in the application. Some of the models had to be modified to match the requirements of this project. Graphs of the water quality parameters show good fit between the measured and predicted concentrations at some stations whereas substantial deviations are observed at other stations along the course of the stream.

**Specifications:** See also PB88-144167 and PB88-185095. Sponsored by Environmental Research Lab., Athens, GA. Office of Research and Development. 94p.

**Subject index keywords:** Mine wastes, Hydrology, Water quality, Water pollution effects, Superfund, Mathematical models.

### 1574 Application of 'Real-Time' Monitoring in Decision Making: The New Bedford Harbor Pilot Dredging Project

Order Number PB94-130747CDH, price: PC A01/MF A01  
Environmental Research Lab., Narragansett, RI; 1994

A decision-making framework was established for assessing the impacts of a pilot dredging study at the New Bedford Harbor, MA, Superfund site. Concern over possible environmental impacts due to dredging at the site necessitated that a monitoring program be implemented to ensure that unacceptable water quality impacts did not occur during the project. A committee of environmental managers from Federal and state government was established with the authority to assess and modify the operation on a daily basis. Finally, a 'real-time' monitoring plan was implemented in which water samples were collected, analyzed within 16 hours, and the data supplied to the management committee in order to assess the environmental impact of the previous days' operation. The combined use of site-specific criteria and a 'real-time' decision making management process allowed for successful completion of the project with a minimal effect on water quality.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Canadian Technical Report Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences, v1(1774) p76-79 1991. Proceedings of the Annual Toxicology Workshop (17th), Vancouver, BC (Canada). 5p.

**Subject index keywords:** Dredging, Water pollution monitoring, Polychlorinated biphenyls.

### 1575 CERCLA Site Discharges to POTWS CERCLA Site Sampling Program: Detailed Data Report

Order Number PB91-921270CDH, price: PC A12/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 90

The document contains wastewater data obtained from sampling at seventeen CERCLA sites during a study of wastewater discharges from CERCLA sites to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs). The document serves as an appendix to the report summarizing the findings of the CERCLA site sampling program in Section 3 (CERCLA Site Data Report) in the USEPA CERCLA Site Discharges to POTWs Treatability Manual.

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 251p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Publicly Owned Treatment Works.



**1576 CERCLA Site Discharges to POTWs: Guidance Manual**

Order Number PB90-274531CDH, price: PC A11/MF A02  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 90

The purpose of the guidance manual is to provide the current regulatory framework and technical and administrative guidance that is necessary for a Feasibility Study (FS) evaluating the remedial alternative of discharging wastes from Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) sites to POTWs. The remedial alternative is to be evaluated and compared to other alternatives developed in the FS. The POTW discharge alternative consists of discharging untreated or pretreated wastes to a POTW for treatment and disposal. Aqueous wastes from CERCLA sites can constitute a majority of waste treated during remedial clean-up efforts. These wastes can include groundwater, leachate, surface runoff, and other aqueous wastes.

**Specifications:** Also available from Supt. of Docs. 226p.

**Subject index keywords:** Water pollution, Ground water, Water treatment, Waste water disposal, Industrial waste treatment, Remedial actions, Sewage treatment plants, Site discharges.

**1577 CERCLA Site Discharges to POTWS Treatability Manual**

Order Number PB91-921269CDH, price: PC\$77.00  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of  
Emergency and Remedial Response; Aug 90

The CERCLA Site Discharges to POTWS Treatability Manual was prepared for the U.S. EPA under Contract No. 68-03-3412. The manual is a compilation of mostly technical information a treatability data obtained in a study conducted by the Office of Water Regulations and Standards Industrial Technology Division (OWRS-ITD) on Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act CERCLA wastewater discharges to POTWs. The information is provided to aid in the evaluation of the feasibility of discharging wastes from CERCLA sites to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs).

**Specifications:** Paper copy available on Standing Order, deposit account required (minimum deposit \$200 U.S., Canada, and Mexico; all others \$400). Single copies also available in paper copy or microfiche. 631p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Waste management, Hazardous materials, Manuals, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Publicly Owned Treatment Works.

**1578 Commencement Bay Nearshore/Tideflats Feasibility Study. Development of Sediment Cleanup Goals**

Order Number PB93-181253CDH, price: PC A05/MF A01  
Tetra Tech, Inc., Bellevue, WA.; PTI Environmental Services, Bellevue, WA.\*Washington State Dept. of Ecology, Olympia.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Seattle, WA. Region X; Feb 89

The document develops and evaluates sediment cleanup goals for the implementation of sediment remedial action alternatives in identified problem areas of Commencement Bay. Tasks incorporated in the report are: compilation of interim sediment cleanup goals (including identification of available sediment quality values and development of additional values), development of options for cleanup goals that relate to applicable regulatory mandates, and refinement of Com-

mencement Bay remedial investigation guidelines for prioritizing problem chemicals for use in evaluating the need for source control actions.

**Specifications:** See also PB93-181220. Sponsored by PTI Environmental Services, Bellevue, WA., Washington State Dept. of Ecology, Olympia, and Environmental Protection Agency, Seattle, WA. Region X. 91p.

**Subject index keywords:** Sediments, Commencement Bay, Remedial action, Water pollution control, Superfund, Waste disposal, Cleanup operations.

**1579 Commencement Bay Nearshore/Tideflats Feasibility Study. Executive Summary**

Order Number PB93-181220CDH, price: PC A06/MF A02  
Tetra Tech, Inc., Bellevue, WA.; Washington State Dept. of Ecology, Olympia.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Seattle, WA. Region X; Dec 88

The report summarizes the findings of the feasibility study prepared for the waterways/shoreline portion of the Commencement Bay Nearshore/Tideflats Superfund site in Tacoma, Washington. The purpose of the feasibility study was to develop and evaluate the most appropriate remedial strategies for correcting the human health and environmental impacts associated with contaminated sediments in the site.

**Specifications:** See also PB93-181238, PB86-104551 through PB86-104601. Sponsored by Washington State Dept. of Ecology, Olympia, and Environmental Protection Agency, Seattle, WA. Region X. 108p.

**Subject index keywords:** Sediments, Water pollution control, Remedial action, Commencement Bay, Superfund, Waste disposal, Cleanup operations.

**1580 Commencement Bay Nearshore/Tideflats Feasibility Study. Volume 1**

Order Number PB93-181238CDH, price: PC A25/MF A06  
Tetra Tech, Inc., Bellevue, WA.; Washington State Dept. of Ecology, Olympia.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Seattle, WA. Region X; Dec 88

The report documents the feasibility study prepared for the waterways/shoreline portion of the Commencement Bay Nearshore/Tideflats Superfund site in Tacoma, Washington. The purpose of the feasibility study was to develop and evaluate the most appropriate remedial strategies for correcting the documented biological, human health and environmental impacts associated with contaminated sediments in the site. Given the large study area, the multiplicity of contaminant sources, and the diversity of ongoing activities within the site, the development of the recommended remedial strategies differ in many respects from the reports and implementation strategies at more traditional Superfund sites.

**Specifications:** See also PB93-181246. Sponsored by Washington State Dept. of Ecology, Olympia, and Environmental Protection Agency, Seattle, WA. Region X. 592p.

**Subject index keywords:** Sediments, Water pollution control, Commencement Bay, Remedial action, Superfund, Waste disposal, Cleanup operations.



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### 1581 Commencement Bay Nearshore/Tideflats Feasibility Study. Volume 2. Appendices

Order Number PB93-181246CDH, price: PC A18/MF A04  
Tetra Tech, Inc., Bellevue, WA.; Washington State Dept. of Ecology, Olympia.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Seattle, WA. Region X; Dec 88

The report documents the feasibility study prepared for the waterways/shoreline portion of the Commencement Bay Nearshore/Tideflats Superfund site in Tacoma, Washington. The purpose of the feasibility study was to develop and evaluate the most appropriate remedial strategies for correcting the documented biological, human health and environmental impacts associated with contaminated sediments in the site. Given the large study area, the multiplicity of contaminant sources, and the diversity of ongoing activities within the site, the development of the recommended remedial strategies differ in many respects from the reports and implementation strategies at more traditional Superfund sites. Volume 2 contains the following appendices: evaluation of sediment recovery, details of dredging and capping technologies, specifications of major ARARs and TCBs, methods for estimating costs of sediment remedial alternatives, source loading data, sampling station locations, field survey data report - May 1986.

