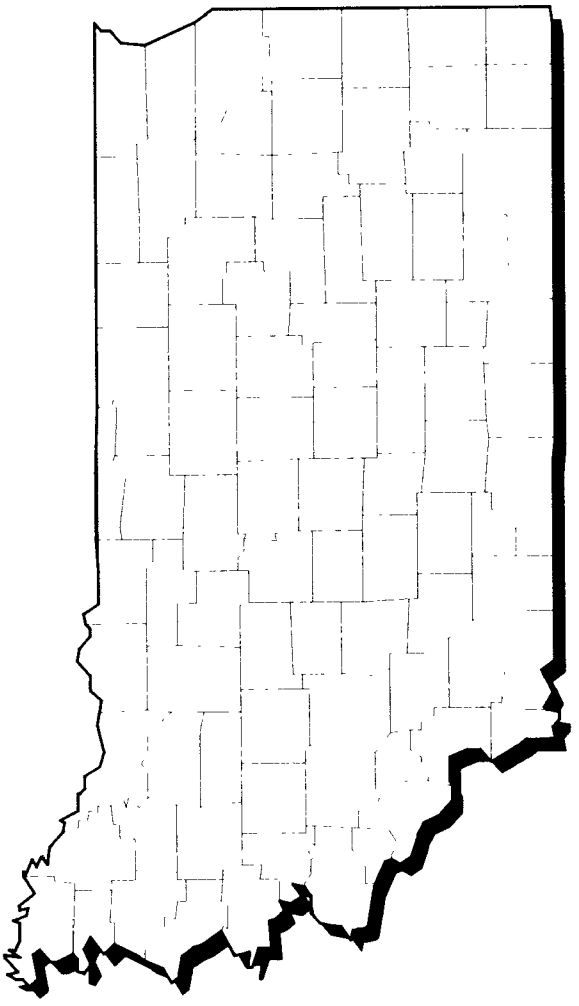
EPA

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Solid Waste And
Emergency Response
(5201 G)

EPA/540/R-95/085
PB95-962917
9200.5-715C
May 1995

SUPERFUND: Progress at National Priority List Sites



INDIANA 1995 UPDATE

How to Use the NPL Book

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

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

How Can You Use This State Book?

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

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

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

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

SITE RESPONSIBILITY

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

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRESS

Summarizes the actions to reduce the threats to nearby residents and the surrounding environment and the progress towards cleaning up the site.

SITE NAME
STATE
EPA ID# ABC0000000

EPA REGION XX
COUNTY NAME
LOCATION

Other Names:

Site Description — A

Site Responsibility:

NPL Listing History
Proposed XX/XX/XX
Final XX/XX/XX

Threats and Contaminants — B

Cleanup Approach — C

Response Action Status — D

Site Facts: — E

Environmental Progress

Site Repository

SITE REPOSITORY

Lists the location of the primary site repository. The site repository may include community relations plans, public meeting announcements and minutes, fact sheets, press releases, and other site-related documents.

A

SITE DESCRIPTION

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

B

THREATS AND CONTAMINANTS

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

C

CLEANUP APPROACH

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

D

RESPONSE ACTION STATUS

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

E

SITE FACTS

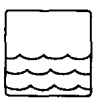
Additional information on activities and events at the site are included in this section. Often details on legal or administrative actions taken by the EPA to achieve site cleanup or other facts pertaining to community involvement with the site cleanup process are reported here.

Guide to the NPL Book Icons

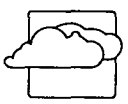
The "icons," or symbols, accompanying the text allow the reader to see at a glance which environmental resources are affected and the status of cleanup activities at the site.

Icons in the Threats and Contaminants Section

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



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



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

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

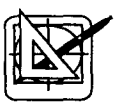
Threatened or contaminated *Environmentally Sensitive Areas* in the vicinity of the site. (Examples include wetlands and coastal areas or critical habitats.)

Icons in the Response Action Status Section

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

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

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



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

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

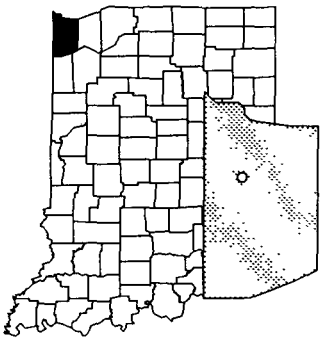
Cleanup Complete shows that all cleanup goals have been achieved for the contaminated site or part of the site.

