



Superfund Today

EPA Celebrates 400th Cleanup!

The Lord-Shope Landfill in rural Girard Township, Pennsylvania just became the 400th Superfund site to reach the "construction complete" milestone.

A construction completion site is a former toxic waste site where physical construction of all cleanup actions are complete, all immediate threats have been addressed, and all long-term threats are under control.

Carol Browner, EPA's Administrator, helped the Girard Township community celebrate Lord-Shope's construction completion status on October 15, 1996 along with representatives of the Lord Corporation—whose wastes, disposed of in the landfill, contaminated the ground water. As Administrator Browner stated:

"This site is a symbol for the nation of what we can do when we join together, community by community, to clean toxic waste sites. It is also a symbol of the progress we've made in speeding up cleanups and making Superfund work faster, fairer, and more efficiently, in communities across the country."

Lord-Shope Landfill was once a dump that contained large amounts of hazardous materials including rubber scrap, solvents,

caustics, acids, and other chemicals. Soils and ground water were contaminated with volatile organic chemicals and lead, and the local water supply was threatened. The construction completion success at this site was a team effort between residents, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, EPA, and the Lord Corporation.

✓ *Community members* worried about the effects of toxic chemicals and debris on health, property, and quality of life informed the state and EPA about the situation.

✓ *Pennsylvania's Department of Environmental Resources* protected residents from the more immediate threats by removing 81 drums of waste and covering the landfill with a clay cap to keep contamination from spreading.

✓ *EPA* designed the long-term remedy to protect the ground water and soil, and supervised the cleanup.

✓ *Lord Corporation* is performing and paying for the cleanup action under EPA's supervision. The price tag to date tops \$5.5 million.

Cleanup construction is now complete at Lord-Shope. A cutoff wall was installed to prevent lateral ground water migration through the fill materials thus helping to prevent future ground water contamination. Ground water cleanup is proceeding via pump and treat and continued monitoring of contaminants in ground water. Meanwhile, an innovative technology—vapor stripping—is being used to decontaminate the soils. Parts of the site surface are ready for reuse, and options for future use are being considered.

Celebrating 400 Construction Completions

Lord-Shope landfill neighbor Ann Sawin; left, also a Rice Avenue Middle School (RAMS) teacher, and RAMS Save Our Surroundings environmental club officers Megan Kimmy and Garrett Boyce are shown with EPA Administrator Carol Browner at the Lord-Shope site.

The students, said Browner, represent the future that the EPA, working in partnership with industry, aims to protect and salvage.



Photo courtesy of Girard Cosmopolite Herald

Accelerating the Pace

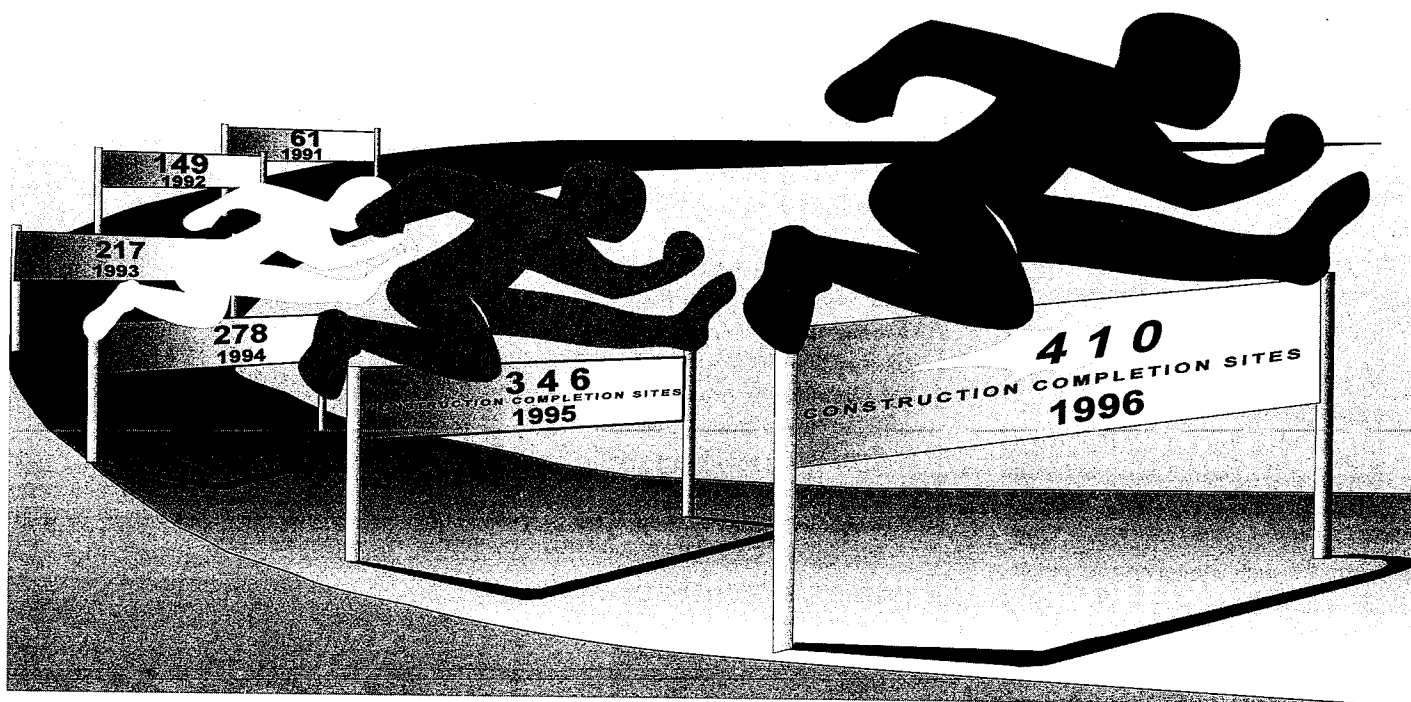
Moving More Sites to Construction Completion

