United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

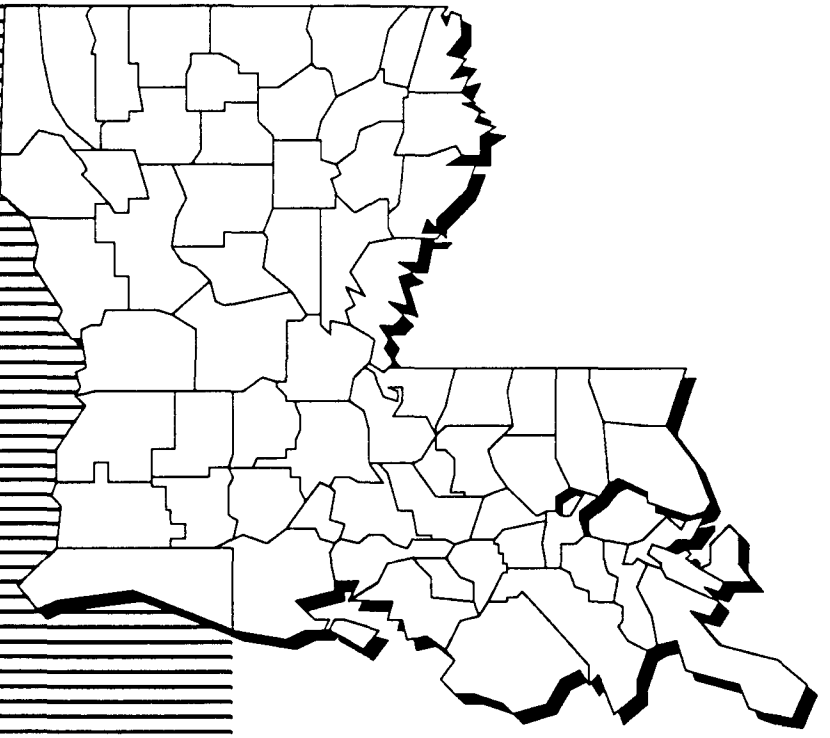
Solid Waste And
Emergency Response
(OS-240)

EPA/540/8-91/033
September 1991
PB92-963222

EPA

National Priorities List Sites:

LOUISIANA



1991

Publication #9200.5-719A
September 1991

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST SITES:
Louisiana

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Emergency & Remedial Response
Office of Program Management
Washington, DC 20460

If you wish to purchase copies of any additional State volumes contact:

National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
U.S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
(703) 487-4650

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A Brief Overview

WHY THE SUPERFUND PROGRAM?

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

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

After Discovery, the Problem Intensified

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

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

The EPA Identified More than 1,200 Serious Sites

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

THE NATIONAL CLEANUP EFFORT IS MUCH MORE THAN THE NPL

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

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

THE EPA IS MAKING PROGRESS ON SITE CLEANUP

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

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

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

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

THE EPA MAKES SURE CLEANUP WORKS

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

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

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

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

CITIZENS HELP SHAPE DECISIONS

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

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

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

USING THE STATE AND NATIONAL VOLUMES TOGETHER

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

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

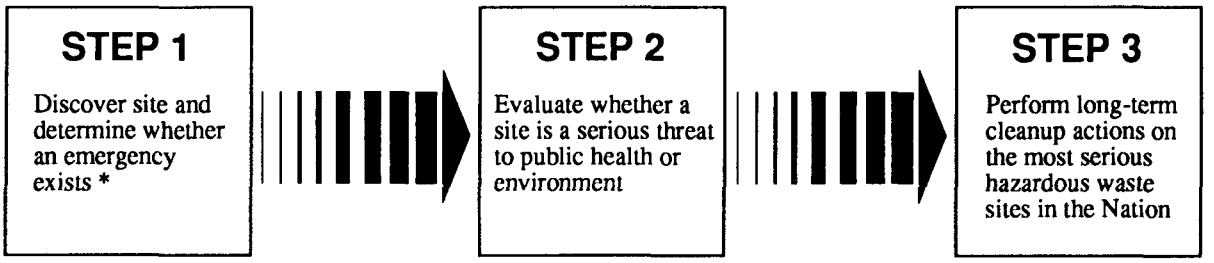
This volume compiles site summary fact sheets on each State or Territorial site being cleaned up under the Superfund program. These sites represent the most serious hazardous waste problems in the Nation and require the most complicated and costly site solutions yet encountered. Each book gives a "snapshot"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

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

How Does the Program Work to Clean Up Sites?

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

THREE-STEP SUPERFUND PROCESS



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

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

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

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

STEP 1: SITE DISCOVERY AND EMERGENCY EVALUATION

How does the EPA learn about potential hazardous waste sites?

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

What happens if there is an imminent danger?

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

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

STEP 2: SITE THREAT EVALUATION

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

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

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

- Are hazardous substances likely to be present?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Why are sites proposed to the NPL?

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

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

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

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

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

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

STEP 3: LONG-TERM CLEANUP ACTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How are cleanup alternatives identified and evaluated?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Can the EPA make parties responsible for the contamination pay?

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

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

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

How to Use the State Book

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

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

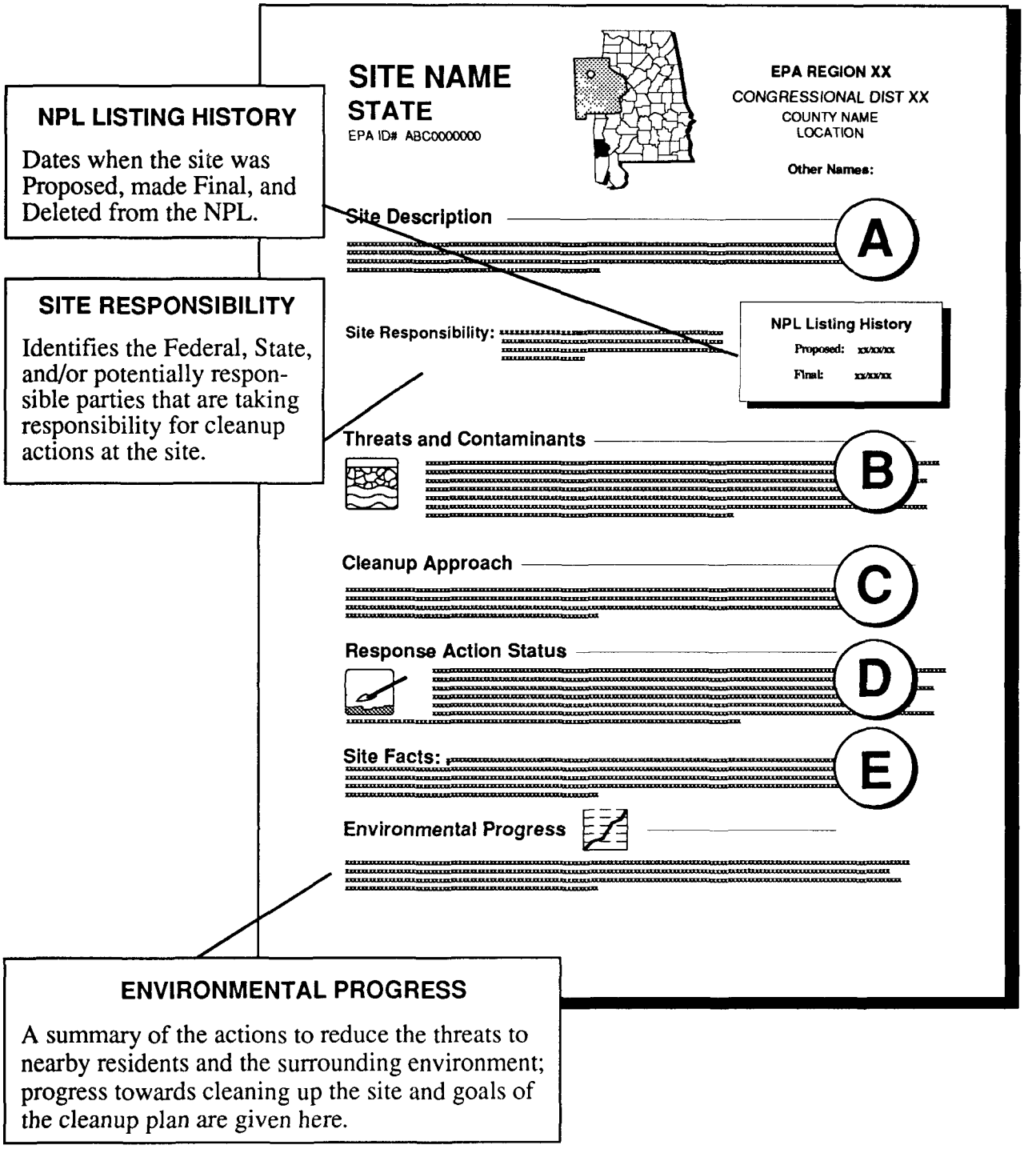
HOW CAN YOU USE THIS STATE BOOK?

