



Environmental News

Superfund Status Report

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) provided the authority and a trust fund (the "Superfund") so that EPA and State governments can respond to hazardous substances emergencies and uncontrolled hazardous sites where longer-term permanent remedies are required. The government can sue responsible parties (hazardous waste generators, transporters, facility owners and operators) to recover its expenditures or to undertake cleanup. Part of the trust fund (87.5 per cent) is financed by a tax on the manufacture or import of specified chemicals, with the remainder coming from general revenues.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Attached for your information is a status report on EPA's progress in implementing the Superfund law (CERCLA). These reports are issued on a continuing basis.

AS DESCRIBED IN CERCLA, EPA administers programs with two cleanup approaches: remedial responses--for long-term actions intended to achieve permanent solutions for the sites on the National Priorities List (NPL), and immediate or planned removals--when emergency or prompt actions are needed to protect public health and the environment.

IN THE REMEDIAL RESPONSE PROGRAM, as of February 1984, EPA had identified over 17,000 potentially hazardous waste sites in the United States and estimates the inventory (ERRIS) could reach 22,000. The agency is working with the states in a major effort to complete the survey.

Preliminary assessments have been conducted at 7,544 of the sites already identified; initial site investigations have been started at 2,749 sites. Based on data collected in these initial inspections, EPA has placed 546 of the ERRIS sites for inclusion on the NPL. Detailed remedial investigations and feasibility studies have been completed or are underway at 179 NPL sites. Completed sites are: Chemical Metals Industry (Baltimore, Md.), Walcott Chemical Co. Warehouse (near Greenville, Miss.), Luminous Processes (near Athens, Ga.), Butler Tunnel (near Pittston, Pa.), Chemical Minerals (Cleveland, Ohio), and Gratiot County Golf Course (St. Louis, Mich.). See under heading for each EPA Region the number of remedial projects that have reached the construction phase.

IN THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM, as of March 23, 1984, 333 removal actions had been approved since December 1980. Of these, 244 have been completed.

IN THE LAST WEEK OF MARCH, cleanup work was being carried out at 254 hazardous waste sites across the nation (89 active removal actions and 178 long-term remedial actions.)

(more)

SUPERFUND ENFORCEMENT APPROACHES: Superfund sites are grouped in one of three enforcement categories:

- o First, those to be financed completely by the Trust Fund because insufficient responsible-party participation is anticipated
- o Second, those to be financed by private parties responsible for placement of the hazardous wastes at the sites
- o Third, those where financing will be negotiated with private parties (whether before or after cleanup is begun).

In all cases where Superfund money is spent, EPA takes whatever action is necessary to recover costs from responsible parties found to be financially capable.

CUMULATIVE ENFORCEMENT ACTION TOTALS: Since December 1981, federal and state authorities have reached settlements for more than \$107 million worth of cleanup at Superfund sites. In addition, cost recoveries, totalling almost \$17 million to date, are being placed in the fund via suits by federal (\$3.8 million) and state (\$13.9 million) authorities.

EPA has also issued (since December 1981) Administrative Orders for cleanups at 106 uncontrolled or abandoned sites--39 of these under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and 67 under Superfund. Since 1977, EPA has referred 123 cleanup cases to the Department of Justice, and 89 of these have been filed in the courts.

CERCLA enforcement activities carried out by EPA and states are summarized on the attached list.

TRUST MONIES: As of February 29, 1984, total receipts were about \$922 million; \$884.5 million from the Trust Fund is now appropriated by Congress for EPA's use in the Superfund program. As of February 29, 1984, EPA had obligated a total of \$555.9 million for program work.

THE SEVENTH BIENNIAL HAZARDOUS SPILLS MEETING--cited by Emergency Management magazine as the nation's premier conference on the hazardous material spills problem--opens April 9 in Nashville with a simulated train-truck collision. The "haz mat incident" will occur on a busy Nashville street and will activate a response by federal, state, and local emergency teams and volunteers. Conferees will be welcomed by William N. Hedeman, Jr., chairman of the federal interagency response team, in the first plenary session April 10 at the Opryland Hotel.

EDITORS ARE INVITED to attend any and all sessions of the Nashville spills conference and to the press room in the Opryland Hotel. Call (202)639-4366 for more information.

OFFICE OF WASTE PROGRAMS ENFORCEMENT

SUMMARY OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS

	<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>				<u>FY '84</u>	
	<u>'81</u>	<u>'82</u>	<u>'83</u>	<u>'84</u>	<u>UNILATERAL/CONSENT</u>	
\$106 (CERCLA)	-	4	26	37	22	15
\$3013 (RCRA)	1	6	15	8	3	5
\$7003 (RCRA)	1	3	3	2	0	2

FY '84 ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS

\$ 106	Charles George/ Dorothy George Landfill, MA	Unilateral/Removal
	GE Wiring, PR	Consent/Remedial
	Tabernacle Drum Dump, NJ	Unilateral
	GE Moreau, NY	Consent/Remedial
	Wade Sandvik, PA	Consent/Remedial
	Big John's Salvage, WVA	Consent/Access
	Tybouts, DE	Consent/Access
	Lackawanna Refuse, PA	Consent/Removal
	Ambler Asbestos, PA	Unilateral/Removal
	Brown's Battery	Unilateral
	Carolina Transformer	Unilateral
	Fike Chemicals, WVA	Consent/Remedial
	Old Tire Home, VA	Consent/Removal
	Tri-City Oil Conservationist, FLA	Unilateral/Removal
	City Industries	Unilateral/Removal
	Victor Chemicals	Unilateral/Removal
	Gulf Battery Exchange, MS	Unilateral/Removal
	*Forest Waste	Unilateral/Removal
	*Verona Wella/Thomas Solvents	Unilateral/Removal
	*Berlin & Farro	Unilateral/Remedial
	Dallas Lead, RSR	Consent/Remedial
	United Creosote, TX	Consent/Removal
	Johns' Sludge Pond, KS	Consent/Remedial
	Russell Bliss, MO	Unilateral/Removal
	Henry and Santina Marnati, MO	Unilateral/Removal
	Stobar, Inc., MO	Unilateral/Removal
	Catherine Emery, MO	Unilateral/Removal
	Earl Butler, MO	Unilateral/Removal
	Alcoa	Consent/Remedial
	Inmont Corp, MO	Unilateral/Removal
	Lowry Landfill, CO	Consent/Remedial
	Marshall Landfill, CO	Unilateral/Remedial
	St. Regis Paper, MT	Consent/Remedial
	Union Pacific Baxter, WY	Consent/Remedial
	Northwest Dust Control, OR	Unilateral/Removal
	Lynden Transportation, WA	Unilateral/Removal
	*Williams & Son Transformer	Unilateral/Removal

OFFICE OF WASTE PROGRAMS ENFORCEMENT

SUMMARY OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

FY '84 ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS

\$3013	McGraw-Edison/Olean Wellfield	Consent
	Monsanto (Region III)	Consent
	Monsanto (Region I)	Unilateral
	M & T Delisa (Equitable Life Assurance)	Consent
	Saunders Leasing (Tulane Road)	Unilateral
	Saunders Leasing System, Inc (Jeffery Cranford)	Unilateral
	Johnson & Towers, Inc.	Consent
	Envirosafe Services of Idaho	Consent
\$7003	Canob Park (Mobil)	Consent/Remedial
	Canob Park (Exxon)	Consent/Remedial

RCRA §3008 ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLIANCE ORDERS/CIVIL COMPLAINTS

FY '84

Orders/Complaints Issued:	51
Final Orders:	5
Final Assessments:	\$153,500

OFFICE OF WASTE PROGRAMS ENFORCEMENT

SUMMARY OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

	<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>							
<u>CASE REFERRALS</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>84</u>
Referrals	1	2	8	43	6	25	26	12
Filings	1	1	4	31	16	3	26	7
Settled	-	-	-	1	2	12	26	

SETTLEMENTS

	<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>					
	<u>81</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Number Settlements	12	21	31	26	90	
\$ Value of Settlements (Dollars in Millions)	\$31.3	\$49.4	\$91.1	\$107.7		
\$ Value of Cost Recovery (Federal)	--	2.3	.7		.827	
\$ Value of Cost Recovery (State) (Dollars in Millions)	--	--	13.6		.030	

OFFICE OF WASTE PROGRAMS ENFORCEMENT

SUMMARY OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

FY '84 SETTLEMENTS

GE Moreau
G.E. Wiring Device
S-Area
Homestake
Wade-Sandvik
Johns' Sludge Pond
United Cresote
Petro Processors
Metal Bank
Lowry
Big John's
Lackawanna
Old Tire Farm
St. Regis Paper
Union Pacific Baxter
Alcoa
Dallas Lead (RSR)
Tybouts
Fike Chemicals
Canob Park (Exxon)
Canob Park (Mobil)
McGraw-Edison (Olean Wellfield)
M&T Delisa Equitable Life Assurance
Johnson & Towers, Inc.
Monsanto (Region III)
Envirosafe

OFFICE OF WASTE PROGRAMS ENFORCEMENT

SUMMARY OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

	<u>NPL Sites</u>				<u>Non-NPL Sites</u>				<u>Total</u>
<u>Cleanup Settlements</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>84</u>	
Total Cleanup	2	9	13	3	5	4	3	-	39
Surface Cleanup	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	5
Partial Cleanup	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	5
Studies	-	2	4	3	1	-	3	-	13
Immediate Removals (Spills)	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	5
SETTLEMENTS (w/States & Partial)	-	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	7
Cost Recovery	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	4	18	23		6	5	7	0	75

ACTIVITIES: (Please see accompanying regional EPA news releases.)

MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS,
RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT
(Call EPA at 617-223-5752 for more information)

As of February 29, Region 1 had five ongoing Superfund remedial projects in the construction phase.

News Releases:

- o EPA penalty against New Hampshire Ball Bearings, Inc. of Peterborough
- o EPA fine against Hampden Color & Chemical Co. of Springfield, Mass.
- o Beacon Falls public meeting on 3/26

Public Meetings Held: o March 8/New Bedford, Mass.

NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PUERTO RICO, U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS
(Call EPA at 212-264-2515 for more information)

As of February 29, Region 2 had seven ongoing Superfund remedial projects in the construction phase.

New York State's Appellate Division upheld unanimously a State Supreme Court decision sustaining the lower court's finding that the New York State Hazardous Waste Facilities Board did not comply with procedural and legal requirements in approving a landfill site for disposal of materials dredged from Hudson River PCB hot spots.

A notice letter outlining a workplan for an RI/FS at the 102nd Street, Niagara Falls, N.Y., site has been issued to Occidental Chemical and Oil Corp. to decide within 30 days whether to undertake the RI/FS at their own expense. A status conference has been scheduled by Judge Curtin for March 22.

News Releases:

- o EPA sets March 12 public meeting on Swope Oil Superfund Site
- o EPA sets March 12 for Bog Creek public meeting

Public Meetings Held:

- o March 8/Alternatives for public participation and peer review, Love Canal, Niagara Falls, N.Y.
- o March 12/Initial remedial measure and RI/FS at Swope Oil & Chemical Co., Pennsauken, N.J.

- o EPA announces proposed approval of high temperature incineration of PCB contaminated waste at Los Alamos lab in New Mexico
- o March 12/RI/FS for Bog Creek Farm, Howell Township, N.J.
- o March 20/RI/FS for Kryswaty Farms, Hillsborough Township, N.J.

Region 3

 PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, DISTRICT
 OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA
 (Call EPA at 215-597-9370 for more information)

As of February 29, Region 3 had no ongoing
 Superfund remedial projects in the construction phase.

News Releases: o Changes made in Bruin Lagoon project
 o EPA orders General Battery to clean
 up lead contamination
 o EPA seeks access to cover asbestos
 piles in Pennsylvania

Region 4

 ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, MISSISSIPPI, NORTH CAROLINA,
 SOUTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY
 (Call EPA at 404-881-3004 for more information)

As of February 29, Region 4 had three ongoing
 Superfund remedial projects in the construction phase.

News Releases: o Four pits in Jefferson County, Ky.,
 to be evacuated under Superfund
 o EPA begins cleanup at City Industries
 (City Chemical) in Orange County, Fla.
 o Contaminated soil and sludge to be
 removed from Potter's Pits site in
 Maco, N.C.

Public Meetings Held: o March 20/Biscayne Aquifer at
 Medley, Florida town hall
 o March 29/Hollywood Dump, Memphis,
 Tenn.

Region 5

 MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS,
 INDIANA, OHIO
 (Call EPA at 312-353-2072 for more information)

As of February 29, Region 5 had one ongoing
 Superfund remedial projects in the construction phase.

Region 5 has a new toll-free number for the public
 to call. In Illinois, call (800) 572-2515.
 In Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and
 Wisconsin, call (800) 621-8431.

- News Releases:
- o EPA announces public meeting on Waukegan Harbor, Ill., cleanup
 - o EPA issues order For Berlin & Farro site cleanup
 - o EPA to brief residents on Novaco Industries site near Lambertville, Mich.
 - o EPA cites nine Indiana drinking water systems
 - o EPA files administrative suit against Glazer Enterprises for PCB violation
 - o RA to brief Indiana Chamber of Commerce in Indianapolis on March 16
 - o EPA orders Forest Waste Disposal site in Michigan to be fenced
 - o Dow Chemical Company ordered to pay \$48,450 for dioxin violations
 - o EPA to conduct public meetings on Berlin & Farro site
 - o EPA orders surface cleanup by Pristine, Inc., Reading, Ohio
 - o EPA invites public comment on hazardous waste facility in Eau Claire, Wis.
 - o EPA files suit against Lake in the Hills, Ill., facility for violations
 - o EPA, Michigan, 10 companies announce settlement in cleanup of Berlin and Farro hazardous waste site
 - o EPA, MPCA announce agreement with nine generators for cleanup at Andover, Minn., waste disposal engineering site
 - o EPA to brief residents on remedial investigation at Seymour, Ind.

- Public Meetings Held:
- o March 5,6/Environmental Congress, Dow Chemical, other environmentalists, media, local officials, and Senator Albosta's office
 - o March 12/EPA sponsored workshop presented by Governmental Refuse Collection & Disposal Assoc.
 - o March 14/On Waukegan Harbor, Ill., cleanup
 - o March 21/Berlin & Farro site, Swartz Creek, Mich.

Region 6

TEXAS, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA
(Call EPA at 214-767-2630 for more information)

As of February 29, Region 6 had no ongoing Superfund remedial projects in the construction phase.

- News Releases:
- o Studies begun at Bayou Sorrel site in Iberville Parish, La.
 - o EPA announces modification of IT Corp. permit near Gonzales, La.

- o EPA announces proposed approval of high temperature incineration of PCB contaminated waste at Los Alamos lab
- o EPA announces its proposed approval of new process for destroying PCB's developed at Huber Corp., Borger, Texas
- o EPA proposes approving high temperature incineration of low level PCB contaminated waste at PPG Industries, Lake, Charles, La.

Region 7

IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA

(Call EPA at 816-374-5894 for more information)

As of February 29, Region 7 had three ongoing Superfund remedial projects in the construction phase.

The Midwest Conference on Hazardous Waste was held in St. Louis on March 5. It was chaired by Cong. Robert A. Young, whose district includes Times Beach. Participants included a former Times Beach resident and representatives from Missouri Gov. Bond's dioxin task force.

Public Meetings Held: o March 29/Public comment period ends for Feasibility Study at Aidex site, Council Bluffs, Iowa

Region 8

COLORADO, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, WYOMING, UTAH, MONTANA

(Call EPA at 303-837-5927 for more information)

As of February 29, Region 8 had no ongoing Superfund remedial projects in the construction phase.

A public notice of opportunity to comment on proposed remedial investigation at Lowry Landfill

Region 9

ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, GUAM, HAWAII

(Call EPA at 415-974-8088 for more information)

As of February 29, Region 9 had two ongoing Superfund remedial projects in the construction phase.

Region 10

ALASKA, IDAHO, OREGON, WASHINGTON

(Call EPA at 206-442-1465 for more information)

As of February 29, Region 10 had no ongoing Superfund remedial projects in the construction phase.

News Releases:

- o News advisory regarding McChord Air Force Base and the cleanup at American Lake Gardens, Wash.
- o News advisory about negotiating sessions with more than 300 parties regarding Superfund cleanup at the Western Processing Co., Kent, Wash.
- o EnviroSafe Services assessed \$43,500 civil penalty at its hazardous waste disposal facility near Grand View, Idaho
- o Laboratory analyses of soil samples around Jackson County, Wash., show little evidence of PCB's

Penalty against New Hampshire Ball Bearings, Inc. of
Peterborough, New Hampshire, for violations of state
hazardous waste management laws.

Fine against Hampden Color & Chemical Company of
Springfield, Massachusetts, for violations of
federal and state hazardous waste regulations. PR, NH Ball Bearings, 3/5/84

BOSTON---The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency has assessed a
\$16,506 penalty against New Hampshire Ball Bearings, Inc. of
Peterborough, New Hampshire for violations of state hazardous waste
management laws.

"Inspection of the company's facility showed violations of New Hampshire
standards for hazardous waste treatment and storage. The company
violated laws which required the posting of warning signs around
hazardous waste storage areas, the proper storage of tanks so as to
prevent ruptures or leaks, and a requirement that containers holding
hazardous waste be kept closed while in storage," said Michael R. Deland,
EPA Regional Administrator.

In addition to assessing the fine, EPA's administrative complaint
orders New Hampshire Ball Bearing to correct the violation within
thirty days.

Deland said the company will have an opportunity to confer with EPA
regarding the violations and assessed penalty.