The Superfund program is moving faster than ever to clean up hazardous waste sites in communities all around the country. EPA completed construction at more sites in the last four years than were completed in the previous twelve years. In fact, more than 60% of the 410 current total construction completion sites were completed in the last four years. EPA has implemented a series of reforms within the Superfund program that are likely to accelerate the pace of cleanup (such as presumptive remedies). Committed to make Superfund work “faster, fairer, and more efficiently,” EPA is right on track to move more sites through the cleanup pipeline to construction completion than ever before.

“[The] 400th cleanup shows that we have delivered on our pledge to dramatically accelerate the pace of toxic waste cleanups... we are committed that Superfund must continue to work for the benefit of our communities—to protect our health and our environment for generations to come—and to meet our fundamental promise to the American people—the promise of fresh air to breathe, clean water to drink, safe food to eat, and land that is safe to live on.”

*Carol Browner,
Administrator, US EPA
Speaking at the Lord-Shope Landfill
in Girard, PA, October 15, 1996*

410 Sites and Counting...



The Superfund program initiated the construction completion program in 1991. In recent years, the construction completion “pace” has quickened.

Construction Completion

What it Means

A construction completion site is a former toxic waste site where physical construction of all cleanup actions are complete, all immediate threats have been addressed, and all long-term threats are under control.

Bringing a toxic waste site to construction completion is a significant benchmark in the cleanup process. It means contaminants are no longer threatening the health and well-being of the surrounding community or spreading uncontrolled through the soil, surface water, or ground water.

At construction completion sites, EPA has designed and implemented cleanup remedies to eliminate con-

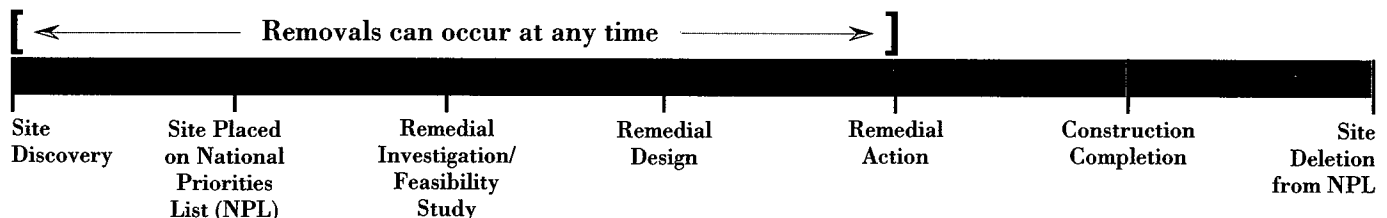
tamination and restore the environment so that it may be reused. Even though long-term cleanup actions may still be operating, the site is often ready to be reused for economic, social, or environmental purposes.

The diagram below shows a before and after example of a toxic dump site that has reached the construction completion stage. Once the contaminated drums and polluted soil are removed, a cutoff wall is installed and a pump and treat station is built to clean the ground water. Redevelopment can be considered even though ground water treatment will continue for a number of years.

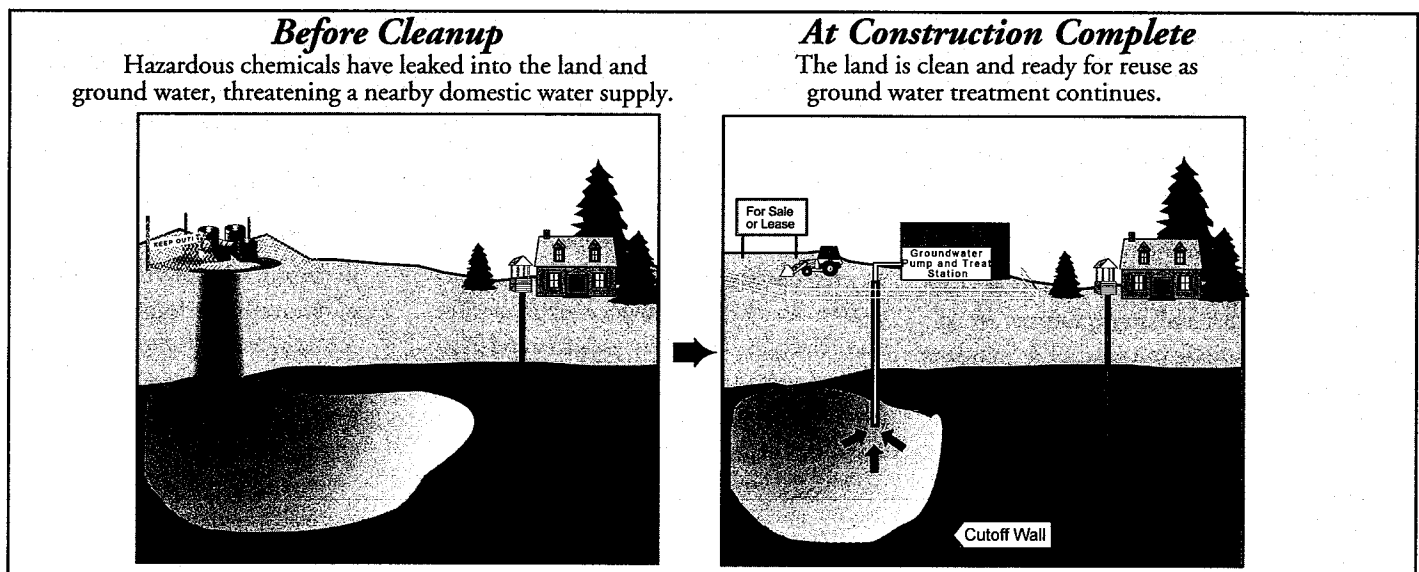
The following examples illustrate ways a site may reach construction completion.