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

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

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

THE VOLUME


SITE NAME
STATE
EPA ID# ABC0000000
EPA REGION XX
CONGRESSIONAL DIST XX
COUNTY NAME
LOCATION
Other Names:
Site Description
A
Site Responsibility:
NPL Listing History
Proposed: xx/xx/xx
Final: xx/xx/xx
Threats and Contaminants
B
Cleanup Approach
C
Response Action Status
D
Site Facts:
E
Environmental Progress
NPL LISTING HISTORY
Dates when the site was Proposed, made Final, and Deleted from the NPL.
SITE RESPONSIBILITY
Identifies the Federal, State, and/or potentially responsible parties that are taking responsibility for cleanup actions at the site.
ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRESS
A summary of the actions to reduce the threats to nearby residents and the surrounding environment; progress towards cleaning up the site and goals of the cleanup plan are given here.

A

SITE DESCRIPTION

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

B

THREATS AND CONTAMINANTS

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

C

CLEANUP APPROACH

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

D

RESPONSE ACTION STATUS

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

E

SITE FACTS

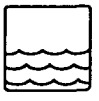
Additional information on activities and events at the site are included in this section. Often details on legal or administrative actions taken by the EPA to achieve site cleanup or other facts pertaining to community involvement with the site cleanup process are reported here.

THE VOLUME

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

Icons in the Threats and Contaminants Section

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



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

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

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

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

Icons in the Response Action Status Section

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

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

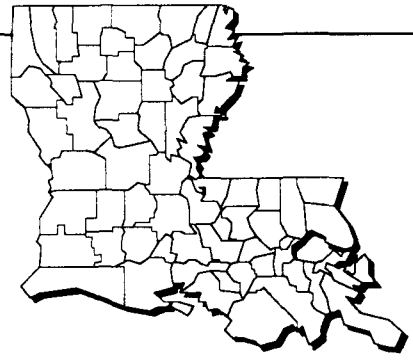
Remedy Selected indicates that site investigations have been concluded, and the EPA has selected a final cleanup remedy for the site or part of the site.

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

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

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

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



The State of Louisiana

The State of Louisiana is located on the Gulf of Mexico within EPA Region 6, which includes five states in the south central United States. Louisiana covers 47,752 square miles consisting of lowlands marshes and Mississippi River flood plains, Red River Valley lowlands, and upland hills of the Florida Parishes. Ranked 21st in U.S. populations, according to the 1990 Census, Louisiana experienced a 0.3% increase in population between 1980 and 1990 and currently has approximately 4,220,000 residents. Principal state industries include wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, construction, transportation, mining, and government facilities. Louisiana's chief products are chemicals, foods, transportation equipment, electronic equipment, apparel, and petroleum.

How Many NPL Sites Are in the State of Louisiana?

Proposed	0
Final	11
Deleted	0
	11

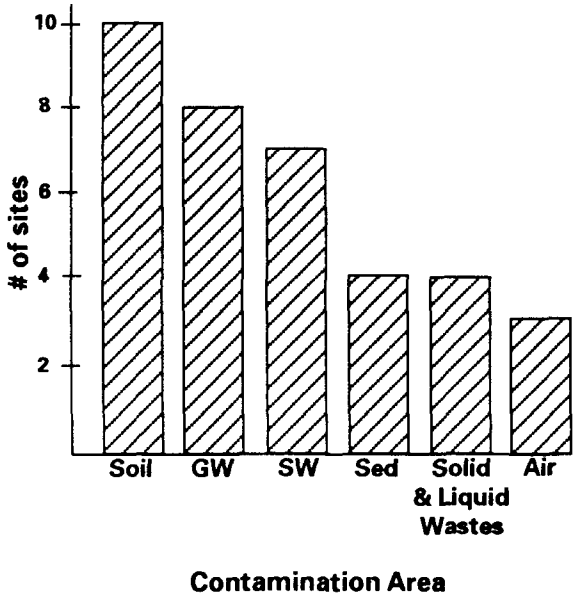
Where Are the NPL Sites Located?

Congressional Districts 1, 3, 4	1 site
Congressional District 6	2 sites
Congressional District 7	3 sites
Congressional District 8	3 sites

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

# of sites	types of sites
3	Petroleum Refining & Related Industries
2	Disposal Facilities
1	Municipal & Industrial Landfill
1	Federal Facility
1	Lumber & Wood
1	Recycler
1	Mud Drilling Facility
1	Vacuum Truck Terminal

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



Soil, Solid and Liquid Wastes: Volatile organic compounds (VOCs), heavy metals (inorganics) and creosote (organic), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), radiation, and pesticides.