New Hampshire has received EPA authorization under the federal Resource
Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to operate its hazardous waste
program in lieu of certain parts of the EPA program. RCRA was enacted
by Congress to protect human health and the environment from the
improper management of hazardous waste.

"EPA and New Hampshire are working in cooperation to identify and bring into compliance facilities that are in violation of state or federal hazardous waste regulations," Deland said.

The company manufactures precision ball bearings at the Peterborough plant. Spent 1,1,1-trichloroethane, a solvent, is generated from the company's degreasing operation. In addition, spent 1,1,1-trichloroethane from the company's other New Hampshire facilities are sent to Peterborough for distillation and recovery. The recovery process generates sludge which is considered a hazardous waste. The wastes are stored at the Peterborough facility prior to off-site disposal.

-30-

PR Hampden Color & Chemical Co. Springfield, MA 3/12

BOSTON--The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency has assessed a \$23,975 fine against Hampden Color & Chemical Company of Springfield, Massachusetts for violations of federal and state hazardous waste regulations.

Michael R. Deland, EPA Regional Administrator, said the company failed to submit an adequate hazardous waste permit application and is in violation of the interim status requirements that govern existing hazardous waste facilities.

Hampden Color & Chemical Company transports and accepts spent chlorinated solvents from other facilities. This hazardous waste is stored in containers prior to tank storage which feeds into a distillation system for recovery. Still bottoms generated from the reclamation process are placed into containers and are stored on-site prior to ultimate off-site disposal.

The company was to submit a permit application, as required under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), by October 8, 1983. The application, which was received on October 14, 1983, was reviewed and found to be deficient. EPA has since received a revised application, which was submitted after the Agency issued the company a Notice of Deficiency and Warning Letter. The revised application was also substantially deficient. The application is the basis for issuing or denying the permit.

In addition, the company was found to be in violation of interim status regulations which apply to all existing hazardous waste

facilities. Among these violations are the storage of approximately twice the allowable volume of hazardous waste on-site and insufficient aisle space between the containers storing the hazardous waste.

"EPA will use its enforcement authority to ensure that facilities which handle hazardous wastes comply with stringent state and federal laws. All facilities subject to these regulations must submit, in a timely manner, complete and adequate permit applications. Facilities must also maintain compliance with the interim status requirements that apply to all existing hazardous waste facilities. EPA views the permit process as an integral part of its hazardous waste management program", Mr. Deland said.

The company has 30 days to submit a complete permit application and 45 days to achieve compliance with the interim status requirements. The company is encouraged to confer with EPA regarding the violations and the penalty assessed.



Environmental News Release

March 9, 1984

For more information call 223-0947 Richard Cavagnero
223-4906 Debra Frybyla

PUBLIC MEETING ANNOUNCED

BOSTON--Plans for the Superfund cleanup study at the Beacon Heights Landfill site in Beacon Falls, Connecticut, will be presented at a public meeting March 26 at 8:00 p.m. at the Laurel Ledge School in Beacon Falls, it was announced by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

A representative of EPA will explain the work plan for a remedial investigation to define the extent of contamination and a feasibility study leading to selection and design of long term remedial action.

Copies of the work plan are available for public inspection at the Public Library and Town Hall (Town Clerk's office).

The Beacon Heights Landfill site is included on EPA's National Priority List of hazardous waste sites eligible for Superfund money. The site was used as a refuse dump intermittently between 1920 and 1970. From 1970 until it was closed in 1979, the site operated as a minimum-cover landfill for mixed municipal and industrial waste. The state initiated several legal actions against the owner, beginning in 1972. At present, sludge from the Naugatuck wastewater treatment facility is disposed at the landfill. Limited surface water sampling has indicated hydrocarbon contaminants migrating off site from the landfill.

84(13) Rich Cahill (212) 264-2515

FOR RELEASE: March 07, 1984

EPA SETS MARCH 12TH PUBLIC MEETING ON SWOPE OIL SUPERFUND SITE

NEW YORK — The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will hold a public meeting on March 12 to solicit comments on its plans to remove hazards at the Swope Oil and Chemical Company waste site in Pennsauken Township, New Jersey.

The meeting is scheduled to start at 6 PM in the Township Municipal Building on Route 130. The public comment period on these initial remedial measures at the site extends from March 1st to March 14th.

EPA Regional Administrator Jacqueline E. Schafer said the planned actions would "eliminate the most immediate threats posed by the site through the removal of surface hazards and installation of fencing at the Swope site. Within a few months, EPA will also complete a feasibility study to identify the best remedies for any environmental problems that may remain after this initial cleanup."

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The recommended initial remedial measures for the site include the following tasks:

1. Off-site disposal of drums.
2. Off-site disposal of lagoon liquid and sludge, backfilling of lagoon and installation of a temporary cap.
3. Installation of a security fence and placement of warning signs.

"Once initiated, these clean-up actions can be completed within a matter of months," Miss Schafer said.



News Release

84(14) Herman Phillips (212)264-2515

FOR RELEASE: March 5, 1984

EPA SETS MARCH 12 FOR BOG CREEK PUBLIC MEETING

NEW YORK -- A public meeting has been set to discuss the work plan for the proposed remedial investigation and feasibility study to be performed at the Bog Creek Farm Site in Howell Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey where hazardous wastes have been dumped.

The meeting, scheduled by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), will be at:

8 p.m., Monday, March 12, 1984
Township Hall
Municipal Center
Preventorium Road
Howell, NJ 07731

The actual site work will be conducted by NUS, Incorporated, an EPA contractor. While proceeding with the remedial measures, EPA is searching for responsible parties. Action is being taken under the federal Superfund Act to help clean up hazardous waste sites.

Approximately four acres of the northeast corner of the Bog Creek Farm site were used during 1973 and 1974 as a disposal site for liquid and solid wastes. Leachate seeping from the waste area has affected the Squankum Brook, which leads to the Manasquan River.



EPA

Environmental News

Contact: Janet Luffy
(215) 597-9825
84-33, March 19, 1984

EPA SEEKS ACCESS TO COVER ASBESTOS PILES

PHILADELPHIA, PA -- On March 16, 1984, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issued an order to Nicolet Industries, Inc. requiring the company to grant EPA access to the site to cover asbestos containing waste piles located on the border of Ambler Borough and Upper Dublin, Montgomery County, PA. A hearing will be held on March 26, 1984 to determine whether access will be granted.

The site consists of two waste piles covering approximately 25 acres which for several decades were used for disposal of asbestos containing waste. EPA decided to take action after the Centers for Disease Control issued a health advisory based on recent sampling results which showed asbestos in an adjacent playground.

On January 9, 1984, EPA issued an order to Nicolet to stabilize one slope of the pile facing the Locust Street Playground within 15 days, to do an environmental study within 30 days and to develop a plan within 30 days to permanently cover the piles. This Order was officially withdrawn on March 16, 1984, and replaced with the Order requiring access.

On January 17, Nicolet filed a complaint in U.S. District Court challenging the authority of the order which delayed action on the order as well as stopped EPA action on the site until EPA and Nicolet either reached an agreement or a hearing was held. March 26, 1984 was set as the hearing date regarding Nicolet's Complaint.

EPA is seeking immediate access to the site to stabilize the piles by covering them with a minimum of six inches of fill material sufficient to sustain vegetative growth. EPA plans to reduce or terrace the pile slopes by means of additional fill material and to hydroseed the pile to prevent the possible release of asbestos. In order to determine the extent of contamination, EPA will sample and analyze soil, air, ground water and surface water.

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Region 3
8th & Walnut Streets
Philadelphia PA 19106
(215) 597-9825

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Penalty for Private Use
\$300

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Agency EPA 335



Environmental News

Contact: Janet Luffy
(215) 597-9825
84-31, March 19, 1984

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CHANGES MADE IN BRUIN LAGOON SUPERFUND PROJECT

PHILADELPHIA, PA -- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources have announced that a change in the work specifications at the Bruin Lagoon Superfund site in Butler County, PA., is being finalized.

Originally, the contractor planned to use flyash to stabilize the material in the lagoons. However, a test of that method demonstrated that flyash was unsuitable. Field tests showed that use of a lime-base material would produce the desired results and therefore will be the new stabilizing agent.

In addition to changing the stabilization material, it was decided to delete the ground water diversion trench from the project scope due to the current design which calls for solidification and stabilization of the entire lagoon volume.

The estimated cost increase for the project is \$1 million which brings the total cost to approximately \$3.5 million. Work is expected to resume in April. The project is now scheduled to be completed in August 1984.

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United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Region 3
8th & Walnut Streets
Philadelphia PA 19106
(215) 597-9825

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Agency EPA 335



EPA Environmental News

Contact: Janet Luffy
(215) 597-9825
84-32, March 19, 1984

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

EPA ORDERS GENERAL BATTERY TO CLEAN UP LEAD CONTAMINATION

PHILADELPHIA, PA -- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has issued an administrative order to General Battery Corporation to take steps to clean up a lead contamination problem at a former facility called Brown's Battery Breaking in Tilden Township, Berks County, PA.