✓ *Many construction completion sites include long-term treatment*—For example, EPA might treat polluted soils and wastes that contaminated ground water. Waste would no longer enter the aquifer, but ground water would continue to be pumped and treated until clean—perhaps for 20 years or more. Meanwhile, the site surface is ready for redevelopment.

✓ *Construction Completion can also mean containment of hazardous waste*—For example, EPA “caps” a landfill with an impermeable layer, and installs drains and gas collection systems to contain contamination. If no further long term treatment is necessary, the site is deemed construction complete.



The Path to Construction Completion



Cleanup Tools Behind the Scenes at a Superfund Site

Each Superfund site is a fresh challenge. Landscapes and contours are unique, land uses vary, the contaminant mix is different, and options abound for site reuse. To deal with these situations, EPA approaches every site with a variety of cleanup options. These cleanup technologies are designed to fulfill EPA's mission of protecting human health and the environment, maximizing potential for site reuse, and minimizing costs to taxpayers in local communities.

Superfund's Established Technologies

At construction completion sites, EPA employed more than two dozen different types of cleanup approaches that are tailored both to the types of contaminants and the natural resources that are polluted (such as soil and ground water). For contaminated soils, "excavation and removal" was the most common method used at construction completion sites. This method commonly removes polluted soil and debris by trucking it from a site and treating it at a licensed hazardous waste facility.

The technology most often used at contaminated ground water sites was "pump and treat." This method pumps water out of the ground through a series of wells, cleans it by treating the contaminants, and either reinjects it back into the ground, discharges it into surface water, or sends it to a municipal water treatment plant.

These cleanup approaches may sound simple; however, most Superfund sites contain more than one type of chemical, and often both water and soil resources are affected. When this is the case, EPA may use a combination of solutions including one or more of:

- 1) containing the contaminants (surface drainage control, soil capping, solidification);

- 2) separating harmful chemicals from the soil or water (soil vapor extraction, air stripping, carbon adsorption, soil flushing, thermal desorption); and/or
- 3) rendering the material less toxic (bioremediation, incineration).

For example, in order to separate and cleanse oily wastes from soil at a dump site in Gray, Maine, a two-step aeration and heating process was used. This process involved extracting contaminants from more than 12,000 cubic yards of soil and treating it on site.

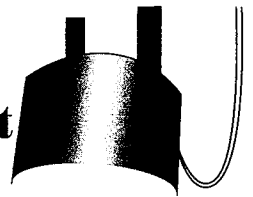
Streamlining the Cleanup Process with "Presumptive Remedies"

Superfund's experience with developing and applying technologies gradually revealed certain contamination and cleanup patterns. As a result, EPA streamlined the cleanup process in cases where contaminants are similar and cleanup technologies are proven, as at municipal landfills and wood treatment facilities. EPA calls these cost-efficient and timesaving approaches "presumptive remedies." By applying lessons learned at previous cleanups, the Agency can reduce costs and save time while ensuring cleanup of equal quality.

Development of Cutting Edge Technologies

When EPA began full-scale cleanup of Superfund sites in the early 1980s, there were very few tested remedies and almost no information on the performance of hazardous waste cleanup. The Agency understood from the beginning the importance of developing new technologies that would reduce cleanup costs and make them more effective. EPA is now at the point where that investment is paying off. Today over 350 innovative technology projects are completed, planned, or

Spotlight on Technology Facts and Figures



*For the 410 construction completion sites**

- ✓ The "big three" cleanup approaches used are:
 - excavating and removing hazardous soil and solid waste (45% or 188 sites);
 - covering the land with a protective cap (39% or 161 sites); and
 - pumping and treating contaminated groundwater (34% or 142 sites).
- ✓ Extracting toxic gas from the ground (33 sites) and using natural organisms to breakdown contaminants (12 sites) are the most common innovative technologies used.

**Note: More than one technology may be associated with a construction completion site.*

See the tables on pages 6–7 for more details on the types of cleanup technologies used at construction completion sites.

underway at Superfund sites. Examples of innovative technologies that EPA recently added include: flushing chemicals from soils while the soils remain in place; heating soil to vaporize contaminants and capture them; and introducing microorganisms, such as bacteria and fungi, to break down hazardous chemicals into less harmful substances.

Ready for Reuse

Reclaiming Our Land and Water

Beneficial Reuse is a Team Effort

The actual reuse of a site is driven by many factors—local business climate, real estate and land prices, and natural features. However, the most important aspect is the early involvement of all interested parties, namely local citizens, municipal leaders, businesses, and state officials. Throughout the cleanup process, from site identification (discovery) to construction completion, EPA encourages open dialogue with the community to determine reuse opportunities.