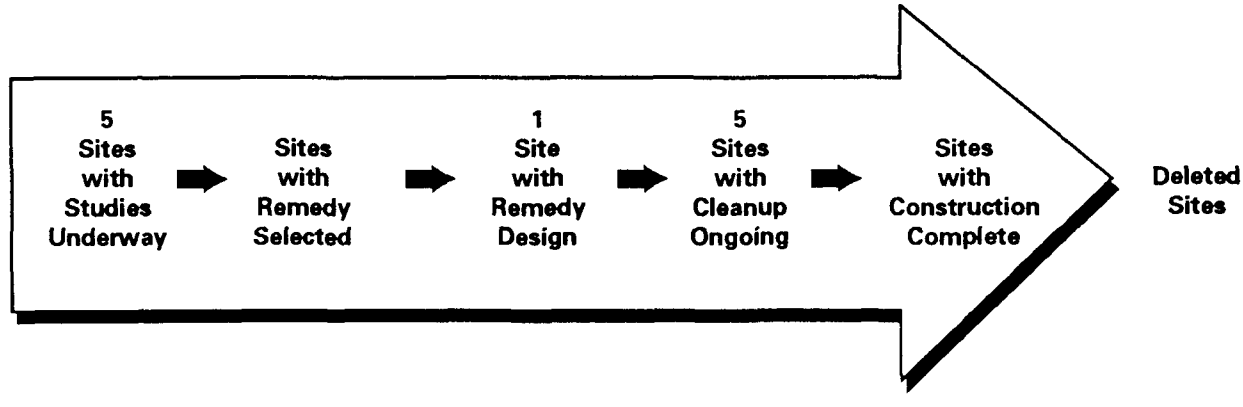
Groundwater: Volatile organic compounds (VOCs), creosote (organics), heavy metals (inorganics), petrochemicals, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

Surface Water and Sediments: Volatile organic compounds (VOCs), cresote (organics), heavy metals (inorganics), and pesticides.

Air: Volatile organic componds, (VOCs), heavy metals (inorganics), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and gases.

*Appear at 10% or more sites

Where Are the Sites in the Superfund Cleanup Process?†



In addition to the activities described above, initial actions have been taken at 7 sites as interim cleanup measures.

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

Progress To Date

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

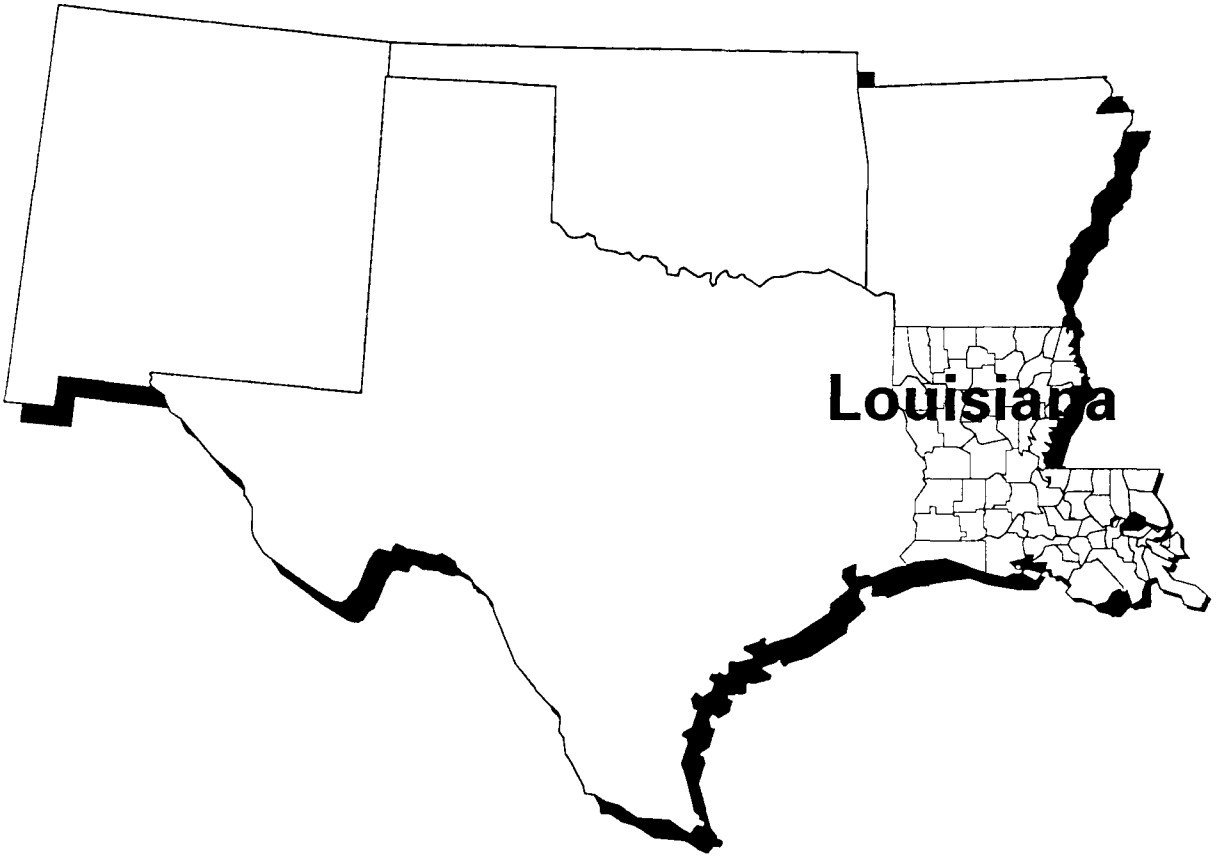
- A check in the "Deleted" category indicates that the site cleanup has met all human health and environmental goals and that the EPA has deleted the site from the NPL.

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

Progress Toward Cleanup at NPL Sites in the State of Louisiana

Page	Site Name	Parish	NPL	Date	Initial Response	Site Studies	Remedy Selected	Remedy Design	Cleanup Ongoing	Construction Complete	Deleted
23	BAYOU BONFOUCA	ST. TAMMANY	Final	09/08/83	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
25	BAYOU SORREL SITE	IBERVILLE	Final	09/08/83	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
27	CLEVE REBER	ASCENSION	Final	09/08/83	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨			
29	COMBUSTION, INC.	LIVINGSTON	Final	08/30/90		⇨					
31	D.L. MUD, INC.	VERMILION	Final	10/04/89	⇨	⇨					
33	DUTCHTOWN TREATMENT PLANT	ASCENSION	Final	07/22/87	⇨	⇨					
35	GULF COAST VACUUM SERVICES	VERMILION	Final	03/31/89	⇨	⇨					
37	LOUISIANA ARMY AMMUNITION	WEBSTER	Final	03/31/89		⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
39	OLD INGER OIL REFINERY	ASCENSION	Final	09/08/83	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		
41	PAB OIL & CHEMICAL SERVICE, INC.	VERMILION	Final	03/31/89		⇨					
43	PETRO-PROCESSORS OF LOUISIANA	E. BATON ROUGE	Final	09/24/84		⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		

Summary of Site Activities



EPA REGION 6

Who Do I Call with Questions?