**Specifications:** See also PB93-181253. Sponsored by Washington State Dept. of Ecology, Olympia, and Environmental Protection Agency, Seattle, WA. Region X. 408p.

**Subject index keywords:** Sediments, Water pollution control, Commencement Bay, Remedial action, Superfund, Waste disposal, Cleanup operations.

### 1582 Dealing with Toxic Polluted Sediments in the Great Lakes Basin

Order Number AD-P006 908/8CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Chicago, IL. Great Lakes National Program Office; Apr 92

The United States and Canada signed the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement in 1972. In 1978, the Agreement was expanded to cover pollution from toxic chemicals. Since 1973 the Great Lakes Water Quality Board has identified specific areas such as harbors, river mouths, and connecting channels as geographic areas of concern. Now the major problem in the majority of these areas is in-place polluted sediments. The Water Quality Board instituted a new ranking system for these areas in 1985. The purpose of the new system is to encourage progress and to allow the Board to report the status of investigatory and remedial activities accurately. The United States and Canada have banned production and use of certain toxic compounds such as DDT, dieldrin, and PCB's. The concentrations of these chemicals in fish have decreased over the last several years. Now the concentrations seem to be leveling-off, probably due to the continuing reservoir in the sediments. The highest concentrations of PCB's, up to 520,000 ppm, are found in Waukegan Harbor. The design of the proposed remedial action, under the United States Superfund authority, has been completed for Waukegan.

**Specifications:** This article is from 'Management of Bottom Sediments Containing Toxic Substances: Proceedings of the U.S./Japan Experts Meeting (12th) Held in Yokohama, Japan on 11-14 November 1986', AD-A253 002, p257-267. 11p.

**Subject index keywords:** Great lakes, Pollution, Sediments, Basins(Geographic), Toxic hazards.

### 1583 Development and Use of Site-Specific Chemical and Biological Criteria for Assessing New Bedford Harbor Pilot Dredging Project

Order Number PB91-182329CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Research Lab., Narragansett, RI; c1991

Numerical site-specific chemical and biological criteria were established to assess the impact of a pilot dredging project on water quality at the New Bedford Harbor, Massachusetts, USA, Superfund site. Because most existing chemical concentrations in the water column and indigenous biota exceeded federal and state water quality limits, the derivation of site-specific criteria was required. Prior to any operational phases of the project (i.e., dike construction, dredging), criteria values were developed from background concentrations of PCBs and metals in water and biota, as well as for the toxic effects of water quality on the biota. During each operational phase of the project, water samples were collected, analyzed within 16 h, and the data supplied to a management committee in order to assess the environmental impact of the previous days operation. The ambient unfiltered water concentration of PCBs and metals were the only chemical or biological criteria exceeded. Modification of the next days' operations resulted in a return of these concentrations to background levels. The combined use of site-specific criteria and a real-time decision making management process allowed for successful completion of the project with a minimal effect on water quality. (Copyright (c) 1991 Springer-Verlag New York Inc.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Environmental Management, v15 n1 p105-112 1991. 10p.

**Subject index keywords:** Water quality management, Water pollution, Dredging, Biological effects, Water chemistry, New Bedford Harbor.

### 1584 DuPont/Oberlin Microfiltration Technology. Applications Analysis Report

Order Number PB92-119023CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
PRC Environmental Management, Inc., Chicago, IL.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Oct 91

The DuPont/Oberlin microfiltration technology demonstration was conducted under the SITE program at the Palmerton Zinc Superfund site in Palmerton, Pennsylvania, in April and May 1990. During the demonstration, the microfiltration system achieved zinc and total suspended solids (TSS) removal efficiencies of about 99.95 percent, and a filter cake solids content of 41 percent. The filter cake contained no free liquids, and a composite sample from all the demonstration runs passed both the extraction procedure toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) test. The filtrate met applicable National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit limits for metals and TSS.

**Specifications:** See also PB84-128677 and PB90-144155. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 62p.

**Subject index keywords:** Water pollution control, Hazardous materials, Land pollution control, Superfund, Liquid filters, Liquid wastes, Microfiltration, DuPont/Oberlin Microfiltration Treatment System.



**1585 EPA/ORD (Environmental Protection Agency/Office of Research and Development) Role and Perspective in Sediment Research**

Order Number PB90-113093CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Research Lab.-Duluth, MN; 1989

Most chemical contaminants and organic wastes in aquatic ecosystems eventually accumulate in sediments where they may adversely affect the benthic biota, become a source of contamination in the water column, accumulate in biological tissues, and enter pelagic and human food chains. Contaminated sediments now appear to be the main source of toxic pollutants in many bays, lakes, and rivers. Because of their potential adverse impacts, the long periods of time associated with natural assimilation of many in-place pollutants, and the high costs of mitigation, sediments have become a focus of concern for many of EPA's research and regulatory programs. Programs in which sediment quality assessments are currently required include ocean dumping, NEPA review, Superfund, and estuarine protection. The documents addresses regulatory applications, current and future sediment quality criteria needs, and both chemical specific and nonchemical specific sediment quality evaluations. Mitigation/prevention of sediment quality problems are identified and five kinds of predictive methods are suggested, as well as future research to develop more sensitive testing capabilities.

**Specifications:** 13p.

**Subject index keywords:** Sediments, Research projects, Water pollution, US EPA, Sediment-water interfaces.

**1586 Evaluating Amphibian Responses in Wetlands Impacted by Mining Activities in the Western United States**

Order Number PB91-191106CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Corvallis Environmental Research Lab., OR.; ManTech Environmental Technology, Inc., Corvallis, OR; 1991

An increasing awareness of declining amphibian populations in the United States requires that the authors develop strategies for evaluating anthropogenic impacts on wetlands and the biota dependent upon these habitats. For example, in the western United States, mining activities may impact a wetland and its biota directly through habitat destruction or runoff of sediments and contaminants generated during mining operations. Amphibians which frequent these transition zones between terrestrial and aquatic habitats may be key biological indicators of a wetland's status. Through a demonstration project located in the mining regions of western Montana, the authors are currently using laboratory and field methods for a wetland evaluation required within a Superfund ecological risk assessment.

**Specifications:** Pub. in Proceedings: Thorne Symposium, Apr 91. Prepared in cooperation with ManTech Environmental Technology, Inc., Corvallis, OR. 41p.

**Subject index keywords:** Mining, Environmental impacts, Amphibia, Habitability, Water pollution, Wetlands.

**1587 Framework for Real-Time Decision-Making: New Bedford Harbor Pilot Dredging Study**

Order Number PB90-150822CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
Environmental Research Lab., Narragansett, RI; Nov 89

New Bedford Harbor is located along Buzzards Bay between the cities of New Bedford and Fairhaven, Mass. Since the 1940s, electronics and manufacturing companies in the area have discharged effluents containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) into the Acushnet River and the harbor. Over the

past 15 years, nearly 18,000 acres of PCB- and heavy metals-contaminated sediment have been identified, with PCB concentrations as high as 100,000 parts per million (ppm) in some areas of the upper harbor. In 1982, the site was added to the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Priorities List of hazardous waste sites slated for cleanup under the Superfund Act. A feasibility study conducted by EPA in 1984 proposed several alternatives for the remediation of NBH including dredging contaminated sediments out of the harbor. Federal, State, and local officials, as well as the public, expressed concern over dredging. Many believed that sediments resuspended during dredging would cause the release of contaminants that would affect biota inhabiting both the harbor and Buzzards Bay. Others cited potential pollution problems from contaminated water (leachate) leaking from the proposed disposal site. In order to address these concerns, the EPA decided to pre-test dredging and possible disposal options.

**Specifications:** 14p.

**Subject index keywords:** Decision making, New Bedford Harbor, Dredging, Waste disposal, Real time operations, Risk assessment, Water pollution sampling, Polychlorinated biphenyls, Heavy metals, Cleanup operations.

**1588 Handbook for Constructed Wetlands Receiving Acid Mine Drainage**

Order Number PB93-233914CDH, price: PC A13/MF A03  
Colorado School of Mines, Golden.; Knight Piesold and Co., Denver, CO.\*Camp, Dresser and McKee, Inc., Denver, CO.\*Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Sep 93

In the summer of 1987, a pilot constructed wetland was built at the Big Five Tunnel in Idaho Springs, Colorado. The report details the theory, design and construction of wetlands receiving acid mine drainages, based on the second and third year of operation of this wetland, which was funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the SITE Emerging Technologies Program. The text is divided into two broad sections: Part A - Theoretical Development, and Part B - Design Consideration. In the latter sections of Part A and through all of Part B the focus is on removal of metals by precipitation of sulfides through the activity of sulfate reducing bacteria.