Reuse can create many benefits that productively impact local communities, including new jobs, higher property values, and better quality of life through the preservation of open space and recreational areas. In short, EPA remains committed to cleaning up toxic hot spots and making cleaned areas available, where possible, for productive reuse by local communities.



Photo courtesy of Virginia Power

From Fly Ash to Fly Balls! Children get ready to start their first baseball game at the revitalized Chisman Creek site.

Construction Completion Sites Returned to Productive Use

Contrary to the image of Superfund sites as toxic and barren eyesores, many construction completion sites can soon be used in some productive way. The sites vary in use from commercial to industrial activity, from retail to food service, or even high-tech manufacturing.

The Kryswaty Farm site in New Jersey, once an illegal dumping area, is now being used as a plant nursery. The Tronic Plating Company site in New York, a former electroplating facility, was converted for warehouse storage and a fac-

tory for contact lenses.

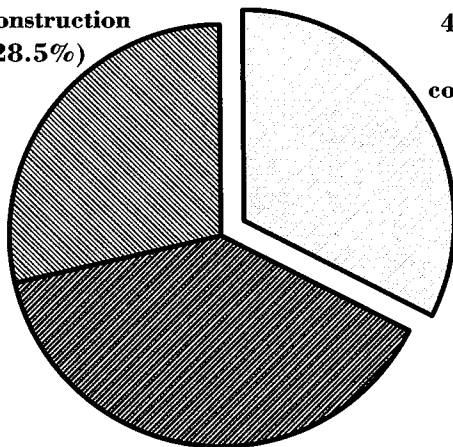
Superfund sites are also being restored to places where people can live and play. One such site is Chisman Creek, near Newport News, Virginia, which reached construction completion in December 1990. This former fly ash disposal site is now a community park with sports fields and walking trails. Likewise, the Petersen Sand and Gravel site in Illinois, once a contaminated gravel pit, is being used by watersports enthusiasts and picnickers.

Many sites are set aside as natural areas. Imagine some of the most dangerous hazardous waste sites in the country transformed into places where aquatic birds migrate and feed. That is exactly what happened at the Bayou Sorrel site in Louisiana, where the cleanup of more than 36,000 cubic yards of petrochemical waste restored a productive wetland. Also, efforts at the Woodbury Chemical Co. site in Florida eliminated waterborne toxins in a local canal that harmed manatees, an endangered species.

Construction Completion Statistics

Number and Types of NPL Sites

360 NPL sites are not yet in the construction phase (28.5%)



410 NPL sites are in construction completion (32.5%)

493 NPL sites have construction underway (39.0%)

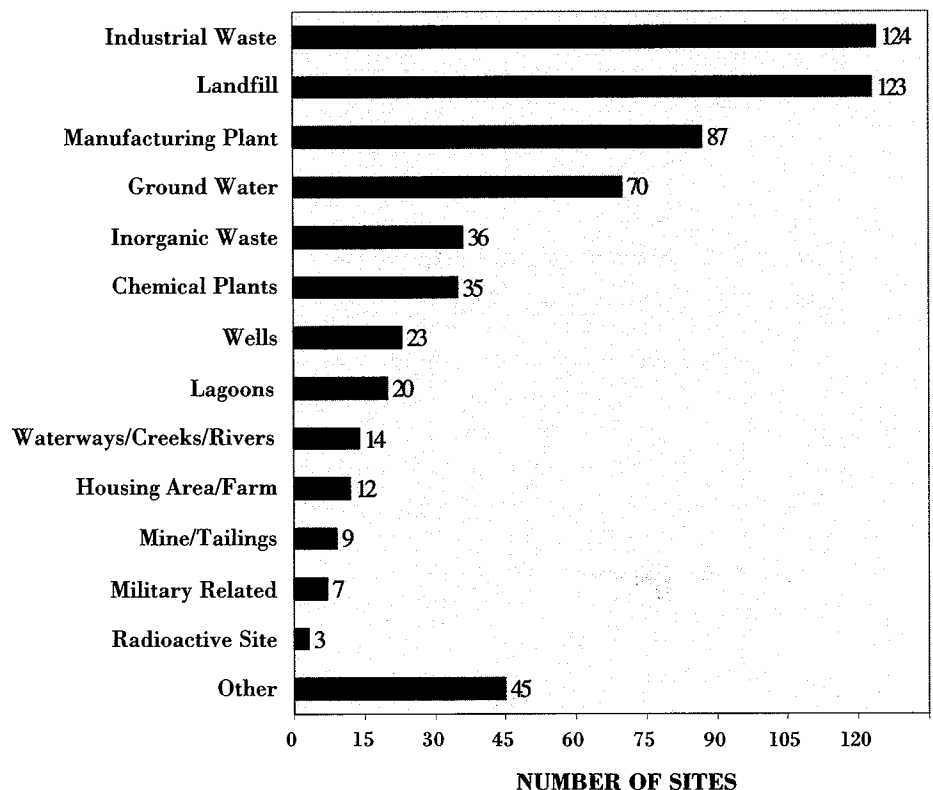
Construction Completion Progress

Over 32 percent of the 1,263 total proposed or final NPL sites as of September 30, 1996 are in construction completion

Types of Construction Completion Sites

Each of the 410 construction completion sites are characterized and placed into site-type categories. Some sites fall into multiple categories due to site-specific complexities. This table reflects the type of sites and the number of each type.