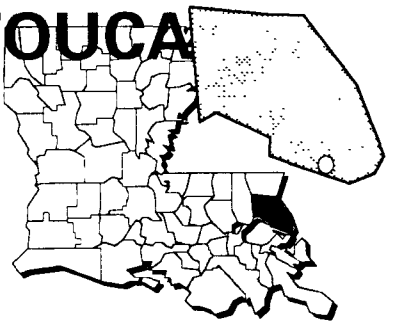
The following pages describe each NPL site in Louisiana, providing specific information on threats and contaminants, cleanup activities, and environmental progress. Should you have questions, please call the EPA's Region 6 Office in Dallas, Texas or one of the other offices listed below:

EPA Region 6 Superfund Community Relations Office	(214) 655-2240
EPA Region 6 Superfund Office	(214) 655-6664
EPA Superfund Hotline	(800) 424-9346
EPA Headquarters Public Information Center	(202) 260-2080
Louisiana Superfund Office	(504) 765-0487

BAYOU BONFOUCA

LOUISIANA

EPA ID# LAD980745632



EPA REGION 6
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 01
St. Tammany Parish
Near Slidell

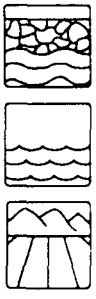
Site Description

Bayou Bonfouca is a flat, overgrown, 52-acre site at the location of the former American Creosote Works Plant. Wood pilings were treated with creosote here for nearly 80 years before the plant burned down in 1970. The fire caused a serious creosote spill that polluted sediments in Bayou Bonfouca, which forms the southern boundary of the site. The site was abandoned afterwards. The site lies within 100-year flood plain of the Mississippi. The shallow artesian aquifer is contaminated. Approximately 750 residents live within a mile of the site. The nearest drinking water well is approximately 1/4 mile northeast of the site.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater and surface water at Bayou Bonfouca are contaminated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) from previous wood treating activities at the site. Sediments and soil also are contaminated with PAHs and creosote compounds. People may be exposed by drinking contaminated groundwater or accidentally coming into direct contact with contaminated soil or polluted sediments. Another possible threat is eating contaminated fish and shellfish from the Bayou.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Action: The potentially responsible parties hired a rental fence company to install and maintain a fence at the site and to put up warning signs around the fence.

Entire Site: Site cleanup plans chosen in 1985 were revised in 1987 to comply with new legislative requirements when the new law was signed. Site remedies now are planned for groundwater extraction and treatment of contamination, followed by reinjection; excavation of 150,000 cubic yards of contaminated bayou and channel bottom sediments; incineration of excavated sediments and waste piles in an on-site facility; and placement of a cap over the incinerator residue and surface soils with high PAH concentrations. The construction contract for groundwater pumping and treatment was signed in 1989. The remaining cleanup began in 1991 and is scheduled for completion in 1996.

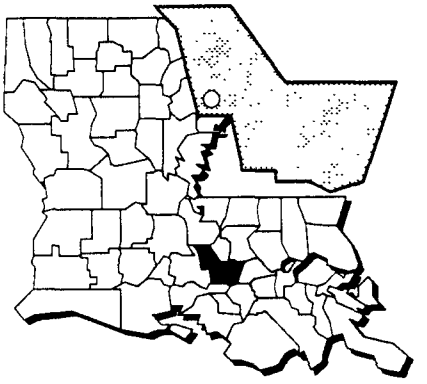
Environmental Progress

Initial fencing around the area has reduced the potential of exposure to hazardous substances at Bayou Bonfouca while cleanup activities are underway.

BAYOU SORREL SITE

LOUISIANA

EPA ID# LAD980745541



EPA REGION 6

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 08

Iberville Parish

6 miles northwest of Bayou Sorrel

Other Names:
Environmental Purification Advancement
Halliburton Services (CLAW)
Grand River Pits (local name)

Site Description

Forty to 50 acres of the 265-acre Bayou Sorrel Site have been used for waste disposal. Early in 1977, Environmental Purification Advancement, Inc. Corporation (EPAI) began accepting wastes at the site from petrochemical industries in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Operations included landfarming, open liquid impoundments, drum burial, and landfilling of chemically fixed wastes. EPAI also may have received wastes from a nearby injection well. In 1978, a truck driver died when waste mixing produced a poisonous gas. State and Federal regulators inspected the site and found unknown materials in large, open, unlicensed ponds. When a State District Court ordered the site closed in 1978, about 36,400 cubic yards of wastes remained on site. Four landfills contain contaminants: a spent lime cell, a crushed drum cell, four covered liquid waste ponds, and a landfarm. The rest of the marshy site is overgrown with brush and trees. It is prone to flooding and poor drainage. The site lies in a rural area; only three homes are within 2 miles. Bayou Sorrel gets its drinking water from the City of Plaquemine. The nearest well is 1/2 mile away, but it is used only for washing and not for drinking. The population swells seasonally as people come to fishing camps. The site is on the East Atchafalya Basin Floodway Protection Levee, adjacent to the Upper Grand River and Pat Bayou.

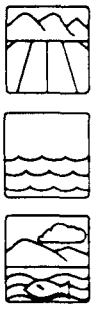
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



One million cubic yards of soils and sediments are contaminated with wastes from pesticide and herbicide manufacturing, sulfide-containing wastes from hydrocarbon processing and exploration, and spent wash solutions used in equipment cleanup. Wetlands are also threatened. The site is home to three endangered species: bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and ivory-billed woodpeckers. Workers or others at the site could be exposed to chemicals by direct contact with soils or sediments, inhalation of vapors, or accidental ingestion of contaminated materials.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1979, all exposed disposal areas were dewatered, filled, and covered with soil. In late 1989, a fence was installed at the entrance to the site.

Entire Site: The engineering design for site cleanup was approved in 1989, with the following site remedies selected: (1) regrading to control runoff, limit erosion and surface water ponding, and divert stormwater from waste areas; (2) capping former disposal areas with materials to keep water from reaching the contaminants within the coverings, safely draining the area, and venting any gases formed; (3) placing all wastes now exposed to weather under the new caps or disposing of them off site in approved facilities; (4) installing slurry walls underground around the old landfill and pond areas to keep contaminants from moving into the soils and groundwater; (5) fencing all capped areas to restrict access and building access roads around them to allow continued use of recreational areas; and (6) installing a groundwater monitoring system. These activities were completed in 1990 and a 30-year operation and maintenance period has begun. The EPA is scheduled to delete the site from the NPL in 1992.

Site Facts: The EPA signed a 1987 Consent Decree with the potentially responsible parties to conduct cleanup activities at the site.

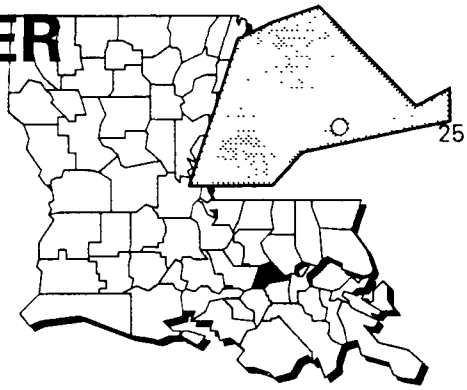
Environmental Progress

Contamination levels at the Bayou Sorrel Site continue to be reduced by the ongoing activities described above. All cleanup actions have been completed, and the EPA will continue to monitor the site to ensure that the site is safe and no longer poses a threat to public health or the environment.

CLEVE REBER

LOUISIANA

EPA ID# LAD980501456



EPA REGION 6

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 08

Ascension Parish

25 miles southeast of Baton Rouge near Sorrento

Other Names:
Uniroyal, Inc.
Reber Landfill

Site Description

The 25-acre Cleve Reber site, originally a borrow pit for the construction of a local highway, was used between 1970 and 1972 as a landfill for both municipal and industrial wastes. Waste handling was causing employees to be ill, and the site was abandoned in 1974. When the site was listed on the NPL, approximately 550 exploded and corroding drums were visible on the surface. They contained sulfur, asphalt, tars, plastics, and oily wastes. An estimated 6,400 drums were still buried on site after the EPA removed the surface drums in an emergency response action. One large pond approximately 12 acres in site and three small ponds totaling about 1 acre in size are located on the site. There are 11 residences close to the site. The nearest home and drinking water well are 100 feet away. Sparsely populated residential and agricultural areas lie to the north and west; the land to the east and south is covered by dense vegetation and swamp.