**Specifications:** See also PB93-190734. Prepared in cooperation with Knight Piesold and Co., Denver, CO., and Camp, Dresser and McKee, Inc., Denver, CO. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 252p.

**Subject index keywords:** Acid mine drainage, Wetlands, Water pollution control, Created wetlands.

**1589 Handbook: Responding to Discharges of Sinking Hazardous Substances**

Order Number PB91-228346CDH, price: PC A13/MF A03  
Science Applications International Corp., McLean, VA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response.\*Coast Guard, Washington, DC; Sep 87

The document provides guidance on the response to spills of chemicals that sink in water bodies and contaminate bottom materials. It describes the decisionmaking process associated with defining spill parameters and impacts and selecting appropriate response measures. It also describes the clean-



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up and mitigative technologies that may be used, including containment, removal, treatment, disposal, and in situ techniques. The document provides governmental and industrial technical personnel with the means to respond to bottom material contamination situations, whether for quick response or for long-term remediation.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, and Coast Guard, Washington, DC. 290p.

**Subject index keywords:** Handbooks, Hazardous materials spills, Water pollution effects, Bottom sediments, Waste disposal, Remedial response.

### 1590 New Methods for Modeling the Transport of Metals from Mineral Processing Wastes into Surface Waters

Order Number PB91-219097CDH, price: PC A03/MF A01  
AScl Corp., Athens, GA.; Environmental Research Lab., Athens, GA; c1991

The estimation of contaminant fluxes into and within river basins is the aim of the research. These new methods for estimating contaminant loadings and fate on a comprehensive basin scale based on assembled subsite behaviors have been demonstrated for a collection of Superfund sites in the Upper Clark Fork River basin in Montana. This portion of the demonstration illustrates a new set of techniques for estimating the overland and surface water movement of mine waste constituents. A linked assessment system--consisting of contaminant transformation, nonpoint source and groundwater mixing and transport, surface hydrology and erosion, and surface water quality models--has been developed, written, tested, and applied at the site. Principal portions of the assessment system are described. The object of the project is to show the importance of comparing phenomenological hypotheses with field observations for large-scale exposure models. Graphs of the river copper concentration show a good fit between the measured and predicted concentrations at some stations, whereas substantial deviations from field measurements are observed at other stations along the course of the river. (Copyright (c) 1991 by Marcel Dekker, Inc.)

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of Environmental Science and Health, vA26 n2 p157-203 Feb 91. Sponsored by Environmental Research Lab., Athens, GA. 49p.

**Subject index keywords:** Metals, Water pollution, Mathematical models, Path of pollutants, Mine wastes.

### 1591 SITE-Emerging Technologies: Laser Induced Photochemical Oxidative Destruction of Toxic Organics in Leachates and Groundwaters

Order Number PB93-131431CDH, price: PC A04/MF A01  
Energy and Environmental Engineering, Inc., Somerville, MA. Research and Development Div.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Dec 92

The technology described in the report has been developed under the Emerging Technology Program of the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program to photochemically oxidize organic compounds in wastewater by applying ultraviolet radiation using an excimer laser. The energy supplied by the laser is sufficient to stimulate photochemical reactions between the organics and hydrogen peroxide employed as a chemical oxidant, causing photooxidation and/or phototransformation of the toxic species to carbon dioxide, water and the corresponding halogenated acid. The photo-

chemical reaction is capable of producing the complete destruction of low to moderate concentrations of toxic organics in water. Optimum conditions for the complete destruction of several different classes of compounds were developed and demonstrated in the laboratory.

**Specifications:** Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 58p.

**Subject index keywords:** Water pollution control, Organic compounds, Oxidation, Photochemical reactions, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program, Laser induced reactions.

### 1592 SITE Program Demonstration of the SBP Technologies, Inc., Membrane Filtration System on Creosote-Contaminated Water

Order Number PB93-228567CDH, price: PC A02/MF A01  
Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab.; Science Applications International Corp., Hackensack, NJ; c1993

The formed-in-place membrane filtration system offered by SBP Technologies, Inc. of Stone Mountain, GA was evaluated by the USEPA SITE Program. The SITE Program Demonstration was accomplished at the American Creosote Works site in Pensacola, FL in October 1991. The system effectively performed an 82% volume reduction, and removed greater than 95% of higher molecular weight PAHs and 92% of total PAHs from the permeate stream. The permeate stream SVOC concentration averaged 22.8 mg/L over the six-day period. This stream was determined to be acceptable for discharge to the local POTW. The membrane system tested was not very effective at removing lower molecular weight compounds (ca. 18%) such as phenolics. Of the total SVOCs present, ca. 75% removals were achieved. For each 2000 gallons treated, ca. 200 gallons of wash water were utilized; ca. 8% of contaminants were distributed to the washwater. Estimates of capital and operating costs are between \$202 and \$675 per 1000 gallons treated (not including costs of final disposal).

**Specifications:** Pub. in Jnl. of the Air and Waste Management Association, v43 n3 p367-370 Mar 93. Prepared in cooperation with Science Applications International Corp., Hackensack, NJ. 7p.

**Subject index keywords:** Superfund, Membranes, Filtration, Water pollution control, SITE(Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation).

### 1593 Technology Evaluation Report. SITE Program Demonstration, Resources Conservation Company, Basic Extractive Sludge Treatment (B.E.S.T. (Trade Name)), Grand Calumet River, Gary, Indiana. Volume 1

Order Number PB93-227122CDH, price: PC A08/MF A02  
Science Applications International Corp., McLean, VA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Jul 93

The report summarizes the findings of an evaluation of the Basic Extractive Sludge Treatment (B.E.S.T.) solvent extraction technology developed by Resources Conservation Company (RCC). During the demonstration test, the B.E.S.T. system was used to treat composited sediments from two areas of the Grand Calumet River. Contaminant concentration reductions of 96 percent for total polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and greater than 99 percent for total



polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were achieved for Sediment A. Contaminant concentration reductions of greater than 99 percent for total PAHs and greater than 99 percent for total PCBs were achieved for Sediment B. Removal efficiencies in excess of 98 percent were realized for both sediments for oil and grease (O&G).

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 4 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB93-227114. See also Volume 2, Part 1, PB93-227130. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 154p.

**Subject index keywords:** Pollution control, Solvent extraction, Superfund.

**1594 Technology Evaluation Report. SITE Program Demonstration, Resources Conservation Company, Basic Extractive Sludge Treatment (B.E.S.T. (Trade Name)), Grand Calumet River, Gary, Indiana. Volume 2. Part 1**

Order Number PB93-227130CDH, price: PC A24/MF A04 Science Applications International Corp., McLean, VA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Jul 93

The report summarizes the findings of an evaluation of the Basic Extractive Sludge Treatment (B.E.S.T.) solvent extraction technology developed by Resources Conservation Company (RCC). During the demonstration test, the B.E.S.T. system was used to treat composited sediments from two areas of the Grand Calumet River. Contaminant concentration reductions of 96 percent for total polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and greater than 99 percent for total polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were achieved for Sediment A. Contaminant concentration reductions of greater than 99 percent for total PAHs and greater than 99 percent for total PCBs were achieved for Sediment B. Removal efficiencies in excess of 98 percent were realized for both sediments for oil and grease (O&G).

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 4 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB93-227114. See also Volume 1, PB93-227122 and Volume 2, Part 2, PB93-227148. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 556p.

**Subject index keywords:** Pollution control, Solvent extraction, Superfund.

**1595 Technology Evaluation Report. SITE Program Demonstration, Resources Conservation Company, Basic Extractive Sludge Treatment (B.E.S.T. (Trade Name)), Grand Calumet River, Gary, Indiana. Volume 2. Part 2**

Order Number PB93-227148CDH, price: PC\$119.00 Science Applications International Corp., McLean, VA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Jul 93

The report summarizes the findings of an evaluation of the Basic Extractive Sludge Treatment (B.E.S.T.) solvent extraction technology developed by Resources Conservation Com-

pany (RCC). During the demonstration test, the B.E.S.T. system was used to treat composited sediments from two areas of the Grand Calumet River. Contaminant concentration reductions of 96 percent for total polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and greater than 99 percent for total polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were achieved for Sediment A. Contaminant concentration reductions of greater than 99 percent for total PAHs and greater than 99 percent for total PCBs were achieved for Sediment B. Removal efficiencies in excess of 98 percent were realized for both sediments for oil and grease (O&G).