TYPES OF SITES

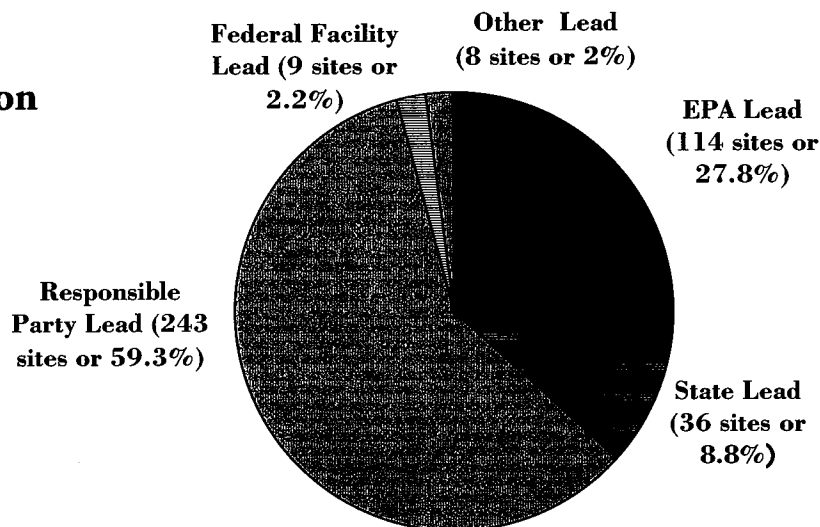


Construction Completion Statistics

Site Leads and Technologies Used

Who Managed the Construction Completion?

Various parties direct activities at Superfund sites. This pie chart portrays the party in charge of the site when construction completion occurred.



SITE CLEANUP METHODS*	SITES
Containment	
Excavation and Removal	188
Surface Capping/Soil Cover	161
Surface Drainage Control	51
Backfilling	61
Solidification/Stabilization & Immobilization	30
Treatment	
Ground Water Pump & Treat	142
– Air Stripping	47
Incineration	
– On Site	16
– Off Site	20
Innovative Technologies	
– Soil Vapor Extraction	33
– Bioremediation	12
– Thermal Desorption	4
– Dechlorination	3
– In-Situ Flushing	3
– Soil Washing	2
Other Actions	
Ground Water Monitoring/Wells	293
Institutional Controls	153
Alternate Water Supplies	56

Cleanup Technologies Used at Superfund's 410 Construction Completion Sites

The cleanup technologies listed here are those used at the current total of 410 construction completion sites. Many sites need more than one type of technology.

* More than one technology may be associated with a construction completion site.

Construction Completion Sites by State

Alabama (3 sites)

Mowbray Engineering Co.
Perdido Ground Water Contamination
Triana/Tennessee River

Alaska (1 site)

Alaska Battery Enterprises

American Samoa (1 site)

Taputimu Farm

Arizona (1 site)

Mountain View Mobile Home Estates

Arkansas (8 sites)

Arkwood, Inc.
Cecil Lindsey
Gurley Pit
Industrial Waste Control
Jacksonville Municipal Landfill
Mid-South Wood Products
Midland Products
Rogers Road Municipal Landfill

California (25 sites)

Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.
Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (Bldg. 915)
Applied Materials
Beckman Instruments (Porterville Plant)
Celtor Chemical Works
Coalinga Asbestos Mine
CTS Printex, Inc.
Del Norte Pesticide Storage
Fairchild Semiconductor Corp. (S San Jose)
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. (Salinas Plant)
Intel Corp. (Santa Clara III)
Intel Magnetics
Intersil, Inc./Siemens Components
Jibboom Junkyard
Liquid Gold Oil Corp.
Louisiana-Pacific Corp.
MGM Brakes
Monolithic Memories
Pacific Coast Pipe Lines
Sola Optical USA, Inc.
Spectra-Physics, Inc.
Synertek, Inc. (Building 1)
Teledyne Semiconductor
TRW Microwave, Inc. (Building 825)
Watkins-Johnson Co. (Stewart Division)

Colorado (5 sites)

Broderick Wood Products
Marshall Landfill
Sand Creek Industrial
Smuggler Mountain
Woodbury Chemical Co.

Connecticut (2 sites)

Kellogg-Deering Well Field
Revere Textile Prints Corp.

Delaware (11 sites)

Army Creek Landfill
Coker's Sanitation Service Landfills
Harvey & Knott Drum, Inc.
NCR Corp. (Millsboro Plant)
New Castle Spill
New Castle Steel
Sealand Limited
Sussex County Landfill No. 5
Tybouts Corner Landfill
Tyler Refrigeration Pit
Wildcat Landfill

Florida (24 sites)

Alpha Chemical Corp.
Anaconda Aluminum Co./
Milgo Electronics
B&B Chemical Co., Inc.
Beulah Landfill
BMI-Textron
Brown Wood Preserving
Chemform, Inc.
City Industries, Inc.
Davie Landfill
Dubose Oil Products Co.
Gold Coast Oil Corp.
Hipps Road Landfill
Hollingsworth Solderless Terminal
Miami Drum Services
Northwest 58th Street Landfill
Parramore Surplus
Pepper Steel & Alloys, Inc.
Pioneer Sand Co.
Sixty-Second Street Dump
Standard Auto Bumper Corp.
Tri-City Oil Conservationist, Inc.
Varsol Spill
Wilson Concepts of Florida, Inc.
Woodbury Chemical Co. (Princeton Plant)

Georgia (5 sites)

Cedartown Municipal Landfill
Diamond Shamrock Corp. Landfill
Luminous Processes, Inc.
Monsanto Corp. (Augusta Plant)
Powersville Site

Guam (1 site)

Ordot Landfill

Idaho (2 sites)

Arrcom (Drexler Enterprises)
Union Pacific Railroad Co.