EPA ID Number	Site Name
IND016360265	AMERICAN CHEMICAL SERVICE, INC.
IND006418651	BENNETT STONE QUARRY
IND016395899	CARTER LEE LUMBER CO.
IND980607626	COLUMBUS OLD MUNICIPAL LANDFILL #1
IND000715490	CONRAIL RAIL YARD (ELKHART)
IND001213503	CONTINENTAL STEEL CORP.
IND980607881	DOUGLASS ROAD/UNIROYAL, INC., LANDFILL
IND084259951	ENVIROCHEM CORP.
IND074315896	FISHER-CALO
IND980679542	FORT WAYNE REDUCTION DUMP
IND980999635	GALEN MEYERS DUMP/DRUM SALVAGE
IND980500292	HIMCO DUMP
INT190010876	IMC TERRE HAUTE EAST PLT
IND980500524	LAKE SANDY JO (M & M LANDFILL)
IND064703200	LAKELAND DISPOSAL SERVICE, INC.
IND980794341	LEMON LANE LANDFILL
IND980794358	MAIN STREET WELL FIELD
IND980794366	MARION (BRAGG) DUMP
IND980615421	MIDCO I
IND980679559	MIDCO II
IND980794549	NEAL'S DUMP (SPENCER)
IND980614556	NEALS LANDFILL (BLOOMINGTON)
IND980794432	NINTH AVENUE DUMP
IND050530872	NORTHSIDE SANITARY LANDFILL, INC
IND980684583	POER FARM
IND006377048	PRESTOLITE BATTERY DIVISION
IND000807107	REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL (INDIANAPOLIS PLANT)
IND040313017	SEYMOUR RECYCLING CORP.
IND980607360	SOUTHSIDE SANITARY LANDFILL
IND980997639	TIPPECANOE SANITARY LANDFILL, INC
IND006038764	TRI-STATE PLATING
IND047030226	U.S. SMELTER & LEAD REFINERY INC.
IND980504005	WASTE, INC. LANDFILL
IND048989479	WAYNE WASTE OIL
IND980794374	WEDZEB ENTERPRISES INC
IND980999791	WHITEFORD SALES & SERVICE/NATIONAL LEASE

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SERVICE, INC.

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND016360265



EPA REGION 5

Lake County
Griffith

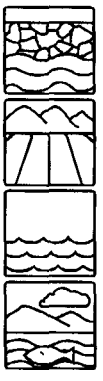
Site Description

American Chemical Service (ACS), Inc. recycled chemicals on 21 acres along South Colfax Avenue in Griffith from 1958 until 1975, when it voluntarily stopped using two disposal areas on site and covered them. The site contains an estimated 35,000 buried drums and pigment and resin sludges, including polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The site operated until 1990 as a hazardous waste recycler with interim status under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The site previously contained three different operations: the ACS; Kapica Drum; and the Griffith Sanitary Landfill. ACS began operation in 1955 as a solvent recovery firm and later began a chemical manufacturing operation. From 1955 until at least 1975, ACS disposed of a variety of hazardous wastes produced during company operations in an area on the property known as the off-site containment area. ACS also disposed of numerous drums and stillbottoms in portions of the currently operating facility. Some waste was accepted from outside sources for incineration in an on-site incinerator, and the ash was disposed of on ACS property. In 1972, the Indiana State Board of Health (ISBH) responded to residents' complaints and inspected the ACS facility. From 1972 to 1973, ISBH attempted to achieve improved waste handling, spill prevention measures, and site maintenance. In 1974 and 1975, ISBH also responded to reports that ACS was discharging chemicals to the sanitary sewer and dumping chemicals on site. Approximately 10,000 people live within 3 miles of the site, the closest being less than 1/4 mile away. Located in the immediate vicinity of the site are a few residences, railroad tracks, drainage ditches, and marshy areas. More than 2,000 private wells are in use in the area of the site.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

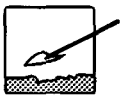


The groundwater is contaminated with VOCs including benzene, toluene, chloroethane, xylene, and vinyl chloride; the creosote pentachlorophenol (PCP); and phthalates. The shallow aquifer contains the highest amounts of organic contaminants. Soils are heavily contaminated with numerous substances including PCBs, heavy metals, semi-volatiles, coal tar constituents, VOCs, and some pesticides. Evidence suggests that the heavily contaminated shallow aquifer discharges to the wetlands and surface water, posing the potential for adverse effects. Past discharges by ACS had affected a major portion of the site's wetlands. Exposure to contaminants by accidently ingesting groundwater and surface water; coming in direct contact with groundwater, surface water, soil, or sediments; or inhaling airborne VOCs could be potential health threats.