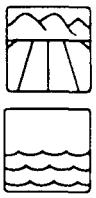
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through a combination of Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



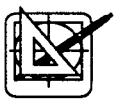
On-site soil has been shown to contain volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals. Four ponds on the site contain contaminants similar to those in the soil. Risks involve coming into direct contact with contaminated surface soils and with the contaminated water in the small ponds. Groundwater currently is not polluted, but there is a possibility that it could become so in the future.

Cleanup Approach

The site will be addressed in two stages: immediate actions limiting the spread of contamination and a long-term remedial phase focusing on source control and groundwater monitoring.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1983, the State fenced the site, and the EPA conducted an emergency removal of 1,100 surface drums and waste piles. Workers placed a thin clay cap over the areas thought to contain buried drums and wastes. The EPA conducted two comprehensive field investigations in 1984 and 1986 that indicated all significant contamination was restricted to the site.



Source Control and Groundwater Monitoring: Remedies selected for the site include: (1) excavating and on-site incineration of buried drums and sludges; (2) draining and backfilling on-site ponds; (3) stabilizing the non-burnable wastes with a cementing agent; (4) capping remaining contamination with an impermeable cap that keeps out runoff; and (5) monitoring groundwater. The engineering design of the cleanup technologies was completed. The potentially responsible parties are scheduled to begin cleanup of the site at the end of 1991.

Site Facts: In September 1988, the EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to five potentially responsible parties for completion of cleanup activities.

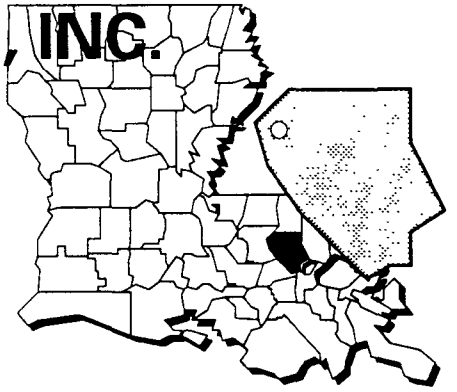
Environmental Progress

The EPA has determined that fencing of the site and the removal of contaminated drums and waste piles have significantly reduced the potential of exposure to contaminants at the Cleve Reber facility while final cleanup activities are being planned.

COMBUSTION, INC.

LOUISIANA

EPA ID# LAD072606627



EPA REGION 6
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 06
Livingston Parish
Denham Springs

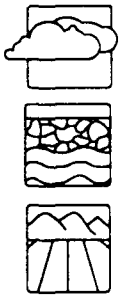
Site Description

The owners of the 6-acre Combustion, Inc. site piped wastes to Denham Springs from their petroleum hydrocarbon recycling plant located about 1/4 mile to the southwest. Wastes included non-reclaimable tars, paraffins, waste oil, sediments, and wastewater. During the facility's life, workers built 11 irregularly shaped earthen pits to contain oily wastes and wastewater. These pits contain about 3 million gallons of material. Although the pits were constructed to isolate the wastes, they are connected by a series of trenches or pipes that allow mixing. Three buried tanks and two aboveground tanks were used to store wastes before they were processed to recover oil and still exist on the site. The owners also may have treated other potentially hazardous chemicals at the facility. Combustion, Inc. began closing the facility late in 1980 and had completely shut down operations by 1982. Approximately 500 people live within 1 mile; the nearest residence is 600 feet from the site. Groundwater within 3 miles of the site is used for irrigation and drinking water.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



Toluene has been detected in the air. Specific contaminants found in the groundwater include toluene and xylenes. The soil was found to contain lead. The on-site liquids and sludges are contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), mercury, and lead. Exposure risks include inhaling the air, as well as direct contact with soil, groundwater, or runoff. A low level of contamination has been detected in the shallow aquifer; however, residential wells remain uncontaminated at present.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Entire Site: After the site was originally proposed for the NPL in 1986, new technical information about the site became available. The EPA re-proposed the site in 1988 to allow an additional 60-day comment period. In 1988, the potentially responsible parties began conducting a study, with the State of Louisiana leading the oversight, to evaluate the extent of contamination and to determine possible remedies for the site. The potentially responsible parties have proposed several cleanup actions involving the removal of contaminated wastes and soils from the pond and process areas. The study is planned for completion in 1992.

Site Facts: An agreement between the EPA and the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) for the State to oversee cleanup of the site was signed in early 1987. Also in 1987, an interim settlement agreement was reached between the LDEQ and the potentially responsible parties for technical studies of the site and an evaluation of alternative cleanup actions.

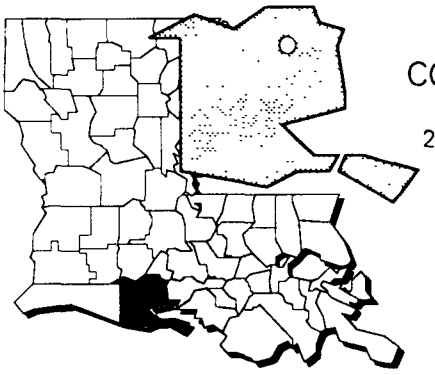
Environmental Progress

After proposing the Combustion, Inc. site to the NPL, the EPA assessed conditions at the site and determined that there were no immediate actions required to make it safer while awaiting the results of the studies and the final long-term cleanup activities.

D.L. MUD, INC.

LOUISIANA

EPA ID# LAD981058019



EPA REGION 6
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 07
Vermilion Parish
2 1/2 miles southwest of Abbeville

Other Names:
Galveston-Houston Yard

Site Description

The 112 1/2-acre D.L. Mud, Inc. site is an inactive drilling mud facility and vacant lot. The facility went out of business in 1986, but while it was operating, oil drilling muds, salt water, and other drilling fluids were placed in 16 on-site tanks. Soils are contaminated to a depth of 2 feet, threatening groundwater. Within 3 miles of the site, approximately 2,600 people draw their drinking supplies from private wells. Approximately 1,000 acres of cropland are irrigated with these private wells, and 9,000 acres are irrigated with surface water supplies. The site lies in a rural area 1 1/2 miles west of the Vermilion River, which flows to the Gulf of Mexico. Next to the southeastern portion of the site is the Gulf Coast Vacuum Services Site, which is also on the NPL.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants

The soil is contaminated with organic materials including alkanes and related compounds and heavy metals including lead, mercury, chromium, arsenic, and zinc. The groundwater also may be contaminated with these substances. People who come into direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated soil or groundwater may be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1987, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) negotiated an agreement for cleanup of the site with the potentially responsible parties, who then removed drilling muds from the tanks and sent them to be properly incinerated. The tanks and piping were dismantled, cleaned, and hauled to a metal salvage facility. Contaminated soil under and around the tanks was removed to the depth of uncontaminated clay and was taken to a facility for incineration. Excavated areas were backfilled with clean soil. Used drilling muds also were removed from portions of the site where they had been dumped. The LDEQ supervised the cleanup activities.

Entire Site: A site investigation is began in 1990. This investigation will determine the effectiveness of past cleanup activities and will determine if any further threat is posed by the site to public health or the environment. The investigation is scheduled for completion in 1991.