Illinois (9 sites)

A & F Material Reclaiming, Inc.
Belvidere Municipal Landfill
Central Illinois Public Service Co.
Cross Brothers Pail Recycling (Pembroke)
Johns-Manville Corp.
LaSalle Electric Utilities
Petersen Sand & Gravel
Velsicol Chemical Corp. (Illinois)
Wauconda Sand & Gravel

Indiana (15 sites)

Carter Lee Lumber Co.
Columbus Old Municipal Landfill #1
Fort Wayne Reduction Dump
International Minerals (E. Plant)
Lake Sandy Jo (M&M Landfill)
Main Street Well Field
Ninth Avenue Dump
Northside Sanitary Landfill, Inc.
Poer Farm
Seymour Recycling Corp.
Southside Sanitary Landfill
Tri-State Plating
Wayne Waste Oil
Wedzeb Enterprises, Inc.
Whiteford Sales & Service/Nationalease

Iowa (9 sites)

Aidex Corp.
E.I. Du Pont de Nemours (County Rd X23)
Fairfield Coal Gasification Plant
John Deere (Ottumwa Works Landfills)
LaBounty Site
Lawrence Todtz Farm
Northwestern States Portland Cement Co.

Construction Completion Sites by State

Iowa (continued)

Vogel Paint & Wax Co.
White Farm Equipment Co. Dump

Kansas (4 sites)

Arkansas City Dump
Big River Sand Co.
Hydro-Flex Inc.
Johns' Sludge Pond

Kentucky (9 sites)

A.L. Taylor (Valley of Drums)
Caldwell Lace Leather Co., Inc.
Distler Brickyard
Distler Farm
General Tire & Rubber (Mayfield Landfill)
Howe Valley Landfill
Lee's Lane Landfill
Newport Dump
Tri-City Disposal Co.

Louisiana (1 site)

Bayou Sorrel Site

Maine (2 sites)

McKin Co.
Saco Tannery Waste Pits

Maryland (3 sites)

Chemical Metals Industries, Inc.
Mid-Atlantic Wood Preservers, Inc.
Middletown Road Dump

Massachusetts (3 sites)

Cannon Engineering Corp. (CEC)
Plymouth Harbor/Cannon Engineering Corp.
Rose Disposal Pit

Michigan (31 sites)

Adam's Plating
American Anodco, Inc.
Anderson Development Co.
Auto Ion Chemicals, Inc.
Berlin & Farro
Burrows Sanitation
Carter Industrials, Inc.
Cemetery Dump
Charlevoix Municipal Well
Chem Central
Cliff/Dow Dump

Michigan (continued)

Folkertsma Refuse
Grand Traverse Overall Supply Co.
Gratiot County Golf Course
Gratiot County Landfill
Hedblum Industries
Hi-Mill Manufacturing Co.
Kent City Mobile Home Park
Kentwood Landfill
Kysor Industrial Corp.
Mason County Landfill
Metal Working Shop
Northernair Plating
Novaco Industries
Rasmussen's Dump
Rose Township Dump
Southwest Ottawa County Landfill
Spiegelberg Landfill
U.S. Aviex
Velsicol Chemical Corp. (Michigan)
Whitehall Municipal Wells

Minnesota (26 sites)

Adrian Municipal Well Field
Agate Lake Scrapyard
Boise Cascade/Onan Corp./Medtronics, Inc.
Burlington Northern (Brainerd/Baxter)
Dakhue Sanitary Landfill
FMC Corp. (Fridley Plant)
General Mills/Henkel Corp.
Joslyn Manufacturing & Supply Co.
Kurt Manufacturing Co.
LaGrand Sanitary Landfill
Lehillier/Mankato Site
Morris Arsenic Dump
NL Industries/Taracorp/Golden Auto
Nutting Truck & Caster Co.
Oak Grove Sanitary Landfill
Oakdale Dump
Olmsted County Sanitary Landfill
Pine Bend Sanitary Landfill
South Andover Site
Twin Cities Air Force Base (SAR Landfill)
Union Scrap Iron & Metal Co.
University Minnesota (Rosemount Res Cen)
Washington County Landfill
Waste Disposal Engineering
Whittaker Corp.
Windom Dump

Mississippi (2 sites)

Flowood Site
Walcotte Chemical Co. Warehouses

Missouri (7 sites)

Conservation Chemical Co.
Fulbright Landfill
Kem-Pest Laboratories
Lee Chemical
North-U Drive Well Contamination
Solid State Circuits, Inc.
Wheeling Disposal Service Co. Landfill

Montana (2 sites)

Libby Ground Water Contamination
Mouat Industries

Nebraska (2 sites)

Lindsay Manufacturing Co.
Waverly Ground Water Contamination

New Hampshire (7 sites)

Kearsarge Metallurgical Corp.
Keefe Environmental Services
Mottolo Pig Farm
South Municipal Water Supply Well
Sylvester
Tinkham Garage
Town Garage/Radio Beacon

New Jersey (31 sites)

Beachwood/Berkley Wells
Bog Creek Farm
Chemical Control
Combe Fill North Landfill
Cooper Road
Denzer & Schafer X-Ray Co.
Friedman Property
Goose Farm
Helen Kramer Landfill
Hopkins Farm
Jackson Township Landfill
King of Prussia
Krysowaty Farm
Lang Property
Lodi Municipal Well
Lone Pine Landfill
M&T Delisa Landfill
Mannheim Avenue Dump
Monroe Township Landfill