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 4 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB93-227114. See also Volume 2, Part 1, PB93-227130 and Volume 2, Part 3, PB93-227155. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 726p.

**Subject index keywords:** Pollution control, Solvent extraction, Superfund.

**1596 Technology Evaluation Report. SITE Program Demonstration, Resources Conservation Company, Basic Extractive Sludge Treatment (B.E.S.T. (Trade Name)), Grand Calumet River, Gary, Indiana. Volume 2. Part 3**

Order Number PB93-227155CDH, price: PC A11/MF A03 Science Applications International Corp., McLean, VA.; Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab; Jul 93

The report summarizes the findings of an evaluation of the Basic Extractive Sludge Treatment (B.E.S.T.) solvent extraction technology developed by Resources Conservation Company (RCC). During the demonstration test, the B.E.S.T. system was used to treat composited sediments from two areas of the Grand Calumet River. Contaminant concentration reductions of 96 percent for total polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and greater than 99 percent for total polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were achieved for Sediment A. Contaminant concentration reductions of greater than 99 percent for total PAHs and greater than 99 percent for total PCBs were achieved for Sediment B. Removal efficiencies in excess of 98 percent were realized for both sediments for oil and grease (O&G).

**Specifications:** Also available in set of 4 reports PC E99/MF E99, PB93-227114. See also Volume 2, Part 2, PB93-227148. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. Risk Reduction Engineering Lab. 230p.

**Subject index keywords:** Pollution control, Solvent extraction, Superfund.

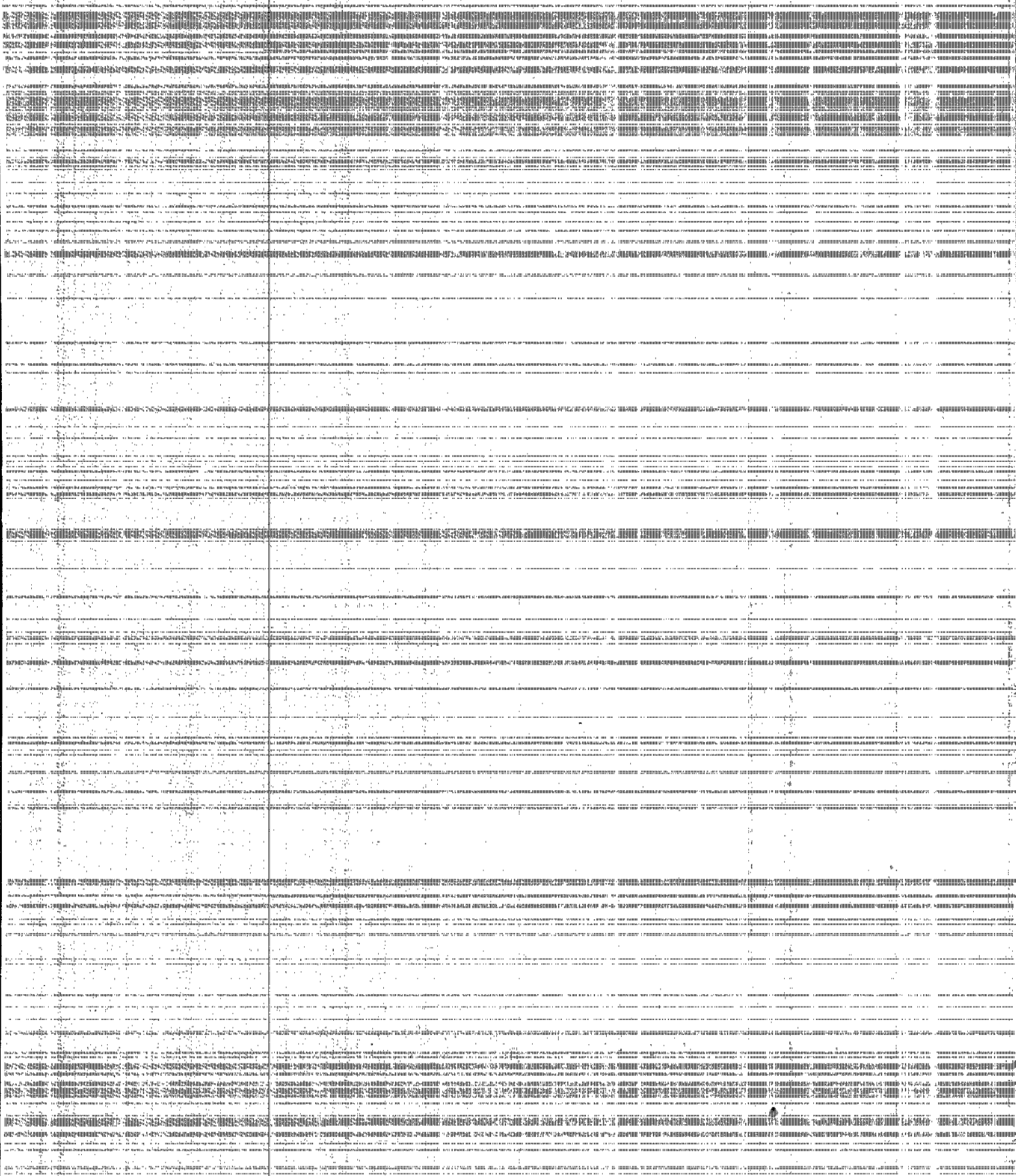


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# Subject Index

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# Subject Index Sample Entry