In response to the order, General Battery filed a complaint challenging the order. A hearing date has been set for April 11 in U.S. District Court, Eastern District in Philadelphia.

General Battery had transferred batteries to Brown's Battery for breaking, recycling of lead and disposal while the Brown facility was in operation from 1961 until 1972. During that time, batteries were broken, and the liquids, which contained acids and lead compounds, allegedly were poured into the ground. Whole and crushed battery casings were dumped on the site. Two houses and a garage were built later on the site.

Sampling in the fall of 1983 revealed the presence of up to 378,000 parts per million of lead in the soil on site, up to 84,200 ppm in an adjacent residential backyard and 150 parts per billion in the Schuylkill River. No lead was found in domestic wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Health tested residents living in the three nearby homes and found elevated lead levels in the blood of four children. On October 31, 1983, the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency relocated the three families.

- more -

EPA's order directs the company to consolidate battery casings and contaminated soils in a stable fill, to build a berm and cover the consolidated material with at least 12 inches of clay. The company has to install a groundwater monitoring well and to take composite samples of the remaining soil in the area excavated. The company must erect a fence around the perimeter and post warnings signs. The order directs the company to cover the battery casings underlying 2 homes with an impenetrable synthetic liner and at least six inches of soil and to eliminate all lead contamination in all residences and the garage located at the facility.

Failure to comply with the order could result in a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 a day. In addition, the order makes them liable for punitive damages of up to three times the amount of money spent by EPA subsequent to the issuance of this order.

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EPA

Environmental News

(404) 381-3004

March 28, 1984

Gordon Kenna

Four pits in Southwest Jefferson County believed to contain drums of hazardous wastes will be evacuated and removed in an operation scheduled to begin on Wednesday, March 28th according to officials from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet. The work may take as long as two months and will be 100% federally financed under the "Superfund" program.

An earlier cleanup at the site in 1979 resulted in the removal of approximately 800 drums containing primarily waste paint and solvents. Monitoring wells were subsequently installed and a magnetometer survey revealed the likelihood of additional buried drums. Approximately 400 drums are believed to be on the site. No contamination has been detected in area drinking water wells, but the on-site monitoring wells indicate the presence of solvent-type compounds.

After evacuation, the buried drums will be sampled and the liquids and solids removed. Compatible material will then be combined for incineration or disposal in an out-of-state landfill. Contaminated soil will also be removed and free standing water in the pits tested and treated. The state will provide sampling and analytical support for the operation. At the conclusion of the operation, the pits will be backfilled and the land contoured to its original condition.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, popularly known as "Superfund" was passed by the Congress to provide for the cleanup of abandoned hazardous waste sites.

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Editor's Note:

State and federal officials will be available for on-site interviews on Thursday, March 29th. The site is located approximately 1000 feet east of Dixie Highway off Katharyn Station Road.



Environmental News

(404) 881-3004

March 5, 1984

Hagan Thompson

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Atlanta, Ga. -- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency today began Superfund financed activities at City Industries, Inc. (City Chemical) on Forsyth Road in Orange County, FL to finish cleanup of the hazardous waste site.

The three phase EPA operation will involve disposal of contaminated sludge from storage tanks___decontamination of soil___and groundwater sampling.

Until August 1983 when the company abandoned the site, City Industries handled a variety of chlorinated and non-chlorinated organic solvents, paint and varnish wastes, hydrazine, cyanide, acid and alkaline plating waste, PCBs and waste ink.

The Florida Department of Environmental Regulation in August of last year removed approximately 1,200 drums, and drained liquid wastes from 26 tanks at the one-acre site.

Superfund is the popular name for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980. The \$1.6 billion fund, administered by the EPA, is financed largely from a tax on petroleum and raw chemicals.

The law is designed to protect public health and the environment by authorizing federal action to respond to the release, or threatened release of hazardous substances, from any source into any part of the environment.

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EPA

Environmental News

(404) 381-3004

March 19, 1984

Gordon Kenna

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATLANTA, GA - Removal of contaminated soil and sludge from the Earl Gurkin property, also known as, the 'Potter's Pits' site in Maco, NC, will begin on Wednesday, March 21, under the federally financed Superfund program. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will supervise the removal operation and the North Carolina Department of Human Resources will provide sampling and analytical support.

The pits, containing a sludge consisting of creosote, oil and septic wastes, have been covered and filled for several years. Excavation and removal of the contaminated material is expected to take about four to six weeks and may cost as much as \$400,000. The waste material will be disposed of in a secure landfill located out of state.

One shallow well has been contaminated, and a series of monitoring wells will be installed to determine if contaminants threaten other supplies.

Some residents living closest to the site may be relocated during part of the operation because of odors associated with the cleanup. Air monitoring will be conducted to assure that no unsafe conditions occur while work is in progress. After the excavation, the pits will be backfilled and the land contoured to its original condition. Some traffic will be rerouted temporarily to avoid contact with the site.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS

March 20 - 7:30 p.m.

Medley, Florida Town Hall
Discussion of Biscayne Aquifer
Phase II Report

March 29 - 7:30 p.m.

Memphis, Tennessee
Memphis Shelby County Health Department
Discussion of Contractors Report on Hollywood Dump

ACTIVITIES ONGOING

Reichold Chemical Site - Columbia, Mississippi

Distler Farm - Louisville, Kentucky

City Industries - Orlando, Florida

Media Contact: Robert M. Hartian
(312) 886-6588

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: March 6, 1984

NO. 84-37

U.S. EPA ANNOUNCES PUBLIC MEETING ON WAUKEGAN HARBOR CLEANUP

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) today announced that it will conduct a public meeting to address two additional issues on the Waukegan Harbor cleanup.

The meeting will be held Wednesday, March 14, 1984, at 7:00 p.m. at the City of Waukegan Council Chambers, 106 North Utica Street, Waukegan, Illinois. The harbor contains the largest known concentration of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) in the State. Through the Federal Superfund program, the site was placed on the National Priorities List, qualifying it for a fund cleanup. This began a process whereby the U.S. EPA, the State of Illinois, Lake County, and the City of Waukegan worked together in assessing the problems and preparing a proposed solution.

The U.S. EPA is reopening the public comment period to gather comments on the following additional issues which surfaced during the Agency's review of information on possible cleanup alternatives. They are:

1. Enlarging the scope of the project to reduce the level of PCB's remaining in the Upper Harbor to 50 ppm instead of 150 ppm. (See Feasibility Study Option 6AI.)

- MORE -

2. Implementing a project which may include a larger on-site containment cell in Slip No. 3 to handle the increased amounts of PCBs. This may not include construction of a new boat slip, as originally recommended. If these changes become part of the implemented plan, total project costs are estimated to be \$20 million.

The recommended project involves dredge and fill activities that fall under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Chicago District. U.S. EPA will coordinate with the Corps to determine impacts associated with the proposed cleanup.

To submit written comments by April 4, 1984, and to receive further information, contact:

Vanessa Musgrave
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
(312) 886-6128

A fact sheet is also available at:

Waukegan Public Library
128 North County Street
Waukegan, Illinois

City Clerk's Office
City of Waukegan
106 North Utica Street
Waukegan, Illinois

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Regional Library, 14th Floor
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

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Media Contact: Robert M. Hartian
(312) 886-6588

For Immediate Release: March 7, 1984
NO. 84-40

U.S. EPA ISSUES ORDER FOR BERLIN AND FARRO SITE CLEANUP

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) today issued an administrative order to 11 respondents who have been identified as having owned or possessed hazardous substances that were disposed of or treated at the Berlin and Farro Liquid Incineration, Inc., site, Swartz Creek, Gaines Township, Mich.

The administrative order, which was issued by U.S. EPA Region V Administrator Valdas V. Adamkus, sets forth a number of cleanup actions which the U.S. EPA requires the respondents to undertake at their own expense to protect the public health, welfare, and environment from threatened or actual release of hazardous substances. The 11 respondents have until March 15, 1984, to advise the Agency of their willingness to undertake the required remedial actions. Respondents are also provided the opportunity to confer with the Agency regarding the order.

Among measures enumerated in the order are:

- o Excavate and remove sludge, liquids, drums, and soils from contaminated areas;
- o Dispose of recovered contaminated materials in off-site approved disposal facilities;
- o Backfill the areas with uncontaminated impervious soil; and
- o Comply with the cleanup schedule set forth in the order.

The 11 respondents listed in the administrative order are: Allied Corp. (New York), Chemical Recovery Systems, Inc., Dow Corning Corp., Ford Motor Co., General Motors Corp., Midland-Ross Corp., Motor Wheel Corp., Occidental Chemical Corp., SWS Silicones Corp., U.S. Chemical Co., Inc., and the Upjohn Co.