Site Facts: Special Notice Letters were issued to the potentially responsible parties in December 1989. An Administrative Order on Consent, requiring the potentially responsible parties to conduct the site investigation, was signed in June 1990.

Environmental Progress

The removal of soils, muds, and solid waste by the potentially responsible parties and the LDEQ eliminated the sources of contamination and reduced the potential of exposure to contamination at the D.L. Mud site while an investigation leading to the selection of final cleanup activities is underway.

DUTCHTOWN TREATMENT PLANT

LOUISIANA

EPA ID# LAD980879449

EPA REGION 6

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 03

Ascension Parish
Near the intersection of
Interstate 10 and Hwy. 74

Site Description

From 1965 to 1982, the 5-acre Dutchtown Treatment Plant oil refinery and reclamation facility generated waste oil, wastewater, and oily sludges. Found on the site are a rail car tanker, 10 aboveground storage tanks, an oil pit, and a holding pond containing oily wastes, sludge, and contaminated soil. About 130 people live within 1/4 mile of the site. About 4,000 people live within 3 miles of the site, and approximately 1,500 obtain drinking water from wells within 3 miles of the site. The plant is within the watershed of the Mississippi River, within 1 mile of coastal wetlands, and Grand Goudin Bayou lies approximately 1,900 feet downslope of the site.

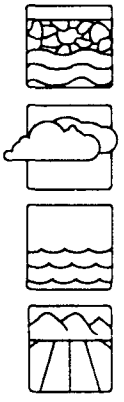
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through a combination of Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 01/22/87

Final Date: 07/22/87

Threats and Contaminants



Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including chloroform and benzene contribute to groundwater, air, surface water, and soil contamination. Sludges are contaminated with ethyl benzene, carbon tetrachloride, and dichloroethane. The main threat of this site is from tainted drinking water. The upper aquifer (7 to 12 feet below the surface) is contaminated, although a lower aquifer 30 feet below the surface appears not to be contaminated at this time. Inhalation of fumes poses a threat, as does direct contact with the waste pits and storage tank contents. Although the site is fenced, it is not guarded, and vandalism is a possibility.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Emergency Actions: The State took action in 1984 to prevent an overflow of the on-site lagoon. In 1987, the EPA cleaned up a diesel fuel spill that ran off site as a result of vandalism.

Entire Site: Under EPA monitoring, the parties potentially responsible for site contamination are conducting an investigation into the contamination at the site. The investigation will determine the extent of surface and sub-surface contamination remaining after the emergency actions. An evaluation will then analyze the possible alternatives for future cleanup of the site. The potentially responsible parties will excavate the waste pit contents and storage tank contents. These materials will be thermally destroyed off site. The excavated areas will be backfilled. Any further remedy necessary will be assessed during the investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup. The investigation is scheduled for completion in 1993.

Site Facts: In 1989, 20 potentially responsible parties agreed to all terms of a Consent Decree to perform a removal action to thermally destroy off site the contents of the tanks and waste pits. They have also agreed to the terms of an Administrative Order to perform the comprehensive study of site contamination.

Environmental Progress

The emergency actions taken to prevent overflow of a contaminated lagoon and cleanup of a diesel fuel spill at the Dutchtown Treatment Plant site have limited the spread of contaminated wastes and have lessened the potential for exposure to contaminants at the site. Thus, the site is safer while it awaits further long-term cleanup actions.

GULF COAST VACUUM SERVICES

LOUISIANA

EPA ID# LAD980750137

EPA REGION 6

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 07

Vermilion Parish

2 1/2 miles southwest of Abbeville

Other Names:
Galveston-Houston Yard

Site Description

The 12-acre Gulf Coast Vacuum Services site is an inactive vacuum truck terminal facility. The D.L. Mud, Inc. NPL site is adjacent to the northwestern portion of this site. While the site was operating, oil drilling muds, salt water, and other drilling fluids were placed in three earthen pits. Alluvial terrace deposits overlie the shallow sand aquifer that is used for drinking water and irrigation. The site is 1 1/2 miles west of the Vermilion River, which flows to the Gulf of Mexico. When the operators of the site filed for bankruptcy in 1984, the site was left abandoned, unsecured, and inappropriately closed. Although this is a rural area, 2,600 people in the area obtain drinking water from private wells within 3 miles of the site. About 1,000 acres of farmland are irrigated by these wells.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants

The soil is contaminated with volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) including benzene and toluene and heavy metals including cadmium and chromium. The drilling muds, salt water, and other drilling fluids in the pits contain VOCs including benzene and toluene. The water supply is threatened by the potential for the pit contaminants to travel into the groundwater, which would contaminate wells and the 1,000 acres irrigated by the groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

This site will be addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on the sources of contamination and cleanup of groundwater.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: Fences and a containment levee were erected and pit water was pumped down, treated and discharged in 1990. In early 1991, additional pit water was pumped down, treated, and discharged. Site security also was improved.

Source Control: The EPA currently is conducting a study into the sources of contamination at the site. The study, which is scheduled to be completed in 1992, will define the contaminants and will recommend alternatives for the final cleanup. Once completed, the EPA will review the study's findings and select the final cleanup methods for the site.

Groundwater: The EPA is studying the nature and extent of groundwater contamination at the site. The study is scheduled for completion in 1992, at which time appropriate cleanup alternatives will be selected.

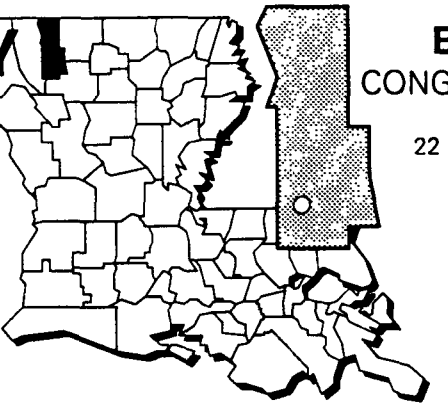
Environmental Progress

The immediate actions taken have slowed the spreading of contaminants into the soil and shallow aquifer, thereby reducing the threat to the local area drinking water supplies while investigations leading to the selection of long-term cleanup remedies take place at the Gulf Coast Vacuum Services site.

LOUISIANA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

LOUISIANA

EPA ID# LA0213820533



EPA REGION 6
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 04
Webster Parish
22 miles east of Shreveport

Site Description

This U.S. Army installation is situated on rolling forest land near the towns of Minden and Doyline. The Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant covers 15,000 acres, but the hazardous areas drawing Superfund attention are 16 unlined 1-acre pits that received wastes from munitions manufacturing and include a burning ground, a landfill, lagoons, and an oily waste landfarm. Several contractors have operated the facility since it began producing explosives in 1942. Operations include loading, assembling, and packing ammunition, as well as manufacturing metal parts and providing associated support functions for ammunition production. About 10,250 people live in this predominantly agricultural area within 2 miles of the site. The nearest home is next to the site's southern boundary. The water table aquifer is about 20 feet deep and reportedly is used for drinking water. The neatest drinking water well is located approximately 2,000 feet from the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater, soil, and sediments are contaminated with various explosives: Trinitrotoluene (TNT), cyclonite (RDX), trinitrobenzene (TNB), and homocyclonite (HMX). TNT and TNB also have been found in the surface water. Potential exposure could occur if contaminants migrate off-site, through direct contact, inhalation, and accidental ingestion of contaminated groundwater, soil, sediments, or surface water and by accumulation of contaminants in the food chain. The shallow contaminated aquifer is connected with the deep Wilcox aquifer used by the facility, and possibly by some area residents, as a potable water supply.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases designed to eliminate soil contamination and cleanup of the soil and groundwater at the entire site.