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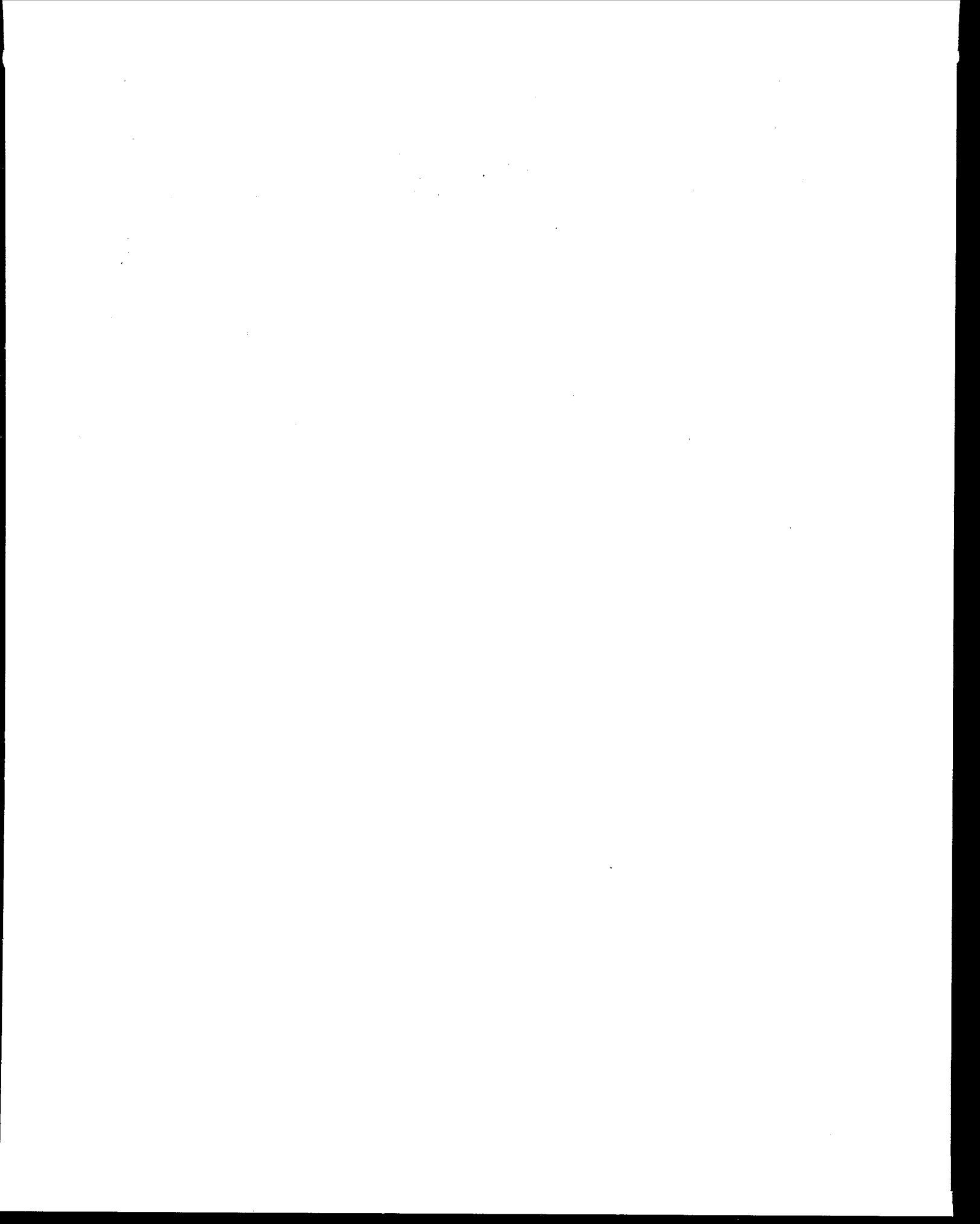
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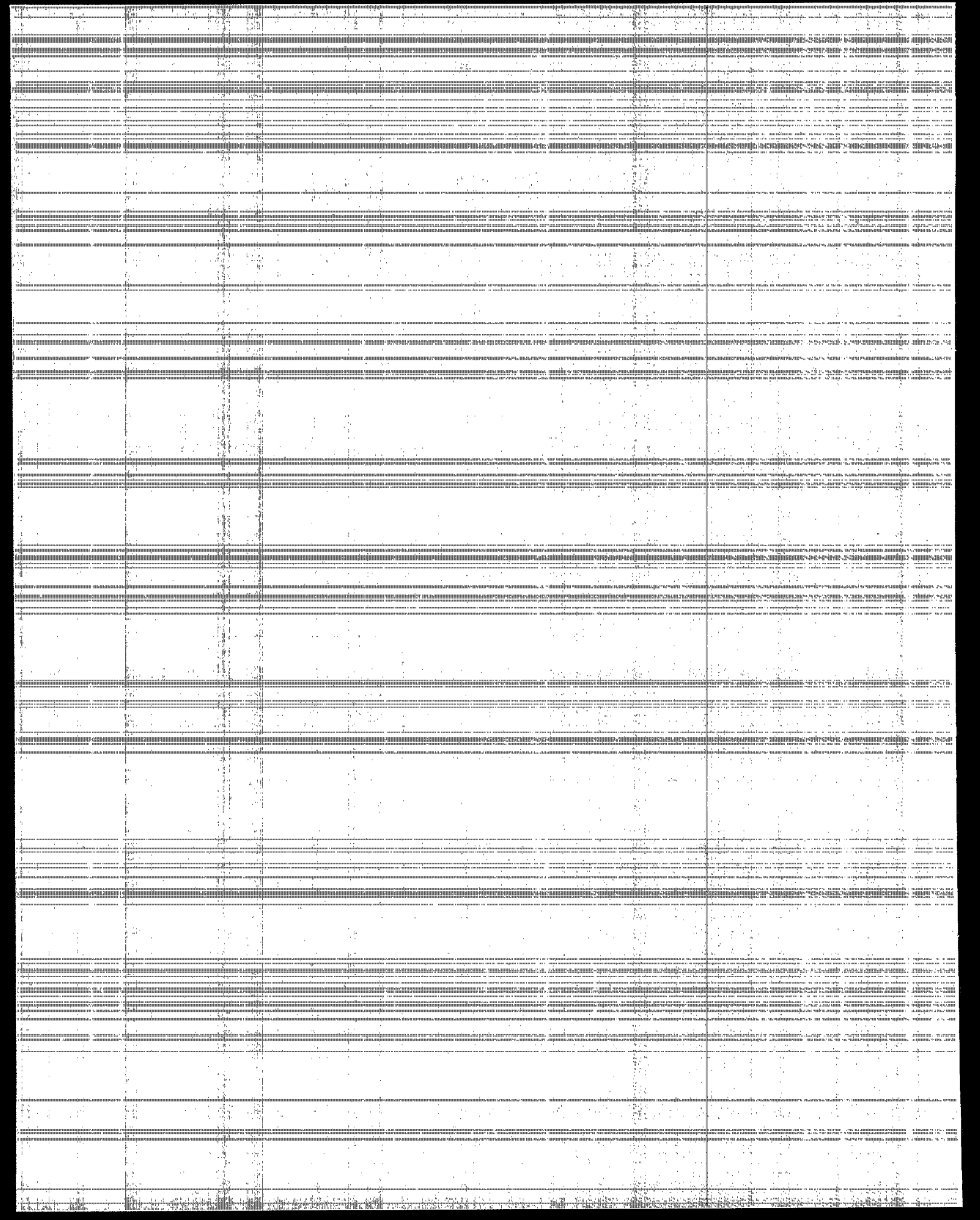
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Efforts Nationwide, Winter 1994 (Seymour Re-  
cycling Site Profile, Seymour, Indiana).  
PB94-963612/CDH See 0975

## **PB94-963613/CDH**

Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup  
Efforts Nationwide, Winter 1994 (Bailey Waste  
Disposal Site Profile, Texas).  
PB94-963613/CDH See 0973

## **PB94-963614/CDH**

Roles and Responsibilities of Regional Project  
Officers, Zone Project Officers, Work Assign-  
ment Managers and Contracting Officers for  
the RCRA Enforcement, Permitting and Assist-  
ance Contracts (REPA).  
PB94-963614/CDH See 0070

## **PB94-963615/CDH**

Superfund at Work: Hazardous Waste Cleanup  
Efforts Nationwide, Winter 1994 (New Brighton  
Site Profile, Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minnesota).  
PB94-963615/CDH See 0974

## **RCN-258-040-27-03**

Air/Superfund National Technical Guidance  
Study Series. Database of Emission Rate  
Measurement Projects.  
PB91-222059/CDH See 1379

## **REPT-15-1360-00**

Endangerment Assessment Handbook.  
PB92-102144/CDH See 0530

## **TETRAT-TC-3218-10**

Commencement Bay Nearshore/Tideflats Fea-  
sibility Study. Executive Summary.  
PB93-181220/CDH See 1579

## **TETRAT-TC-3218-VOL-1**

Commencement Bay Nearshore/Tideflats Fea-  
sibility Study. Volume 1.  
PB93-181238/CDH See 1580

## **TETRAT-TC-3218-VOL-2**

Commencement Bay Nearshore/Tideflats Fea-  
sibility Study. Volume 2. Appendices.  
PB93-181246/CDH See 1581

## **USGS/WRI-89-4081**

Hydrogeology and Results of Aquifer Tests in  
the Vicinity of a Hazardous-Waste Disposal  
Site Near Byron, Illinois.  
PB90-130188/CDH See 1463



# NTIS Price Schedules

NTIS generally uses price codes to indicate the cost of items sold. The following schedules convert these codes into actual prices.

## For Customers *in* the U.S., Canada, and Mexico

### Standard Prices "A" Codes

Price Code	Price
*A01 .....	\$6.00
*A02 .....	9.00
A03 .....	17.50
A04 thru A05 .....	19.50
A06 thru A09 .....	27.00
A10 thru A13 .....	36.50
A14 thru A17 .....	44.50
A18 thru A21 .....	52.00
A22 thru A25 .....	61.00
A99	Contact NTIS for price

### "N" Codes

Price Code	Price
N01 .....	\$65
N02 .....	59
N03 .....	20

\*A01 for microfiche is \$9.00  
A02 for microfiche is \$12.50

### Exception Prices "E" Codes

Price Code	Price
E01 .....	\$12.50
E02 .....	15.50
E03 .....	17.50
E04 .....	20.50
E05 .....	22.50
E06 .....	25.50
E07 .....	28.50
E08 .....	32.00
E09 .....	35.00
E10 .....	38.00
E11 .....	41.00
E12 .....	45.00
E13 .....	48.00
E14 .....	52.00
E15 .....	56.00
E16 .....	62.00
E17 .....	67.00
E18 .....	72.00
E19 .....	80.00
E20 .....	92.00
E99	Contact NTIS for price