Construction Completion Sites by State

New Jersey (continued)

Pijak Farm
Pomona Oaks Residential Wells
Renora, Inc.
Ringwood Mines/Landfill
South Brunswick Landfill
Spence Farm
Tabernacle Drum Dump
Upper Deerfield Township Sanit. Landfill
Vineland State School
Williams Property
Wilson Farm
Witco Chemical Corp. (Oakland Plant)

New Mexico (6 sites)

Cal West Metals (USSBA)
Cimarron Mining Corp.
Homestake Mining Co.
Pagano Salvage
Prewitt Abandoned Refinery
South Valley

New York (17 sites)

Action Anodizing, Plating, & Polishing
Applied Environmental Services
BEC Trucking
BioClinical Laboratories, Inc.
C & J Disposal Leasing Co. Dump
Clothier Disposal
Conklin Dumps
Katonah Municipal Well
Kenmark Textile Corp.
Marathon Battery Corp.
North Sea Municipal Landfill
Old Bethpage Landfill
Radium Chemical Co., Inc.
SMS Instruments, Inc.
Suffern Village Well Field
Tronic Plating Co., Inc.
Wide Beach Development

North Carolina (3 sites)

Celanese Corp. (Shelby Fiber Operations)
Chemtronics, Inc.
PCB Spills

North Dakota (2 sites)

Arsenic Trioxide Site
Minor Landfill

Northern Marianas (1 site)

PCB Warehouse

Ohio (14 sites)

Alsco Anaconda
Big D Campground
Bowers Landfill
Chem-Dyne
Chemical & Minerals Reclamation
Coshocton Landfill
E.H. Schilling Landfill
Laskin/Poplar Oil Co.
New Lyme Landfill
Old Mill
Republic Steel Corp. Quarry
Summit National
TRW, Inc. (Minerva Plant)
Zanesville Well Field

Oklahoma (3 sites)

Compass Industries (Avery Drive)
Fourth Street Abandoned Refinery
Tenth Street Dump/Junkyard

Oregon (4 sites)

Allied Plating, Inc.
Joseph Forest Products
Martin-Marietta Aluminum Co.
United Chrome Products, Inc.

Pennsylvania (30 sites)

Aladdin Plating
Ambler Asbestos Piles
AMP, Inc. (Glen Rock Facility)
Bendix Flight Systems Division
Berks Sand Pit
Bruin Lagoon
Craig Farm Drum
Enterprise Avenue

Pennsylvania (continued)

Hebelka Auto Salvage Yard
Hellertown Manufacturing Co.
Henderson Road
Hranica Landfill
Kimberton Site
Lackawanna Refuse
Lansdowne Radiation Site
Lehigh Electric & Engineering Co.
Lord-Shope Landfill
McAdoo Associates
Middletown Air Field
Old City of York Landfill
Presque Isle
Raymark
Reeser's Landfill
River Road Landfill/Waste Mngmnt, Inc.
Route 940 Drum Dump
Taylor Borough Dump
Voortman Farm
Wade (ABM)
Westline Site
York County Solid Waste/Refuse Landfill

Rhode Island (1 site)

Western Sand & Gravel

South Carolina (5 sites)

Golden Strip Septic Tank Service
Independent Nail Co.
Medley Farm Drum Dump
Rochester Property
SCRDI Dixiana

South Dakota (2 sites)

Whitewood Creek
Williams Pipe Line Co. Disposal Pit

Tennessee (6 sites)

Amnicola Dump
Carrier Air Conditioning Co.
Chemet Co.
Gallaway Pits
Lewisburg Dump
Mallory Capacitor Co.

Construction Completion Sites by Site

Texas (14 sites)

Bio-Ecology Systems, Inc.
Crystal City Airport
Dixie Oil Processors, Inc.
French, Ltd.
Geneva Industries/Fuhrmann Energy
Harris (Farley Street)
Highlands Acid Pit
Odessa Chromium #1
Odessa Chromium #2 (Andrews Highway)
Pesses Chemical Co.
Sikes Disposal Pits
Sol Lynn/Industrial Transformers
Stewco, Inc.
Triangle Chemical Co.

Trust Territories (1 site)

PCB Wastes

Utah (3 sites)

Ogden Defense Depot (DLA)
Rose Park Sludge Pit
Utah Power & Light/American Barrel Co.

Vermont (3 sites)

BFI Sanitary Landfill (Rockingham)
Darling Hill Dump
Old Springfield Landfill

Virginia (5 sites)

C & R Battery Co., Inc.
Chisman Creek
First Piedmont Rock Quarry (Route 719)
Matthews Electroplating
Suffolk City Landfill

Washington (21 sites)

ALCOA (Vancouver Smelter)
American Crossarm & Conduit Co.
American Lake Gardens/McChord AFB
Bonneville Power Admin Ross (USDOE)
FMC Corp. (Yakima Pit)
Fort Lewis (Landfill No. 5)
Hamilton Island Landfill (USA/COE)
Hanford 1100-Area (USDOE)

Washington (continued)

Lakewood Site
McChord Air Force Base
(Wash Rack/Treat)
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Is
(Seaplane)
Northside Landfill
Northwest Transformer
Northwest Transformer
(S Harkness St)
Pacific Car & Foundry Co.
Pesticide Lab (Yakima)
Seattle Municipal Landfill
(Kent Hghlnds)
Silver Mountain Mine
Toftdahl Drums
Western Processing Co., Inc.
Yakima Plating Co.