Response Action Status

Soil Decontamination: Initial studies into the nature of site contamination and potential solutions were completed in 1987. A performance burn to test the technology was conducted in late 1988. The Army began incinerating wastes from Area P as an interim action early in 1989, and by October had burned 63,000 tons of soil. This work was completed in 1990.

Soil and Groundwater Cleanup: The Army currently is conducting a study into the nature and extent of soil and groundwater contamination at the site. The investigation will better define the nature of contaminants and will recommend cleanup options for groundwater. This study is scheduled for completion in 1992.

Site Facts: In 1989, the EPA, the Army, and the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality entered into a Federal Facility Agreement. Actions covered by the agreement include the cleanup of the hazardous waste site and contaminated groundwater. The plant also is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DoD) to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous wastes at military and other DoD facilities.

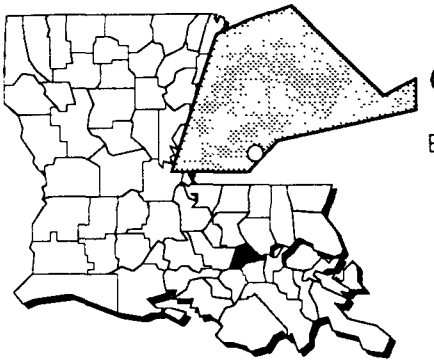
Environmental Progress

The incineration of wastes and contaminated soils at the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant site ihas reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances. The Army is conducting investigations, which will lead to further reductions in contaminants, thereby protecting the public health and the environment.

OLD INGER OIL REFINERY

LOUISIANA

EPA ID# LAD980745533



EPA REGION 6

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 08

Ascension Parish

Between Hwy. 75 and the Mississippi River, 4 1/2 miles north of Darrow

Other Names:
Darrow Oil

Site Description

The 14-acre Old Inger Oil Refinery site, midway between Baton Rouge and New Orleans, was used as an oil refinery and waste oil reclamation plant from 1967 to 1978. On site are 2 lagoons, 2 cracking towers, 9 storage tanks, a buried waste oil pit, and 8 1/2 acres of swamp. A large spill occurred on the property in 1978, and the site was sold shortly thereafter; it was abandoned in 1980. Groundwater and soil are contaminated with organic chemicals to depths of 40 to 60 feet. Pollution is extensive on site; 41,600 cubic yards of waste oils and heavily contaminated soils, sludges, and sediments; 2 1/2 million gallons of highly contaminated surface water; and 7 1/2 million gallons of slightly contaminated swamp water were deposited at the site. The waste materials include oil contaminated with hazardous petrochemicals, various oil additives, and oil combustion products. In addition, 10 million gallons of slightly contaminated groundwater containing hazardous chemicals are present in the shallow aquifer. Approximately 170 people live within a 1-mile radius of this rural site, although 19,500 live within 10 miles. The nearest residence and drinking water well are 1/2 mile to the south. Limited farming and oil and gas drilling occur nearby. The site is classified as wetlands, a sensitive environment.

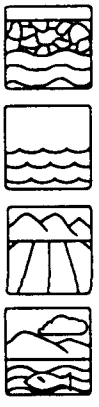
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/23/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater, sediments, sludges, and soil are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and benzoaromatic hydrocarbons. Water samples from the wells of nearby residents in 1989 showed no contamination from the site. Direct contact with site wastes poses the biggest public health threat. Wetlands are also threatened by site contamination.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1983, water levels in the lagoon were lowered, dikes and fences were built, and liquid levels in pits were drawn down and disposed of. In 1984, contaminated water was removed from the lagoon and two tanks. In 1985, further fencing was erected and another pit draw-down and disposal was completed.

Entire Site: Groundwater treatment includes the closing and sealing of a well on site, and pumping and treating the shallow groundwater aquifer by carbon adsorption. Treatment of the contaminated soil and sludges includes the containment and capping of slightly contaminated soils where they lie and on-site land treatment of heavily contaminated soil and sludges. Contaminated surface water on site is being treated by carbon adsorption and discharged off site. Treatment activities are currently underway and are expected to continue until 1994. An additional investigation into the nature and extent of groundwater contamination at the site began in 1990. This study is being conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under an Interagency Agreement with the EPA.

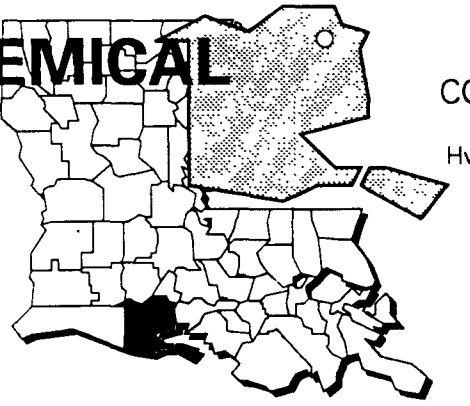
Environmental Progress

The immediate actions taken to reduce the contamination in the pits and lagoons and to limit site access have reduced the potential for contact with site contamination and the further spread of contaminated materials. These initial cleanup actions have made the Old Inger Oil Refinery site safer while long-term cleanup activities proceed.

PAB OIL & CHEMICAL SERVICE, INC.

LOUISIANA

EPA ID# LAD980749139



EPA REGION 6
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 07
Vermilion Parish
Hwy. 167, 3 miles north of Abbeville

Site Description

The 9-acre PAB Oil & Chemical Service, Inc. site is an abandoned oil field waste disposal area. Under a lease agreement, the firm began operations in the late 1970s. During 1980 to 1982, it operated under a temporary license from the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources. Citizens' complaints regarding site operations in 1980 led to EPA investigations of the site. The company claims to have stopped receiving wastes in 1982. An abandoned irrigation canal runs along the eastern side of the site. Three on-site pits were used to separate oil, water, and solids. Site pits cover an area of approximately 300 feet by 360 feet. The site is surrounded by a leaking levee rising 6 to 7 feet above the general grade. An estimated 39,000 cubic yards of oily sludge are held within the levee. Three steel tanks, which are believed to hold liquid "slop" oil, are also located on the site. Waste material was reportedly placed in one tank by unknown parties after the site closed in 1982. Over 20,000 people live within 3 miles of the site. The site is located over the Chicot Aquifer, which is a major source of drinking water. Three Abbeville city wells located within 3 miles of the site provide water for 18,000 people. Private wells within 3 miles of the site serve an additional 2,100 people. Primary land use in the vicinity of the site is agricultural and residential.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants

Sludges deposited in the on-site pits are contaminated with heavy metals including chromium and lead and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including toluene and xylene. The site is unfenced and creates a potential for direct contact with contaminated soil or water. High rainfall and the relatively short distance to surface water create the potential for contaminants to wash off site to Coulee Kenny Irrigation Canal, which drains into the Vermilion River. About 1,100 acres of crop lands are irrigated by surface water within 3 miles of the site. Uncontained wastes are located over relatively shallow groundwater, creating a potential for contaminants to move into groundwater; however, nearby shallow residential wells have shown no contamination to date.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The EPA began an investigation in 1990 into the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The investigation will define the contaminants for groundwater, surface water, soil, and remaining sludges and will recommend alternatives for all contaminated areas. Once completed, the EPA will evaluate the study recommendations and will select a final cleanup remedy.