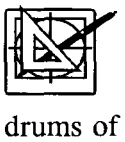
Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In the early 1980s, ACS installed a clay wall to block the perceived flow direction of the groundwater and to control the environmental degradation due to surface water and leachate runoff. Initial cleanup efforts concentrated on identifying, staging, and segregating drums from construction debris in the building. Drums were labeled, sampled, overpacked, and staged in a nearby vacant building. Twenty-four-hour security was maintained throughout the removal. Construction debris was decontaminated and disposed. The remaining building brick was scrubbed with a high pressure wash. All rinsate and decontamination water was collected and removed for treatment and disposal. Drums were grouped into three separate waste streams based on pH levels. All three waste streams were accepted at a facility for treatment and disposal. A total of 277 drums of waste and 23,154 gallons of water were shipped off site for treatment and disposal.



Entire Site: The site investigations have now been completed. In the fall of 1992, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the site which includes: pumping and treating contaminated groundwater; excavation and incineration of contaminated soil and drums of hazardous waste; vapor extraction of contaminants in site soils; evaluation, monitoring, and if necessary, restoration of wetlands; site fencing and implementation of deed and access restrictions; and long term monitoring of the site. Design of technical aspects of the cleanup began in 1994 and is expected to be completed in mid-1995.

Environmental Progress

The early removal of drums and contaminated water and the installation of a clay barrier wall have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the American Chemical Service, Inc. site while cleanup actions are being planned.

Site Repository

Griffith Public Library, 940 North Broad Street, Griffith, IN 46319

BENNETT STONE QUARRY

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND006418651

EPA REGION 5

Monroe County
Bloomington

Site Description

The Bennett Stone Quarry site consists of approximately 4 acres and is located approximately 2 1/2 miles northwest of Bloomington. This limestone quarry was used as a dump for old electrical parts for approximately 20 years before it was discovered by the Monroe County Health Department (MCHD) in 1983. The MCHD subsequently defined an area of several acres that had been used for dumping electrical parts, including a large number of capacitors contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Labels found on the capacitors during the MCHD investigation linked contamination to the Westinghouse Corporation. Soil samples from the site indicated PCB concentrations as high as 380,000 parts per million (ppm). The EPA removed surface capacitors from the site and installed a clay cap, security fencing, and warning signs in 1983. Sediments from Stouts Creek, adjacent to the site, were hydro-vacuumed in 1987. Five other PCB-contaminated sites are located in the Bloomington area, three of which are listed as separate sites on the NPL: Neal's Landfill, Neal's Dump, and Lemon Lane Landfill. Anderson Road, an authorized landfill, and Winston-Thomas Treatment Plant, an inactive City-owned wastewater treatment plant, are the other sites. The majority of the residents living near Bennett Stone Quarry and the adjoining property depend on private wells for their water supply. The land along Stout Creek is used for quarry operations and some farming. Beef cattle are raised on property adjacent to Stouts Creek. The quarries adjacent to the site once were frequented by local residents and campers for recreational activities.

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

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

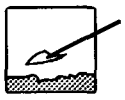
Threats and Contaminants

On-site groundwater, soils, sediments, and surface water were contaminated with PCBs. Off-site sediments located in Stout Creek also were contaminated with PCBs. Smaller amounts of PCBs were found in the waters of Stout Creek. Area residents could have been exposed to contaminants through direct contact with PCB-laden oil in the ponds and on-site PCB-contaminated soil. The primary risk currently posed by the site is through contamination of groundwater, used by some nearby residents as a source of drinking water.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: emergency actions and a long-term remedial phase directed at cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



Emergency Actions: The EPA undertook an emergency cleanup in 1983 that included: removing and disposing of capacitors on the surface, as well as contaminated soils; conducting an aerial photographic survey, a geophysical study, and soil sampling; placing an impervious cover over the site to prevent runoff of contaminants; and constructing security fencing around the site. In 1987, contaminated sediments were excavated from Stout Creek.

Entire Site: Activities conducted to address contamination at the site included: excavating all refuse plus a 2-foot buffer zone around the known refuse; incinerating excavated materials in an approved facility; hydro-vacuuming contaminated sediments from the on-site ponds and Stout Creek and storing them off site until incineration and disposal can be conducted; and regrading, covering, and revegetating the area of the site. Groundwater and surface water monitoring will continue to ensure that water quality standards are maintained.