The order is being issued since negotiations between the U.S. EPA and respondents have not resulted in a voluntary cleanup. Because of site conditions, the Agency believes the cleanup measures must be initiated at this time. The Agency believes that maximum amounts of hazardous substances must be removed from the site before warmer weather conditions prevail. Negotiations have been going on since October 1983.

Should the respondents not undertake the necessary cleanup measures, the Government will utilize Superfund monies to fund a State of Michigan managed cleanup. Later, the Government could petition the courts for reimbursement up to three times the cost from responsible parties. Under the law, responsible parties include owners, operators, waste generators, and transporters.

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Media Contact: John Perrecone

(312) 886-6885

For Immediate Release: March 8, 1984

NO. 84-41

U.S. EPA TO BRIEF RESIDENTS ON ITS SUPERFUND REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION SCHEDULED FOR NOVACO INDUSTRIES SITE NEAR LAMBERTVILLE, MICH.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) will conduct a public briefing with area residents on Thursday, March 15, 1984, to outline the Agency's Superfund remedial investigation scheduled for the Novaco Industries site located near Lambertville, Mich. The briefing will begin at 7:00 P.M. and will be held at the VFW Hall on 4120 Piehl Road.

U.S. EPA On Site Coordinator (OSC), Dan Caplice, will discuss the site and its remedial investigation, and will be available to respond to residents' questions. Additionally, Mr. Harry Grenawitzke of the Monroe County Health Department (MCHD) will discuss site history.

#

Technical Contact: Joseph Harrison
(312) 886-6206

Media Contact: Robert M. Hartian
(312) 886-6588

For Immediate Release: March 9, 1984

NO. 84-39

U.S. EPA CITES 9 INDIANA DRINKING-WATER SYSTEMS

The Midwest regional office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has cited 9 Indiana drinking-water supply systems for failing to meet Federal safe-drinking-water regulations.

Six facilities were cited for failing to sample drinking-water supplies for coliform bacteria and not notifying their customers of this violation; three of these systems failed to sample on more than one occasion. Three facilities were cited for exceeding Federal coliform bacteria standards; two of these systems exceeded the standards on more than one occasion. All of these systems also failed to notify their users of the violations.

-more-

Systems and their November violations are as follows:

<u>SYSTEM NAME</u>	LOCATION	VIOLATION
Boonville Water Works	Boonville	M/R *(6)
Friendly Acres MHP	LaPorte	M/R
Middletown Water Utility	Middletown	M/R
Shadybrook MHP	Elkhart	M/R
Town & Country MHP	Terre Haute	M/R *(3)
Valley Village MHP	Lawrenceburg	M/R **(9)
Homestead Estates MHP	Chesterton	MCL **(2)
Loogootee Water Works	Loogootee	MCL
Pence Water Works	Pence	MCL **(2)

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) = exceeded federal standards

M/R (Monitor/Report) = failed to sample and report results to U.S. EPA

MHP - Mobile Home Park

MHC - Mobile Home Court

TC - Trailer Court

WW - Water Works

WD - Water Department

Munc - Municipal

Twp - Township

Assn - Association

*Failed to sample on more than one occasion within a twelve-month period.
(Nov. '82 - Nov. '83)

**Exceeded standard on more than one occasion within a twelve-month period.
(Nov. '82-Nov. '83)

-MORE-

Federal regulations require drinking-water suppliers to regularly test water for coliform indicator bacteria, which come from human and animal wastes. The bacteria may be found in improperly protected drinking water.

"If regular monitoring is not conducted, the presence of these disease-producing organisms may go undetected," explained Valdas V. Adamkus, U.S. EPA Midwest regional administrator. Coliform indicator and other bacteria associated with human and animal wastes may affect the gastro-intestinal tract in humans. Adamkus said suppliers who continue to violate the coliform standard or fail to sample or notify customers are subject to Federal enforcement action.

Systems with repetitive violations are being evaluated for formal enforcement action where informal actions taken to date have not been successful in achieving compliance. Concerned citizens should contact their water suppliers or local officials to encourage cited water systems to comply with Federal regulations.

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Technical Contact: Sheldon Simon
(312) 353-2291
Media Contact: Robert M. Hartian
(312) 886-6588

For Immediate Release: March 9, 1984
NO. 84-42

EPA FILES ADMINISTRATIVE SUIT AGAINST GLAZER ENTERPRISES FOR PCB VIOLATION

Region V of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) today announced the filing of a civil administrative complaint against Glazer Enterprises for violation of the polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) disposal regulations.

The complaint alleges that on or about November 2, 1983, PCB-contaminated water from an underground PCB transformer vault was discharged into a parking lot of the Swifton Shopping Center owned by Glazer Enterprises of Cincinnati, Ohio. The violation was documented during a November 10, 1983, inspection. To date, the parking lot has not been decontaminated. A penalty of \$25,000 is being sought.

Strict enforcement of the PCB regulations remains an important aspect of the Agency's efforts to control and eliminate toxic and hazardous chemicals from the environment.

PCB's have been regulated since 1978 as the result of the well-documented human health and environmental hazards of PCB exposure and evidence that contamination of the environment by PCB's is spread far beyond the areas where they are used. Federal regulations require that spills and other uncontrolled discharges of PCB's be cleaned up and the PCB's resulting from spill cleanup and removal operations be stored and disposed of in accordance with Federal regulations. These regulations also require that users of equipment containing PCB's initiate measures to ensure that PCB's are not released into the environment.

To: OPA/REG.LIAISON (EPA1703)
From: K.BROWN (EPA9512) Posted: Mon 12-Mar-84 16:16 Sys 63 (123)
Subject: press releases 84-43 and 84-46

42

PRESS RELEASE 84-43

Media Contact: Robert M. Hartian
(312) 886-6588

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: March 11, 1984

NO. 84-43

MEMO TO EDITORS AND BROADCASTERS

Valdas V. Adamkus, Region V Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), and key Regional program staff will be available to respond to news media representatives interests regarding local, regional and national environmental issues on Friday, March 16, 1984, at the Indiana Chamber of Commerce, 1 North Capital St., Indianapolis. The 2:15 p.m. news media availability will be held in Chamber's 2nd floor conference room.

Earlier in the day, Adamkus and his staff will brief members of the Chamber on current environmental issues and how they are being addressed by the Agency nationally, regionally and within the State of Indiana.

This is a rescheduled program previously announced for February 28, 1984. Cancellation of the program for that date was necessitated due to heavy snow conditions in the Greater Indianapolis area.

For further information please call Kathy Brown or Bob Hartian in Chicago on (312) 353-2072.

#

Media Contact: John Perrecone
(312) 886-6685

For Immediate Release: March 12, 1984
NO. 84-46

EPA ORDERS FOREST WASTE DISPOSAL SITE (OTISVILLE, MICH.) TO BE FENCED

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), Region V, today issued an administrative order to Mrs. Elaine Rix and Rixport, Inc., the owner and operator of the Forest Waste Disposal site in Otisville, Mich., requiring the construction of a fence around the property.

A fence is needed to protect the public from the release, or threatened release, of hazardous substances at the site. The owner has the opportunity to confer with EPA regarding the terms of the order.

The site consists of 112 acres on which there is a 15 acre landfill containing approximately 200 deteriorating 55-gallon drums partially exposed to the surface, and nine surface lagoons--three of which contain liquids. Identified wastes at the site include paint sludges, plating wastes, PCR- and PBB-contaminated wastes, as well as some wastes from a chemical warehouse fire. There may also be contaminated soils on the site due to poor waste management practices. In December 1983, warning signs were erected by Mrs. Elaine Rix at the request of EPA, to restrict access to the site. Rix's action was considered a temporary measure.

Should the owner not undertake the necessary measures, the U.S. EPA intends to utilize Superfund monies to construct the fence. Later, the U.S. EPA could petition the courts for reimbursement up to three times the cost from responsible parties. Under the law, responsible parties include owners, operators, waste generators, and transporters.

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Technical Contact: Carolyn S. Hesse
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(312) 886-6588

For Immediate Release:
NO. 84-48

DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY ORDERED TO PAY \$48,450 IN SETTLEMENT OF U.S. EPA DIOXIN VIOLATIONS

U.S. EPA has settled a civil administrative suit against Dow Chemical Company for violations of the 2,3,7,8-tetra-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD or "dioxin") waste disposal regulations under the Toxic Substance Control Act. The consent agreement and final order signed on March 9, 1984, assesses Dow a penalty of \$48,450.

The complaint alleged failure to notify EPA prior to disposal of TCDD contaminated waste material. Three separate counts were charged: 1) the discharge of wash water wastes on eight occasions, 2) the burning of spilled material and 3) the burning of contaminated filters, rags and other wastes. The complaint originally sought a civil penalty of \$170,000, but the proposed penalty was recalculated at \$51,000 by EPA after the company provided affidavits to the Agency showing that only one discharge of wash water waste had occurred. The EPA mitigated the recalculated penalty five percent based upon the fact that Dow brought one of the violations to EPA's attention prior to any inspection.