### Microcomputer Diskettes "D" Codes

Price Code	Price
D01 .....	\$55
D02 .....	90
D03 .....	140
D04 .....	195
D05 .....	250
D06 .....	300
D07 .....	360
D08 .....	410
D09 .....	460
D10 .....	520
D11 .....	570
D12 .....	630
D13 .....	680
D14 .....	740
D15 .....	790
D16 .....	840
D17 .....	890
D18 .....	950
D19 .....	1,000
D99	Contact NTIS for price

### Magnetic Tape "T" Codes

Price Code	Price
T01 .....	\$180
T02 .....	240
T03 .....	360
T04 .....	480
T05 .....	590
T06 .....	710
T07 .....	820
T08 .....	940
T09 .....	1,050
T10 .....	1,160
T11 .....	1,270
T12 .....	1,390
T13 .....	1,500
T14 .....	1,620
T15 .....	1,740
T16 .....	1,850
T17 .....	1,960
T18 .....	2,080
T19 .....	2,190
T99	Contact NTIS for price

## For Customers *outside* the U.S., Canada, and Mexico

### Standard Prices "A" Codes

Price Code	Price
*A01 .....	\$12
*A02 .....	18
A03 .....	35
A04 thru A05 .....	39
A06 thru A09 .....	54
A10 thru A13 .....	73
A14 thru A17 .....	89
A18 thru A21 .....	104
A22 thru A25 .....	122
A99	Contact NTIS for price

### "N" Codes

Price Code	Price
N01 .....	\$85
N02 .....	75
N03 .....	40

\*A01 for microfiche is \$18.00  
A02 for microfiche is \$25.00

### Exception Prices "E" Codes

Price Code	Price
E01 .....	\$25
E02 .....	31
E03 .....	35
E04 .....	41
E05 .....	45
E06 .....	51
E07 .....	57
E08 .....	64
E09 .....	70
E10 .....	76
E11 .....	82
E12 .....	90
E13 .....	96
E14 .....	104
E15 .....	112
E16 .....	124
E17 .....	134
E18 .....	144
E19 .....	160
E20 .....	184
E99	Contact NTIS for price

### Microcomputer Diskettes "D" Codes

Price Code	Price
D01 .....	\$110
D02 .....	180
D03 .....	280
D04 .....	390
D05 .....	500
D06 .....	600
D07 .....	720
D08 .....	820
D09 .....	920
D10 .....	1,040
D11 .....	1,140
D12 .....	1,260
D13 .....	1,360
D14 .....	1,480
D15 .....	1,580
D16 .....	1,680
D17 .....	1,780
D18 .....	1,900
D19 .....	2,000
D99	Contact NTIS for price

### Magnetic Tape "T" Codes

Price Code	Price
T01 .....	\$360
T02 .....	480
T03 .....	720
T04 .....	960
T05 .....	1,180
T06 .....	1,420
T07 .....	1,640
T08 .....	1,880
T09 .....	2,100
T10 .....	2,320
T11 .....	2,540
T12 .....	2,780
T13 .....	3,000
T14 .....	3,240
T15 .....	3,480
T16 .....	3,700
T17 .....	3,920
T18 .....	4,160
T19 .....	4,380
T99	Contact NTIS for price

Prices are subject to change

Effective 7/1/94



姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	民族	文化程度	职业	婚姻状况	健康状况	宗教信仰	政治面貌	特长	其他
张三	男	25	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	中共党员	书法	
李四	女	30	汉族	汉族	大学	医生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	钢琴	
王五	男	45	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	篮球	
赵六	女	28	汉族	汉族	高中	护士	已婚	健康	无	无党派	舞蹈	
孙七	男	35	汉族	汉族	大学	工程师	已婚	健康	无	中共党员	摄影	
周八	女	22	汉族	汉族	高中	学生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	绘画	
吴九	男	50	汉族	汉族	初中	农民	已婚	健康	无	无党派	武术	
郑十	女	38	汉族	汉族	高中	售货员	已婚	健康	无	无党派	唱歌	
冯十一	男	20	汉族	汉族	高中	学生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	足球	
陈十二	女	42	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	太极拳	
林十三	男	32	汉族	汉族	大学	程序员	已婚	健康	无	中共党员	编程	
黄十四	女	27	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	古筝	
徐十五	男	48	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	象棋	
马十六	女	33	汉族	汉族	高中	护士	已婚	健康	无	无党派	瑜伽	
朱十七	男	23	汉族	汉族	高中	学生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	游泳	
李十八	女	40	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	广场舞	
王十九	男	37	汉族	汉族	大学	工程师	已婚	健康	无	中共党员	攀岩	
赵二十	女	26	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	茶艺	
孙二十一	男	47	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	钓鱼	
周三十二	女	31	汉族	汉族	高中	售货员	已婚	健康	无	无党派	美容	
吴三十三	男	21	汉族	汉族	高中	学生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	跆拳道	
郑三十四	女	41	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	麻将	
冯三十五	男	36	汉族	汉族	大学	程序员	已婚	健康	无	中共党员	吉他	
陈三十六	女	29	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	围棋	
林三十七	男	49	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	慢跑	
黄三十八	女	34	汉族	汉族	高中	护士	已婚	健康	无	无党派	园艺	
徐三十九	男	24	汉族	汉族	高中	学生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	滑板	
马四十	女	43	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	广场舞	
朱四十一	男	39	汉族	汉族	大学	工程师	已婚	健康	无	中共党员	台球	
李四十二	女	30	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	葫芦丝	
王四十三	男	51	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	散步	
赵四十四	女	25	汉族	汉族	高中	售货员	已婚	健康	无	无党派	美甲	
孙四十五	男	46	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	钓鱼	
周三十六	女	32	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	瑜伽	
吴三十七	男	22	汉族	汉族	高中	学生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	足球	
郑三十八	女	44	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	广场舞	
冯三十九	男	38	汉族	汉族	大学	程序员	已婚	健康	无	中共党员	编程	
陈四十	女	35	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	古筝	
林四十一	男	55	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	太极拳	
黄四十二	女	36	汉族	汉族	高中	护士	已婚	健康	无	无党派	瑜伽	
徐四十三	男	25	汉族	汉族	高中	学生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	游泳	
马四十四	女	45	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	广场舞	
朱四十五	男	40	汉族	汉族	大学	工程师	已婚	健康	无	中共党员	台球	
李四十六	女	31	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	葫芦丝	
王四十七	男	52	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	散步	
赵四十八	女	26	汉族	汉族	高中	售货员	已婚	健康	无	无党派	美甲	
孙四十九	男	47	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	钓鱼	
周五十	女	33	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	瑜伽	
吴五十一	男	23	汉族	汉族	高中	学生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	足球	
郑五十二	女	43	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	广场舞	
冯五十三	男	39	汉族	汉族	大学	程序员	已婚	健康	无	中共党员	编程	
陈五十四	女	30	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	古筝	
林五十五	男	56	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	太极拳	
黄五十六	女	37	汉族	汉族	高中	护士	已婚	健康	无	无党派	瑜伽	
徐五十七	男	26	汉族	汉族	高中	学生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	游泳	
马五十八	女	46	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	广场舞	
朱五十九	男	41	汉族	汉族	大学	工程师	已婚	健康	无	中共党员	台球	
李六十	女	32	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	葫芦丝	
王六十一	男	53	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	散步	
赵六十二	女	27	汉族	汉族	高中	售货员	已婚	健康	无	无党派	美甲	
孙六十三	男	48	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	钓鱼	
周六十四	女	34	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	瑜伽	
吴六十五	男	24	汉族	汉族	高中	学生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	足球	
郑六十六	女	44	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	广场舞	
冯六十七	男	39	汉族	汉族	大学	程序员	已婚	健康	无	中共党员	编程	
陈六十八	女	31	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	古筝	
林六十九	男	57	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	太极拳	
黄七十	女	38	汉族	汉族	高中	护士	已婚	健康	无	无党派	瑜伽	
徐七十一	男	27	汉族	汉族	高中	学生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	游泳	
马七十二	女	47	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	广场舞	
朱七十三	男	42	汉族	汉族	大学	工程师	已婚	健康	无	中共党员	台球	
李七十四	女	33	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	葫芦丝	
王七十五	男	54	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	散步	
赵七十六	女	28	汉族	汉族	高中	售货员	已婚	健康	无	无党派	美甲	
孙七十七	男	49	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	钓鱼	
周六十八	女	35	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	瑜伽	
吴七十九	男	25	汉族	汉族	高中	学生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	足球	
郑八十	女	45	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	广场舞	
冯八十一	男	40	汉族	汉族	大学	程序员	已婚	健康	无	中共党员	编程	
陈八十二	女	32	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	古筝	
林八十三	男	58	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	太极拳	
黄八十四	女	39	汉族	汉族	高中	护士	已婚	健康	无	无党派	瑜伽	
徐八十五	男	28	汉族	汉族	高中	学生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	游泳	
马八十六	女	48	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	广场舞	
朱八十七	男	43	汉族	汉族	大学	工程师	已婚	健康	无	中共党员	台球	
李八十八	女	34	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	葫芦丝	
王八十九	男	55	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	散步	
赵九十	女	29	汉族	汉族	高中	售货员	已婚	健康	无	无党派	美甲	
孙九十一	男	50	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	钓鱼	
周六十二	女	36	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	瑜伽	
吴九十三	男	26	汉族	汉族	高中	学生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	足球	
郑九十四	女	46	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	广场舞	
冯九十五	男	41	汉族	汉族	大学	程序员	已婚	健康	无	中共党员	编程	
陈九十六	女	33	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	古筝	
林九十七	男	59	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	太极拳	
黄九十八	女	40	汉族	汉族	高中	护士	已婚	健康	无	无党派	瑜伽	
徐九十九	男	29	汉族	汉族	高中	学生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	游泳	
马一百	女	49	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	广场舞	
朱一百一	男	44	汉族	汉族	大学	工程师	已婚	健康	无	中共党员	台球	
李一百二	女	35	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	葫芦丝	
王一百三	男	56	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	散步	
赵一百四	女	30	汉族	汉族	高中	售货员	已婚	健康	无	无党派	美甲	
孙一百五	男	51	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	钓鱼	
周六十六	女	37	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	瑜伽	
吴一百七	男	27	汉族	汉族	高中	学生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	足球	
郑一百八	女	47	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	广场舞	
冯一百九	男	42	汉族	汉族	大学	程序员	已婚	健康	无	中共党员	编程	
陈二百	女	34	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	古筝	
林二百一	男	60	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	太极拳	
黄二百二	女	41	汉族	汉族	高中	护士	已婚	健康	无	无党派	瑜伽	
徐二百三	男	30	汉族	汉族	高中	学生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	游泳	
马二百四	女	50	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	广场舞	
朱二百五	男	45	汉族	汉族	大学	工程师	已婚	健康	无	中共党员	台球	
李二百六	女	36	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	葫芦丝	
王二百七	男	57	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	散步	
赵二百八	女	31	汉族	汉族	高中	售货员	已婚	健康	无	无党派	美甲	
孙二百九	男	52	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	钓鱼	
周六十三	女	38	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	瑜伽	
吴三百一	男	28	汉族	汉族	高中	学生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	足球	
郑三百二	女	48	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	广场舞	
冯三百三	男	43	汉族	汉族	大学	程序员	已婚	健康	无	中共党员	编程	
陈三百四	女	35	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	古筝	
林三百五	男	61	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	太极拳	
黄三百六	女	42	汉族	汉族	高中	护士	已婚	健康	无	无党派	瑜伽	
徐三百七	男	31	汉族	汉族	高中	学生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	游泳	
马三百八	女	51	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	广场舞	
朱三百九	男	46	汉族	汉族	大学	工程师	已婚	健康	无	中共党员	台球	
李四百	女	37	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	葫芦丝	
王四百一	男	58	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	散步	
赵四百二	女	32	汉族	汉族	高中	售货员	已婚	健康	无	无党派	美甲	
孙四百三	男	53	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	钓鱼	
周六十七	女	39	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	瑜伽	
吴四百五	男	29	汉族	汉族	高中	学生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	足球	
郑四百六	女	49	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	广场舞	
冯四百七	男	44	汉族	汉族	大学	程序员	已婚	健康	无	中共党员	编程	
陈四百八	女	36	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	古筝	
林四百九	男	62	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	太极拳	
黄五百	女	43	汉族	汉族	高中	护士	已婚	健康	无	无党派	瑜伽	
徐五百一	男	32	汉族	汉族	高中	学生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	游泳	
马五百二	女	52	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	广场舞	
朱五百三	男	47	汉族	汉族	大学	工程师	已婚	健康	无	中共党员	台球	
李五百四	女	38	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	葫芦丝	
王五百五	男	59	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	散步	
赵五百六	女	33	汉族	汉族	高中	售货员	已婚	健康	无	无党派	美甲	
孙五百七	男	54	汉族	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	健康	无	无党派	钓鱼	
周六十九	女	40	汉族	汉族	高中	教师	已婚	健康	无	无党派	瑜伽	
吴五百九	男	30	汉族	汉族	高中	学生	未婚	健康	无	共青团员	足球	