Site Facts: In 1985, the Westinghouse Corporation and the EPA signed a Consent Decree, under which Westinghouse agreed to perform the site cleanup. Currently, the parties to the Consent Decree are exploring alternative remedies to incineration.

Environmental Progress

The excavation, removal, and incineration of hazardous materials and contaminated creek sediments, installation of a security fence, and other cleanup activities have reduced the potential for exposure to contamination at the Bennett Stone Quarry site. Continuing groundwater and surface water monitoring will provide protection to nearby residents and the environment.

Site Repository

Monroe County Public Library, 303 E. Kirkwood Avenue, Bloomington, IN 47491

CARTER LEE LUMBER COMPANY

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND016395899

EPA REGION 5
Marion County
Indianapolis

Site Description

Carter Lee Lumber Company has been selling lumber products at this 2-acre site since 1873. In 1971, Carter Lee bought land behind its original property from the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railway Corporation. Liquid wastes from tank trucks and railroad cars reportedly were dumped onto the ground and into a trench on the property. The EPA sampled the soil in 1985 and found it to be contaminated with heavy metals and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs). The trench has been filled with clay and the property has been fenced, with access limited to employees of the lumber company. Approximately 710,000 people obtain drinking water from municipal wells within 3 miles of the site. These wells are supplied by surface water. The closest private drinking water well is upgradient from the property and approximately 3,500 feet away. The property is in the flood plain of the White River, which is located 1,500 feet from the site.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

Soil is contaminated with heavy metals including arsenic, cadmium, chromium, and copper as well as cyanide and various volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Presently, there is little threat to human health or the environment. The site is fenced; however, employees of the lumber company, as well as cleanup workers who dig or uncover the contamination in the trench, are coming into contact with contaminated soil.

Cleanup Approach

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

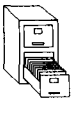
Response Action Status

Entire Site: An investigation is underway at the Carter Lee Lumber Company site to delineate the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The EPA will identify and evaluate potential routes of contaminant migration, assess risks posed by the site, and collect data to identify and evaluate remedial alternatives. The investigation is planned for completion in early 1995.

Environmental Progress

The site has been fenced to limit access and the trenches have been filled to reduce the potential for exposure to contaminated soil at the Carter Lee Lumber Company site. The EPA has assessed conditions at the site and determined that no immediate actions are required while studies are taking place and cleanup activities are being planned.

Site Repository

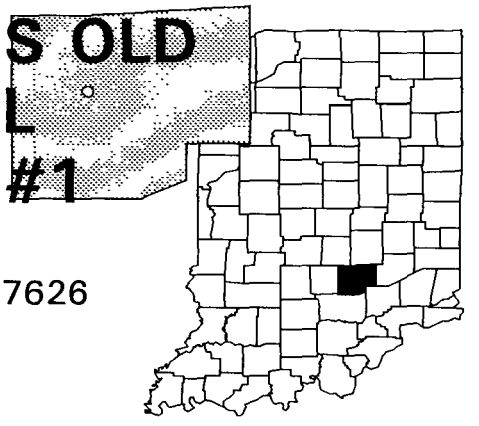


Hawthorn Community Center, 2440 W. Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46222

COLUMBUS OLD MUNICIPAL LANDFILL #1

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND980607626



EPA REGION 5

Bartholomew County
Columbus

Other Names:
City Dump #1

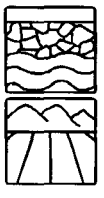
Site Description

The City of Columbus operated the 12-acre Columbus Old Municipal Landfill #1 site without a permit from 1938 until 1966. The landfill reportedly accepted municipal and industrial wastes including solvents, acids, bases, paints, and heavy metals. The landfill is unlined, but the top is covered with a layer of sand, clay, and gravel where grass has grown. Wastes were deposited on the surface of the landfill, and the site forms a low barrier between the farmlands that surround it and the East Fork of the White River. Geologic conditions at the site make it easy for the groundwater to interact with and contaminate the surface waters in the area. The closest residence to the site is less than 1/2 mile away. Approximately 33,000 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site. There are private wells within 1/2 mile of the site, and public wells for water supply are within 3 miles.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



Contaminants found on site include acids, bases, and organic solvents. Possible health threats to people included drinking or coming in direct contact with contaminated groundwater, or accidentally ingesting contaminated soil.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The potentially responsible parties began an investigation in 1987 to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site. Based on the investigation in 1992, the EPA concluded that no further action was needed at the site. However, because a public road was to be built constructed on the site, a contingency remedy also was selected that included fencing, capping and monitoring of the site. Construction of these remedies has been completed. Monitoring of the site will continue with a review after 5 years. At this time, if no further risks are detected, the EPA will take steps towards deletion of the site from the NPL.