The violations were documented during an inspection made on September 2, 1982, at Dow's Midland facility to determine compliance with EPA's regulations on disposal of waste material contaminated with TCDD. These regulations

require that anyone who plans to dispose of waste material which contains TCDD, or is presumed to contain TCDD, must notify EPA sixty days in advance of such disposal. EPA then determines, on a case-by-case basis, whether to disapprove the proposed disposal method. Dow was charged with performing the three disposals without notifying EPA, thereby depriving EPA of the opportunity to review and approve the disposal methods.

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Technical Contact: Mary Tyson
(312) 886-0397
Media Contact: Vanessa Musgrave
(312) 886-6128

For Release: March 20, 1984
NO. 84-49

U.S. EPA ORDERS SURFACE CLEAN UP BY PRISTINE, INC., (READING, OHIO)

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Region V announced today that it has issued an administrative order requiring removal and disposal of hazardous wastes from the property of Pristine, Inc., Big Four & Smalley Rd., Reading, Ohio 45202.

The order was issued to Oren Long, Jane Long, Pauline Long, and Riley N. Kinman, the owners and operators of Pristine.

The owners are ordered to remove and properly dispose of six storage tanks and wastes from those tanks, wastes from two pits and a lagoon, and contaminated soil on the site.

Pristine was operated as a chemical waste incinerator from 1974 until 1981. The tanks contain PCB wastes, flammable substances and acids, and sludges. There is a risk of hazardous substances being discharged into the ground water or to Mill Creek. The flammable substances on the site pose a fire hazard.

If the owners and operators don't respond to this order, U.S. EPA intends to use Superfund moneys to take necessary measures for the protection of public health and the environment. The Agency could later ask the courts that responsible parties reimburse up to three times the cost of the cleanup.

#

Media Contact: John Perrecone
(312) 886-6685

For Immediate Release: March 21, 1984
NO: 84-59

U.S. EPA TO CONDUCT PUBLIC MEETINGS ON BERLIN & FARRO HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) will conduct two public meetings to discuss the cleanup procedures at the hazardous waste site of Berlin & Farro Company, Swartz Creek, Genesee County, Michigan.

The first meeting will be held on March 21, at 7 p.m., at the Gaines Township Hall, G-9255 West Grand Blanc Rd., Swartz Creek. This meeting will discuss the planned mobilization of equipment and actions on the site scheduled for the following ten days.

The second meeting will be held sometime prior to the actual cleanup. It will be held during the first week in April to discuss in detail the cleanup plan and other community concerns not addressed in the previous meeting. A time and location for this meeting will be announced later.

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Technical Contact: Christine Klemme
(312) 886-3715
Media Contact: Robert Hartian
(312) 6-688

For Immediate Release: March 20, 1984

NO. 84-52

U.S. EPA INVITES PUBLIC COMMENT ON HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY IN EAU CLAIRE

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Region V is considering issuing a permit to Memorex Corporation, Eau Claire, Wisc., for storage of hazardous wastes under Federal law. Memorex generates a large amount of liquid wastes from its manufacture of printed circuit boards for various electronic applications. These wastes are stored in 13-gallon containers, steel and fiberglass tanks, and a dumpster prior to transportation to an authorized disposal facility.

A public hearing will be held if U.S. EPA receives written notice of opposition to the tentative decision and a request for a hearing by May 7, 1984.

The company's application and draft permit can be examined at the L.E. Phillips Library, 400 Eau Claire St., Eau Claire, WI. Written comments on these documents will be accepted by U.S. EPA during a public comment period which ends on May 7, 1984. Comments should be sent to Christine Klemme, U.S. EPA Region V, Waste Management Branch, 230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604. U.S. EPA will evaluate all comments received before reaching a final decision on the permit.

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TECHNICAL CONTACT: David Dolan
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MEDIA CONTACT: Robert M. Hartian
(312) 886-6588

For Immediate Release: March 20, 1984

NO. 84-54

**U.S. EPA FILES SUIT AGAINST LAKE IN THE HILLS, ILL., FACILITY FOR
HAZARDOUS WASTE VIOLATIONS**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) today announced the filing of a civil administrative action against Boncosky Transportation, Inc., 1301 Industrial Drive, Lake in the Hills, Ill.

The complaint proposes a penalty of \$25,000 and charges that Boncosky Transportation had violated Federal regulations regarding the transportation and storage of hazardous waste.

B.G. Constantelos, director of the U.S. EPA Region V Waste Management Division, said the company was cited for violations of hazardous waste regulations issued under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

U.S. EPA is seeking the civil penalty from Boncosky Transportation for failure to meet specific requirements relating to transportation (including lack of a U.S. EPA ID number), lack of a facility closure plan and financial assurance for such closure, and facility security and personnel training deficiencies.

Boncosky Transportation has the right to a settlement conference or a hearing with U.S. EPA concerning the charges, if requested in writing within 20 days of the receipt of the order. The administrative order was issued on March 8, 1984.

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Technical Contact: Gregg Kulma
(312) 886-3010
Legal Contact: Gloria Small-Moran
(312) 886-6722
Media Contact: Robert M. Hartian
(312) 886-6588

For Immediate Release: March 21, 1984
NO: 84-57

U.S. EPA, STATE OF MICHIGAN AND 10 COMPANIES ANNOUNCE SETTLEMENT IN CLEANUP OF THE BERLIN AND FARRO HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE

Valdas V. Adamkus, administrator of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Region V, Frank Kelly, attorney general of Michigan, and 10 corporations announced today an agreement for a voluntary private-party cleanup of portions of the Berlin and Farro hazardous waste site in Swartz Creek, Genesee County, Michigan.

The 10 companies collectively as members of a steering committee, representing nearly 200 industrial firms, agreed to clean up the site in accordance with a workplan and consent decree developed during negotiations. These 10 companies will seek participation in the cleanup from the approximately 190 other companies who also used the site. The Federal Superfund law imposes cleanup liability on all firms that may have used the services of Berlin and Farro.

The 10 companies are Allied, Dow Corning, Ford Motor Co., General Motors, Motor Wheel, Upjohn, Chemical Recovery System, U.S. Chemical, SWS Silicones Corp., and Midland-Ross.

The settlement provides for an approximately \$14 million surface cleanup of a 20-acre area of the site, which includes a 1.39-acre landfill, a paint sludge trench, agricultural field tile drains, piles of contaminated soil, and miscellaneous contaminated areas. As a result of this agreement, 75,000 tons
-more-

of solid waste, consisting of approximately 33,000 drums, contaminated sludges and soil will be removed from the site. Additionally, contaminated liquids will be removed from the site. Both solids and liquids will be disposed of properly. The settlement also includes reimbursement for costs to U.S. EPA and the Michigan Dept. of Natural Resources associated with cleanup of the site.

Site activities will commence on March 22 with the mobilization of cleanup equipment and support service trailers. Actual cleanup is slated to begin within 10 working days of the mobilization date.

The companies have contracted with CECOS International Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, to perform the cleanup activities. Project oversight will be undertaken jointly by the U.S. EPA and the State. Such oversight assures that the cleanup will be conducted in accordance with the agreed-to workplan and the requirements of the National Contingency Plan.

To assure complete performance of the cleanup, CECOS will purchase a performance bond in the amount of 150% of the full contract price. Adamkus said, "I am extremely pleased that we were able to reach a settlement among the companies, the State of Michigan, and the U.S. EPA. This clearly demonstrates a farsighted attitude on the part of industry and a responsible approach to the hazardous waste problem."

Between April 1971 and September 15, 1975, Berlin and Farro operated a drum landfill and was a commercial industrial-waste hauler at the site. A series of State administrative and court actions between September 16, 1975, and 1978 resulted in the termination of licensed operations at the site, except for the operation of Berlin and Farro as a commercial industrial-waste hauler. Berlin and Farro's hauling license was later revoked in 1980.

Negotiations with the companies continued after the issuance of a March 7 order to 11 companies requiring them to clean up the site. Based upon this voluntary agreement, Adamkus will withdraw the order. All 200 companies still remain liable for other potential claims for ground-water and other surface soil contamination at other portions of the site not included in this agreement.

Although there is no documented off-site ground-water contamination, further investigations of ground water and other surface soil will take place to determine the nature and extent of contamination in those areas.

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Technical Contact: Kerry Street
(312) 886-6942
Media Contact: John Perrecone
(312) 886-6585

For Release: March 23, 1984
NO. 84-64

U.S. EPA AND MPCA ANNOUNCE AGREEMENT WITH 9 GENERATORS FOR CLEANUP AT ANDOVER,
MINN., WASTE DISPOSAL ENGINEERING SITE

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Region V and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) announced today that they have issued an administrative order to 9 generators of hazardous wastes disposed of at Waste Disposal Engineering in Andover, Minn.