# NTIS Order Form

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Technology Administration  
National Technical Information Service  
Springfield, VA 22161



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or FAX this form to (703) 321-8547

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## Ship to Address

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Attention \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Last Name \_\_\_\_\_

First Initial \_\_\_\_\_

Suite or Room Number \_\_\_\_\_

Full Street Address Required \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

( ) \_\_\_\_\_

( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone number \_\_\_\_\_

Fax number \_\_\_\_\_

DTIC Users Code \_\_\_\_\_

Contract No. \_\_\_\_\_

Last six digits \_\_\_\_\_

## Payment

☐ Charge my NTIS Deposit Account \_\_\_\_\_

Charge my ☐



☐



☐



Account No. \_\_\_\_\_

Exp. \_\_\_\_\_ Cardholder's name \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please print)

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Required to validate all orders)

☐ Check/Money order enclosed for \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
(Payable in U.S. dollars)

☐ Bill me \*—Add \$7.50 per order if full payment does not  
accompany order. Purchase orders accepted only from  
government agencies, educational institutions, or corporations  
in the U.S., Canada & Mexico.

Purchase Order No. \_\_\_\_\_

## Return Policy:

Although NTIS cannot accept returns for credit or refund, we will  
gladly replace any item you requested if we made an error in filling  
your order, if the item was defective, or if you received it in a  
damaged condition. Just call our Customer Service Department at  
(703) 487-4660.

## Order Selection

Unless microfiche or other is specified, paper copy will be sent.

Enter NTIS order numbers (Ordering by title alone will delay your order)		Customer Routing <sup>†</sup> optional (up to 8 digits)	Unit Price	Quantity			Specify density for tape orders			Internat'l Air Mail Fee (see reverse)	TOTAL PRICE
				Paper Copy	Micro- fiche	Other	1600 bpi	6250 bpi	3480 cartridge		
1.	CDH										
2.	CDH										
3.	CDH										
4.	CDH										
5.	CDH										
6.	CDH										
7.	CDH										
8.	CDH										

<sup>†</sup>NTIS will label each item with up to eight  
characters of your organization's routing  
code.

### Prices are subject to change.

The NTIS Sales Desk (703) 487-4650  
can provide pricing verification.

Value of Order	Handling Fee
\$10.00 or less	\$2.00
\$10.01 – \$50.00	\$4.00
\$50.01 – \$100.00	\$6.00
Over \$100.00	\$8.00
Add \$2.00 to above for orders sent outside of the U.S., Canada, and Mexico.	

SUBTOTAL from other side \_\_\_\_\_

Total \_\_\_\_\_

Handling Fee per order  
(see chart at left) \_\_\_\_\_

Payment not included. Please bill me, add \$7.50  
(Available for U.S., Canada, and Mexico only) \_\_\_\_\_

GRAND TOTAL \_\_\_\_\_

☐ OVER—Order continued on reverse

PR-OFA 7/94

All previous versions of this order form  
are obsolete.

Please PRINT or TYPE

Please PRINT or TYPE



## Order Selection (cont.)

Please PRINT or TYPE

Enter NTIS order numbers (Ordering by title alone will delay your order)	Customer Routing <sup>1</sup> (optional up to 8 digits)	Unit Price	Quantity			Specify density for tape orders			Internat'l Air Mail (see below)	TOTAL PRICE
			Paper Copy	Micro- fiche	Other	1600 bpi	6250 bpi	3480 cartridge		
9.	CDH									
10.	CDH									
11.	CDH									
12.	CDH									
13.	CDH									
14.	CDH									
15.	CDH									
16.	CDH									
17.	CDH									
18.	CDH									
19.	CDH									
20.	CDH									
Subtotal										

<sup>1</sup>NTIS will label each item with up to eight characters of your organization's routing code.