Site Facts: In 1980, new State regulations governed off-site disposal of drilling mud and saltwater generated from oil and gas production activities. The potentially responsible parties failed to comply with these regulations, resulting in notices of violation and referral to the Louisiana Attorney General. In 1982, the State ordered the site closed but the company claimed it had no money for proper closure. In 1989, the EPA issued Special Notice letters to the potentially responsible parties, but no agreement was reached for conducting site studies.

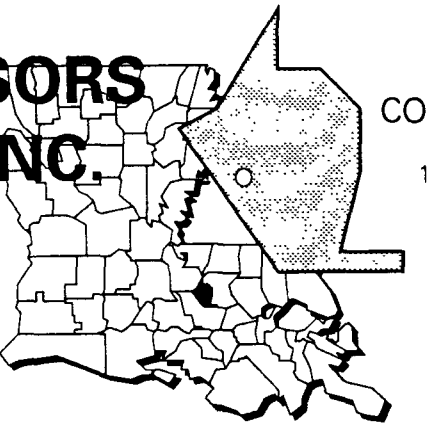
Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA assessed conditions at the PAB Oil and Chemical Service, Inc. site and determined that the site currently does not pose an immediate threat to area residents and the environment, and no immediate actions are needed while site studies are underway.

PETRO-PROCESSORS OF LOUISIANA, INC.

LOUISIANA

EPA ID# LAD057482713



REGION 6
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 06
East Baton Rouge Parish
10 miles north of Baton Rouge

Site Description

The Petro-Processors of Louisiana, Inc. site actually contains two site areas, consisting of the 7-acre "Scenic Highway" parcel and the 55-acre "Brooklawn" tract. The areas were operated concurrently between 1961 and 1974 by the same managers. Workers trucked locally generated hazardous wastes to the more convenient of the two spots. Both sites threaten the same surface waters and aquifer systems. Scenic Highway began as a 20-foot deep borrow pit dug out for highway construction. The pit was filled with hazardous chemical wastes from 1964 to 1968, when it became full. Left full and uncovered for five years, it was finally closed with plastic sheeting and soil in 1973. The Brooklawn tract bears five distinct areas of waste disposal and contamination: the Bluff Area; the Cypress Swamp; the Bayou Area, including contaminated sediments and soils in Bayou Baton Rouge; two diked lagoons; and various covered areas, in which most of the wastes reside. All materials seem to have been placed at Brooklawn between 1967 and 1981. An old channel of the Bayou runs through a portion of this area and may be the cause of waste migration. There are several houses located about 800 to 1,000 feet from the border of Scenic Highway. The nearest drinking water well is about 3,000 feet upgradient of the site. The community is predominantly rural with some industialized areas.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

Chlorinated hydrocarbons, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), heavy metals, and oils contaminate the groundwater, soil, and surface water. In 1969, a spill from the lagoons killed 30 cattle and contaminated part of a nearby ranch. The site is located over the "400-foot sands," a major drinking water aquifer. The lagoons are in the Mississippi River flood plain. In 1983, Brooklawn's Cypress Pond was inundated by the river, and the floodwaters came within 4 inches of over-flowing the lower pond. Spontaneous ignition of the waste resulted in fires in the upper lagoon on several occasions. Bayou Baton Rouge flows by both sites.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The cleanup program includes a year of cleanup activity planning; design and construction of a conceptual closure plan for the site; groundwater monitoring, modeling, and recovery; waste excavation from both sites and placement into an EPA-approved vault prepared on site or on adjacent property; and perpetual operation and maintenance of the remedy. The potentially responsible parties also were given permission to burn liquid organic wastes from beneath the surface at the Dow Chemical Company Plaquemine incinerator. The potentially responsible parties completed site studies in 1987, and the EPA-approved cleanup began that same year. Roads, bridges, levees, and stormwater treatment facilities were built in 1987, but waste excavation and stabilization activities at the site halted abruptly when they led to air emission problems. The EPA and the other parties involved studied the problem and modified the cleanup remedy. Rather than excavate the wastes, workers will instead pump and treat groundwater and liquid waste. They also will build clay caps over both parts of the site to prevent rainwater and erosion from moving contaminants. Engineering specifications for this work were presented to the EPA in 1989, and work on the clay caps ensued. The cleanup is underway and scheduled for completion in 1994.

Site Facts: In 1984, the Federal Court ruled that the parties potentially responsible for the contamination were to clean up the site under the supervision of the EPA, the State, and the Court.

Environmental Progress

The surface drainage control measures have reduced the spread of contaminants, making the Petro-Processors of Louisiana, Inc. site safer while it awaits final completion of the clay caps and treatment activities.

APPENDIX A

Glossary: Terms Used in the Fact Sheets

Terms Used in the NPL Book

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Carbon Treatment: [see Carbon Adsorption].

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consent Order: [see Administrative Order on Consent].

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

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and willingness to perform a site study or cleanup.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mill Tailings: [See Mine Tailings].

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GLOSSARY

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

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

RCRA: [See Resource Conservation and Recovery Act].

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Water Table: The upper surface of the groundwater.

Weir: A barrier to divert water or other liquids.

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

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

APPENDIX B

Information Repositories for NPL Sites in Louisiana

*U.S. G.P.O.: 1992-311-893:60632

Information Repositories for NPL Sites in the State of Louisiana

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

Site Name	Site Repository
BAYOU BONFOUCA	St. Tammany Parish Library, 555 Robert Boulevard, Slidell, LA 70458
BAYOU SORREL SITE	Iberville Parish Library, 1501 J. Gerald Berret Boulevard, Plaquemine, LA 70765
CLEVE REBER	Ascension Parish Library, Gonzales Branch, 708 South Irma Boulevard, Gonzales, LA 70737
COMBUSTION, INC.	Livingston Parish Library, Denham Springs/Walker Branch, 10095 Florida Boulevard, Denham Springs, LA 70726
D.L. MUD, INC.	Vermilion Parish Library, 200 North Street, Abbeville, LA 70511
DUTCHTOWN TREATMENT	Ascension Parish Library, Gonzales Branch, 708 South Irma Boulevard, Gonzales, LA 70737
GULF COAST VACUUM SERVICES	Vermilion Parish Library, 200 North Street, Abbeville, LA 70511
LOUISIANA ARMY AMMUNITION	Webster Parish Library, 521 East and West, Minden, LA 71058
OLD INGER OIL REFINERY	Ascension Parish Library, Gonzales Branch, 708 South Irma Boulevard, Gonzales, LA 70737
PAB OIL & CHEMICAL SERVICES, INC.	Vermilion Parish Library, 200 North Street, Abbeville, LA 70511
PETRO-PROCESSORS OF LOUISIANA	Alsen Community Center Library, 303 Old Rafe Meyer Road, Baton Rouge, LA 70801