West Virginia (1 site)

Leetown Pesticide

Wisconsin (15 sites)

Algoma Municipal Landfill
Eau Claire Municipal Well Field
Fadrowski Drum Disposal
Hagen Farm
Lemberger Landfill, Inc.
Mid-State Disposal, Inc. Landfill
Northern Engraving Co.
Oconomowoc Electroplating Co. Inc.
Onalaska Municipal Landfill
Ripon City Landfill
Sauk County Landfill
Schmalz Dump
Tomah Fairgrounds
Wausau Ground Water Contamination
Wheeler Pit

Wyoming (1 site)

Mystery Bridge Rd/U.S. Highway 20



For More Information...

EPA Contact for this Issue of *Superfund Today*

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Emergency and Remedial Response
Community Involvement and Outreach Center
(703) 603-8835

EPA Superfund Hotline

(800) 424-9346 or TDD: (800) 553-7672

EPA Headquarters Library

401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460
(202) 260-5921

Internet Resources

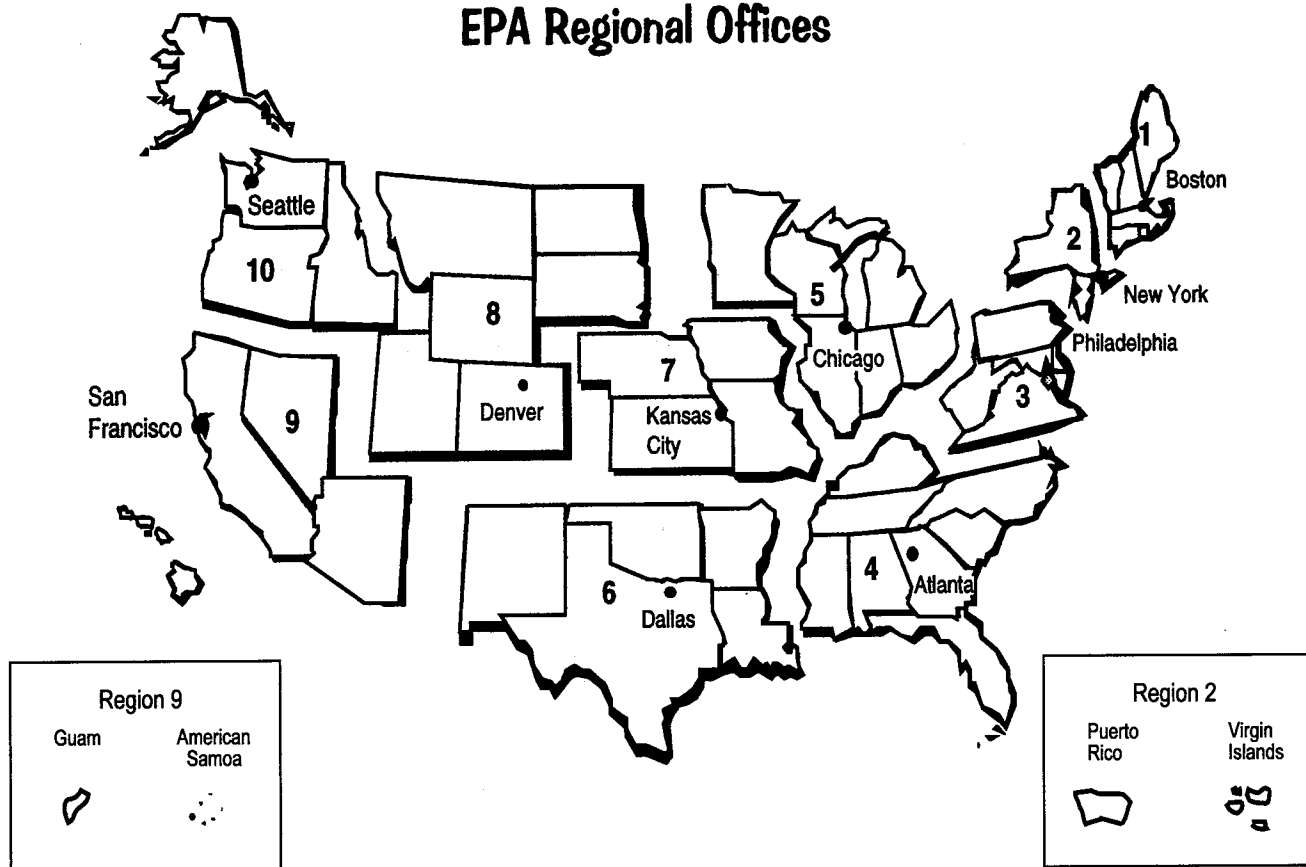
- *EPA Home Page*
www.epa.gov
- *EPA Superfund Hotline Home Page*
www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hotline.htm
- *EPA Headquarters Library Home Page*
www.epa.gov/access/chapter6/chapter6.htm
- *Superfund Home Page*
www.epa.gov/superfund
- *EPA Technology Innovation Office
CLU-IN Database (cleanup information)*
www.clu-in.com

Construction Completion Reading

Call the Superfund Docket at (703) 603-8917
to obtain these publications:

- *Common Cleanup Methods at Superfund Sites*. 1994. 28 pp. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. EPA 540-R94-043.
- *Superfund Post Remediation Accomplishments: Uses of the Land and Environmental Achievements (Volume I)*. 1996. 92 pp. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. EPA 540-R94-007.

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