ENTER on the other side. ➡

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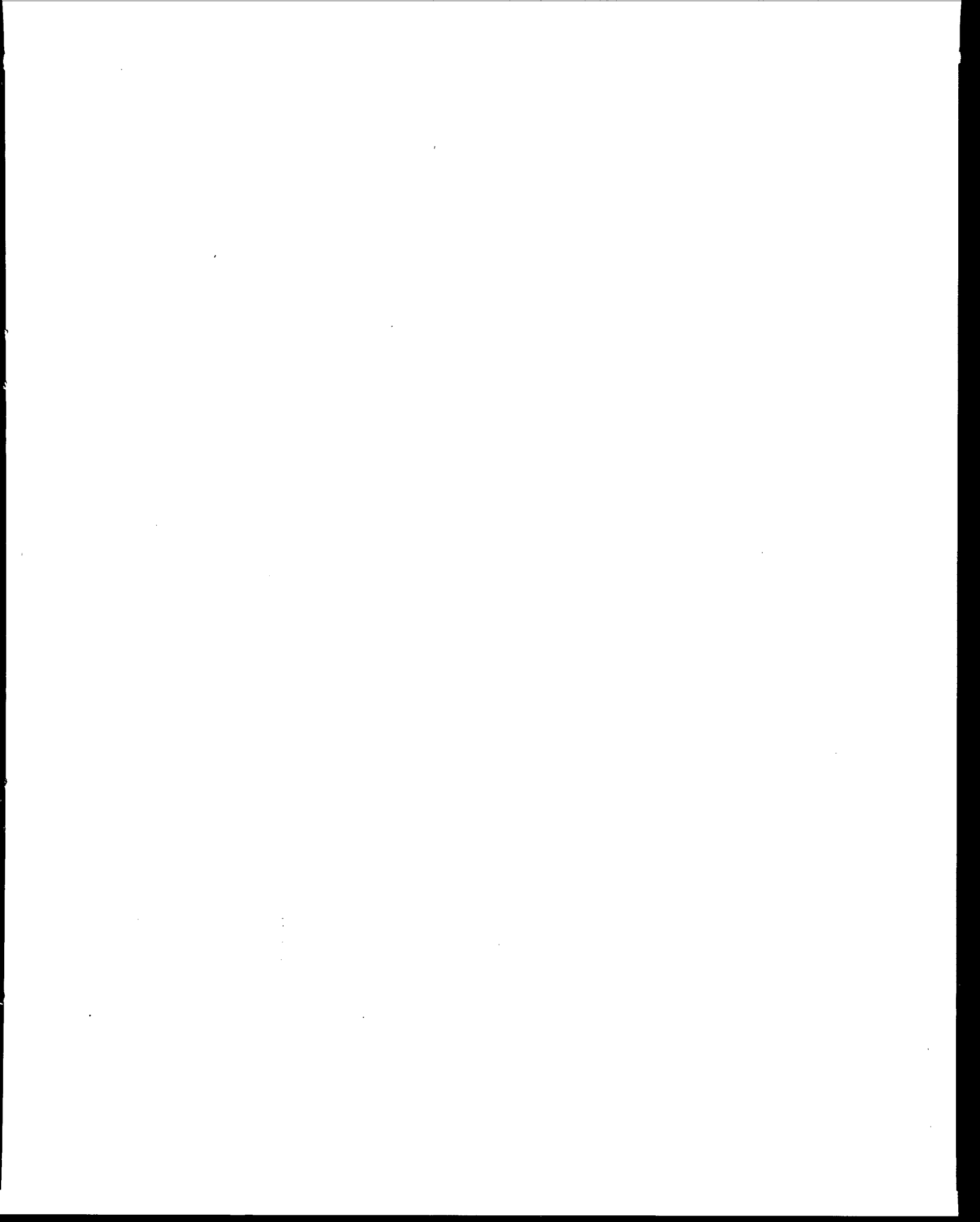




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## NTIS Alert

### Environmental Pollution & Control

May 15, 1993

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Volume 93, Number 1C  
PB93-00681C

#### Air Pollution & Control

##### —Foreign Technology—

10,001-388

2. Statusseminar der PBWU zum Forschungsschwerpunkt "Waldschaden". Proceedings. (Second status seminar of the "Bavarian Project Group on Research into the Effect of Environmental Pollutants (PBWU)" on the major research area "forest decline". Proceedings). M. Reuther, M. Kirchner, and K. Roedel. Forschungszentrum fuer Umwelt und Gesundheit G.m.b.H., Neuharburg (Germany, F.R.). Aug 91, 553p. GSF-26/91, CONF-9102189. In German. Status seminar of Projektgruppe Bayern zur Erforschung der Wirkung von Umweltschadstoffen (PBWU) on forest decline (Znd. Neuharburg (Germany). 4-5 Feb 1991. U.S. Sales Only. DE93742762/WEP Price code: PC A24/MF A04

Out of the 38 lectures presented in this volume on work by PBWU (Bavarian Project Group on Research into the Effect of Environmental Pollutants), 33 are individually recorded. Investigations in stands in the areas Wank (Calcareous Alps), Fichtelgebirge, and Bavarian Forest taking altitudinal gradients particularly into account (ozone pollution) are contrasted with experimental pollution investigations, physiological investigations and mathematical modellings. Data presented comprise measurements of air pollutants, meteorological parameters; vegetation investigations; vapour exchange measurements in the field (photosynthesis/water budget), the investigation of pollutant uptake into the cuticula and by the inner part of leaves; changes in the levels of sulfur compounds, secondary metabolites, monoterpenes, phenols, nutritive elements (C, N, K, P), classifications of forest decline phenomena; root and soil investigations, measurements and modellings of detoxification mechanisms, etc (UWA)

10,002-368

Advanced lightweight ceramic candle filter module. J. F. Ziemers, and P. Eggerstedt. Industrial Filter and Pump Mfg. Co., Cicero, IL. 1992. 12p. CONF 920851. 38 US Department of Energy contractors review meeting on gasification and gas stream cleanup systems, Morgantown, WV (United States). 15-17 Sep 1992. Sponsored by Department of Energy, Washington, DC. DE93000211/WEP Price code: PC A03/MF A01

To determine the economic effect of light weight ceramics, several sizes of filters were cost estimated for operation at 217.5 psi (15 bar) based on the use of all light weight ceramics (Fibroc/Fibroc) vs. the use of cooled alloy (RAGU) tube-sheets and silicon carbide candles (Alloy/Rd). A psi (psi) de-

livery system was included in both estimates. The Fibroc/Fibroc system was estimated with the plenum design while the Alloy/SiC system was based on liquid/nozzle design. Battery limits were the filters and jet pulse delivery systems. Ex works, with no main valves or dust removal systems, it was found that the cost of Fibroc/Fibroc components were approximately lower than the cost of the Alloy/SiC components; this comparison is illustrated in Figure 8.

10,002-368

Alternative Control Technology Document for Bakery Oven Emissions.

C. W. Santford

Research Triangle Inst., Research Triangle Park, NC. Dec 92, 105p. EPA/453/R-92/017. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.

PB93-157618/WEP Price code: PC A06/MF A02

The document was produced in response to a request by the baking industry for Federal guidance to assist in providing a more uniform information base for State decision-making with regard to control of bakery oven emissions. The information in the document pertains to bakeries that produce yeast leavened bread, rolls, buns, and similar products but not crackers, sweet goods, or baked foodstuffs that are not yeast leavened. Information on the baking processes, equipment, operating parameters, potential emissions from baking, and potential emission control options are presented. Catalytic and regenerative oxidation are identified as the most appropriate existing control technologies applicable to VOC emissions from bakery ovens. Cost analyses for catalytic and regenerative oxidation are included. A predictive formula for use in estimating oven emissions has been derived from source tests during its development with the development of the document. Its use and applicability are described.

10,004-368

Analysis of Post-Combustion Catalytic Emissions Treatment, Final Task Report, June-August 1992.

J. R. Regalbuto

Illinois Univ. at Chicago, Dept. of Chemical Engineering, 15 Dec 92, 57p. GRI-92/0445. Sponsored by Gas Research Inst., Chicago, IL.

PB93-157287/WEP Price code: PC A04/MF A01

The current potential for post-combustion catalytic treatment of natural gas engine has been determined by a literature survey and some elementary design calculations for methanol oxidation, NO decomposition, and NO reduction with hydro-



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