The order is a formal recognition of an agreement among U.S. EPA, MPCA, and the companies involved: Onan Corp., Honeywell, Ford Motor Co., Minco Products, Sperry Corp., Thomas King Corp., Warden Oil Co., Midland Cooperatives, and Economics Laboratory, Inc.

The agreement states that in the next 6 months the companies will conduct a remedial investigation and feasibility study on this site to assess the extent of hazardous waste contamination in the soil, in ground water, and in Coon Creek. The result will be an assessment of actions that may be taken to clean up the site.

The companies will establish a trust fund of \$1 million for conducting the necessary cleanup at the site by U.S. EPA and MPCA if the companies choose not to do the cleanup themselves. The companies have also agreed to pay \$25,000 to U.S. EPA and \$31,500 to MPCA as reimbursement for past site investigations.

-more-

In announcing the settlement, Valdas V. Adamkus, administrator of U.S. EPA Region V said, "This settlement is an example of what can be achieved when the governments and waste generators work together toward a common goal."

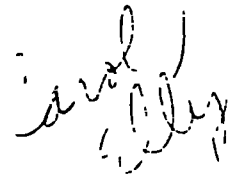
Sandra Gardebring, director of MPCA, added, "This sets a precedent, because it is the first settlement of a hazardous waste case in Minnesota in which more than one generator is involved and where a trust fund is established as a commitment to the initiation of remedial action."

The Waste Disposal Engineering site is approximately a one-quarter-acre landfill with a pit for hazardous waste disposal. It is believed that disposal began prior to 1970 and may have continued after 1974. Over 5,000 barrels of hazardous waste were disposed of at the site during this time.

U.S. EPA, at the request of MPCA, placed the Waste Disposal Engineering site on the National Priorities List on September 8, 1983. The list names approximately 450 high-priority hazardous waste disposal sites that are named by U.S. EPA for study and cleanup.

Should the companies fail to comply with the terms of the order, they face a fine of up to \$5,000 per day, which can be levied under the authority of the Federal Superfund law. The order was issued pursuant to provisions of the Federal and State Superfund laws.

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Technical Contact: Beverly Kush
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Media Contact: Vanessa Musgrave
(312) 886-6128

For Immediate Release: March 28, 1984
NO: 84-70

U.S. EPA TO BRIEF RESIDENTS ON REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION AT SEYMOUR RECYCLING
IN SEYMOUR, INDIANA

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) will conduct a public briefing on Thursday, April 5, 1984, to summarize the surface removal action conducted at Seymour Recycling, and the remedial investigation to begin at the site. The briefing will begin at 7:00 p.m. at the Seymour High School, 1350 West Second Street, Seymour, Indiana.

Beverly Kush, the U.S. EPA On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), will discuss the surface cleanup that was recently completed by Chemical Waste Management, Inc. She will also outline the remedial investigation and feasibility study that will begin the week of April 9, 1984. She and other U.S. EPA staff will be available to respond to questions after the presentation.

Questions about the meeting should be directed to Vanessa Musgrave, Community Relations Coordinator, U.S. EPA, 230 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 886-6128.

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Environmental News

ROGER MEACHAM
(214) 767-2630

FOR RELEASE: MARCH 19, 1984

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has begun extensive studies at the Bayou Sorrel hazardous waste site in Iberville Parish, Louisiana that will lead to a long-term solution to the pollution problems there.

The multi-phased work, called investigation and feasibility studies, began today and will take approximately nine months to complete at an estimated cost of \$410,000.

Dick Whittington, EPA Regional Administrator, said, "The work we're beginning now is important because it will build a solid foundation of scientific information that will help us do the best job possible at Bayou Sorrel."

The investigation phase of the studies will determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site and identify possible pathways of off-site contamination, while the feasibility study will propose several possible long-term remedies from which EPA will select the most environmentally sound solution.

The Bayou Sorrel site covers a 265 acre area six miles northwest of the town of Bayou Sorrel. It was used as a chemical waste landfill from the mid-1960s until 1978. In 1978, a young man died at the site while dumping a load of waste. He reportedly inhaled poisonous hydrogen sulfide gas that resulted from the mixture and reaction of various hazardous wastes illegally dumped at the site. EPA and the Louisiana Department of Health and Human Resources officially closed the site in 1979.

Until the site was closed, a variety of hazardous waste was disposed there, including toxic organic and inorganic liquids, solids and sludges containing caustics, acids and pesticides.

Under the planning and direction of EPA, CH2M Hill, a consulting firm headquartered in Corvallis, Oregon, is doing the on-site studies.

(more)

The work is being paid for with money from EPA's Superfund, the \$1.6 billion trust fund created by Congress in 1980 to provide emergency and long-term cleanups of hazardous waste sites like Bayou Sorrel.

The workplan and additional information, as work progresses, are available at several locations:

Bayou Sorrel Branch Library
Route 2, Box 1710
Bayou Sorrel, Louisiana 70764
(504) 659-7055

Iberville Parish Library
1501 J. Gerald Berret Boulevard
Plaquemine, Louisiana 70764
(504) 687-2520

Police Jury of Iberville Parish
510 Meriam
Plaquemine, Louisiana 70764
(504) 687-6819

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Environmental News

ROGER MEACHAM
(214) 767-2630

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MARCH 22, 1984

The Environmental Protection Agency today announced its final approval of a modification to IT Corporation's hazardous waste management permit for the Company's proposed facility near Gonzales, Louisiana.

EPA's approval allows the Company to add a pilot incinerator to its planned rotary kiln incinerator number one that EPA approved in December of 1982.

Dick Whittington, EPA's Regional Administrator, notified IT in a letter today that the permit will be effective on May 11, 1984.

Whittington said, "As I said in December, the pilot incinerator will be used for research and development only - to find more effective ways of destroying hazardous waste." He emphasized that the new incinerator will not affect emissions or alter the operation and design of the main incinerator.

The emissions from the pilot incinerator will feed directly into the main incinerator which will serve as an "after-burner", providing greater than 99.99 percent destruction of the hazardous waste. In addition, flue gas cleaning systems in both incinerators will remove particulate matter, hydrochloric acid emissions and other hazardous waste residues.

Whittington noted that the proposed incinerators meet all of the regulatory requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the federal government's hazardous waste law.

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Environmental News

ROGER MEACHAM
(214) 767-2630

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MARCH 22, 1984

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) today announced its proposed approval of the high temperature incineration of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-contaminated waste at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (LASL). The incinerator at the New Mexico Laboratory would dispose of Department of Energy (DOE)-generated waste only.

Dick Whittington, EPA Regional Administrator, said, "Our proposed approval is based on the test results from a trial burn last June. The research burn the week of June 14 proved the incinerator's destruction efficiency exceeded EPA's requirement of 99.9999 percent. Stack emissions were monitored during the trial burn and no PCBs were detected."

The incinerator can burn 26.5 pounds of PCB-contaminated liquid per hour at a minimum 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

PCBs are persistent chemicals once widely used to cool and insulate heavy electrical equipment. Unless properly disposed, they can pose a threat to human health and the environment.

EPA's announcement opens a 30-day comment period during which people also can request a public hearing on EPA's proposed approval.

Comments and requests for single copies of the proposed approval should be sent to William Rhea, Chief, Hazardous Materials Branch, 6AW-H, EPA, 1201 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas 75270, (214) 767-2645.

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Environmental News

ROGER MEACHAM
(214) 767-2630

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MARCH 22, 1984

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) today announced its proposed approval of a new process for destroying polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), developed by the Huber Corporation of Borger, Texas.

The Company's new process is a pyrolysis reactor that thermally destroys PCB-contaminated soil without using oxygen. The fluid-wall reactor uses electricity as its heat source, burning the PCBs at temperatures exceeding 4,000 degrees Fahrenheit. The unit processes 16 pounds of soil per minute with a maximum PCB content of 2.8 pounds per hour.

A trial burn, conducted last September 28, 29, and 30, showed that the system meets EPA's minimum requirement of 99.9999 percent destruction of PCBs. Stack emissions were monitored during the test burn, and no PCBs were detected.

Dick Whittington, EPA Regional Administrator, said, "The Huber system is part of our changing technology that is providing effective new ways to destroy PCB waste. Incineration is an approved alternative to landfilling these wastes."

PCBs are persistent chemicals once widely used to cool and insulate heavy electrical equipment. Unless properly disposed, they can pose a threat to human health and the environment.

EPA's announcement opens a 30-day comment period during which people also can request a public hearing on EPA's proposed approval.

Comments and requests for single copies of the proposed approval should be sent to William Rhea, Chief, Hazardous Materials Branch, 6AW-H, EPA, 1201 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas 75270, (214) 767-2645.

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Environmental News

ROGER MEACHAM
(214) 767-2630

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MARCH 22, 1984

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) today proposed approving the high temperature incineration of low level polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-contaminated waste at the PPG Industries plant in Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Dick Whittington, EPA Regional Administrator, said, "Our proposed approval is based on test results from a trial burn that show PCB waste, generated at the PPG plant, can be burned safely in the Company's incinerators with no threat to public health."

The trial burn, conducted last May 14 through 16, showed no detectable PCBs were emitted from the stack of the incinerators.

The PPG plant produces vinyl chloride monomer which is used in making plastic products. The first step in the production of these monomers is the formulation of ethylene dichloride, the production of which results in the unwanted PCB-waste byproducts.

The waste that would be incinerated contains low levels of PCBs - at concentrations of less than .05 percent of the total volume of waste, or less than 500 parts per million (ppm) PCBs.

The PPG plant has three incinerators that would be used for the PCB destruction. Incinerators one and two are joined, forming what is essentially one incinerator system. The third incinerator is a separate unit.

Incineration of the waste, under carefully controlled conditions, at temperatures of 2200 degrees Fahrenheit, provides greater than 99.9999 percent destruction.

(more)

PCBs were widely used as insulating fluids in heavy electrical equipment until manufacture was banned in 1979.

EPA's announcement today opens a 30-day public comment period. Should public interest warrant, EPA can hold a public hearing on the matter.

Single copies of the proposed approval, which includes a technical summary, can be obtained by writing to William Rhea, Chief, Hazardous Materials Branch, 6AW-H, EPA, 1201 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas 75270, (214) 767-2645.

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY - REGION VIII

PUBLIC NOTICE

**OF OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT ON PROPOSED
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION AT LOWRY LANDFILL, SECTION 6
CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO THE
COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT
(CERCLA or "SUPERFUND")**

Lowry Landfill, Section 6, in Arapahoe County received hazardous and municipal wastes from 1967 to 1980. Groundwater contamination resulting from the past disposal practices has been documented at the site. EPA has proposed the site for inclusion on the Superfund National Priorities List. The City and County of Denver, owner of the site, is constructing an underground barrier and carbon treatment system to deal with part of the groundwater problems under an agreement with EPA and the Colorado Department of Health.

Pursuant to Superfund regulations published in the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300.68), EPA plans to conduct a remedial investigation to identify as thoroughly as possible the sources, extent and environmental as well as health impacts of the contamination problem. The investigation will also identify alternatives for final clean-up of Section 6. These alternative actions will be evaluated and the best one selected by EPA in the next phase which is the feasibility study.

The draft proposal for the remedial investigation is available for public review and comment at:

Aurora Central Library
14949 East Alameda Drive
Aurora, Colorado

Denver Central Library
1357 Broadway
Denver, Colorado

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Library
1860 Lincoln Street - 2nd Floor
Denver, Colorado

Written comments should be mailed no later than April 25, 1984 to:

Robert L. Duprey, Director
Air and Waste Management Division
U.S. EPA
1860 Lincoln Street
Denver, Colorado 80295

Questions should be addressed to Ms. Judith Wong at 837-6238. This comment period is being held as part of EPA's Superfund Community Relations Plan.



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Seattle, WA 98101



News Release



84-19

Contact: Bob Jacobson
EPA/Seattle
(206) 442-1203

March 2, 1984

NEWS ADVISORY

As the attached letter explains, EPA has turned over to McChord Air Force Base the responsibility for cleaning up the contamination at American Lake Gardens. It is the first time that the Northwest regional EPA office has transferred such Superfund activity to a Department of Defense installation.

#

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION X

1200 SIXTH AVENUE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101



REPLY TO
ATTN OR

M/S 525

MAR 1 1984

Colonel William Martin, Jr.
Base Commander
McChord Air Force Base
Tacoma, Washington 98438

RE: American Lake Gardens Superfund Investigation

Dear Colonel Martin: *Bill*

The Environmental Protection Agency has completed its sampling program in the American Lake Gardens area. Our results show that the source of contamination of domestic wells in this area is on McChord Air Force Base property. A copy of the most recent analysis is enclosed.

The Memorandum of Understanding between EPA and the Department of Defense regarding Superfund sites places cleanup responsibilities on the Department of Defense "when there is off-facility contamination and clear evidence that a current DOD facility is the sole source...." In these cases DOD is to conduct and finance the response action. EPA will provide technical assistance, or serve in an advisory role.

Based on the sampling results and procedures outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding, the Environmental Protection Agency is turning over the responsibility for the American Lake Gardens Superfund site to the U. S. Air Force. We strongly encourage the Air Force to move rapidly toward a solution to this problem. I would like to arrange for a meeting in the near future between McChord and EPA staff to discuss the site, and the timetable for remedying the contamination problem.

Chuck Shenk (206/442-5153) is the Agency contact for this site. He will be contacting your staff to arrange a time and place for the meeting.

Sincerely,

Ernesta B. Barnes

Ernesta B. Barnes
Regional Administrator

cc: Don Moos, Washington Department of Ecology
Karen Rahm, Washington Department of Social and Health Services
Bud Nicola, Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department
Lee Thomas, Environmental Protection Agency

Enclosure

2/7



News Release

84-21

Contact: Bob Jacobson
EPA/Seattle
(206) 442-1203



March 8, 1984

NEWS ADVISORY

An important step has been taken by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to promote the start of negotiating sessions with the more than 300 parties whom EPA believes are responsible for the Superfund clean-up of hazardous wastes at the Western Processing Company in Kent, Wash.

The parties last Friday (March 2) were sent listings of how much material each party sent to Western Processing. The purpose in sending the listings is to encourage communication between the parties themselves that would lead to the formation of a negotiating committee.

All the parties are regarded at this point to be only potentially responsible for bearing the costs of Superfund activity at Western Processing. EPA's listings of how much each party sent to Western Processing are considered drafts, and -- at least for the time being -- will not be released to anyone except to persons and business firms EPA has identified as potentially responsible.

EPA is hoping that a negotiating committee will be able to reach a settlement with EPA, the Washington State Department of Ecology and the U.S. Attorney's office for the Western Processing clean-up.

When responsible parties reach Superfund settlements with the government, they can avoid litigation. The attached EPA news release, describing the outcome of successful negotiations with responsible parties for a Superfund site near Indianapolis, points out that those who did not participate in the settlement were being sued by the Department of Justice in Federal court.

In the Indianapolis case -- as at other Superfund sites where responsible parties have reached clean-up settlements with EPA -- it should be noted that all negotiations were restricted to only the parties involved. Excluding outside observers is a national EPA practice. EPA wants its discussions with responsible parties to be frank, forthright and candid, and wants to avoid any extraneous influence that would inhibit such discussions.



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News Release

84-24

Contact: Lynn McKee
EPA/Boise
(208) 334-1450

Bob Jacobson
EPA/Seattle
(206) 442-1203

March 12, 1984



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Envirosafe Services of Idaho Inc. has accepted the assessment of a \$43,500 civil penalty to settle the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's administrative complaint of PCB storage violations at the firm's hazardous waste disposal facility near Grand View, Idaho.

The settlement was announced today by Ernesta B. Barnes, EPA's regional administrator in Seattle.

By terms of the settlement, EPA agreed to collect only \$33,500 of the penalty as long as Envirosafe satisfies three conditions:

1. By March 15, Envirosafe must complete a revised operations plan that will provide for appropriate supervision to double-check against inadvertent errors in the operation of the Envirosafe facility,

(more)

5/7



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News Release

84-26

Contact: Anita Frankel
EPA/Seattle
(206) 442-2871



March 13, 1984

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Laboratory analyses of the latest soil samples collected on roads, driveways and parking lots around Jackson County show little evidence of contamination by polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), it was announced today by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Of 130 samples taken from 39 locations, only 9 of the samples from 4 locations contained any PCBs. The PCB concentrations in those 9 samples ranged from less than 20 parts per billion to about 90 parts per billion, or approximately 1000 times below EPA's 50-part-per-million cut-off point that would require the contaminated soil to be removed to a hazardous waste landfill.

The samples were taken as part of EPA's continuing follow-up to a series of recent events at Northwest Dust Control in White City, where PCBs were discovered in waste oils used by the firm for spraying on many local public and private roads, driveways and parking lots.

(more)

6/7

Today's announcement came as EPA crews were engaged in the second day of a removal operation at Northwest Dust Control that is being conducted to reduce the chances that more PCB-contaminated oil will enter the environment. The removal began on Monday when work crews under the supervision of EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard (EPA's partner in Superfund removal and clean-up operations) made arrangements to have liquid PCBs and their emptied containers hauled away to EPA-authorized disposal facilities in Illinois and California.

It is expected that the removal operation at Northwest Dust Control will continue for the balance of the week.

Because of the fact that only a few locations were found to contain PCBs and because they were found at such low levels, EPA has no plans at the present time to sample any more roads in the area.

(NOTE TO EDITORS: To help your readers, viewers and listeners understand how small a part per billion is, the following comparisons may be useful: a part per billion is one cent in \$10 million, or one ounce of salt in 31,000 tons of potato chips.)

#

7/7