Site Facts: In 1987, a Consent Order was signed between the EPA, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, and three parties potentially responsible for the site contamination. Under the agreement, the parties studied the site to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the landfill.

Environmental Progress

The capping, fencing, and monitoring of the Columbus Old Municipal Landfill site has eliminated the risk of contact with hazardous wastes. All construction at the site has been completed. Monitoring of the site will continue for five years to ensure the continued protectiveness of the remedy.

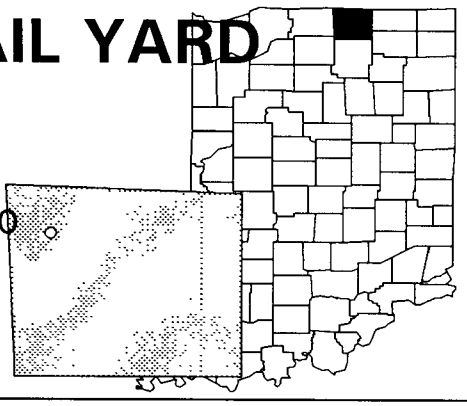
Site Repository

Bartholomew County Public Library, Columbus, IN 46901

CONRAIL RAIL YARD (ELKHART)

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND000715490



EPA REGION 5

Elkhart County
Elkhart

Other Names:
County Road 1

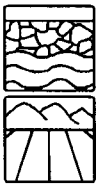
Site Description

The Conrail Rail Yard (Elkhart) began operations in 1956 as part of the New York Central Railroad and continued operations as a subsidiary of the Penn Central Transportation Company until 1976. From 1962 to 1968, numerous citizen complaints regarding oil discharges from the rail yard to the nearby St. Joseph River were filed with State and local authorities. In 1976, Conrail took over the rail yard's functions. From 1976 to 1986, the rail yard experienced spills and releases of oil, diesel fuel, hydrochloric acid, caustic soda, and various petroleum-related substances. Track-cleaning fluids and engine degreasers were also used and disposed of at the site. The site contains several ponds used to stabilize waste and separate oils, and a disposal area, now covered, where rail yard wastes were discarded. In 1986, the EPA discovered volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the groundwater near the site. The entire population obtains its drinking water from groundwater. The Elkhart Water Works serves the approximately 41,000 persons living northeast of the site in the city of Elkhart. The remaining population obtains drinking water from private residential wells, including people living immediately north and west of the site, many of which have contaminated wells.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

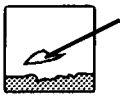


Groundwater and soil at the site contain VOCs. People have been exposed to contaminated groundwater through their private drinking water wells. Filter systems have been installed in homes with confirmed VOC contamination to eliminate the immediate health threats. People could be exposed to hazardous substances from the site by accidentally coming into direct contact with or ingesting contaminated soil.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: The EPA began a program to sample the groundwater off site in 1986. The EPA sampled 88 residential wells and detected various VOCs. The EPA provided bottled water to residents whose wells were affected. Also, the EPA installed 76 activated carbon filter units in residences. As part of the immediate action, the EPA also removed 28 drums containing waste paint from the nearby Martin property in 1987.

Entire Site: The EPA started an investigation of the nature and extent of contamination at the site in 1988. This study resulted in an Agency decision in 1991 to connect four affected residential areas to the City of Elkhart municipal water supply system, conduct groundwater monitoring, and install a groundwater extraction, treatment, and disposal system. Design of the cleanup remedies was completed in 1994. Cleanup activities began in 1994 and are expected to be completed in early 1996.

Source Area: In 1991, the EPA began further investigation of the source area of the contamination. An additional contaminated plume was discovered, and a remedy was selected in the fall of 1994. Hookup of 500 residences within the two contaminated plume areas to the alternate water supply has begun, and is expected to be completed in early 1996.

Environmental Progress

The immediate actions of providing bottled water, installing carbon filter units, and removing drums have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated drinking water and continue to protect residents near the Conrail Rail Yard (Elkhart) site while cleanup actions are underway.

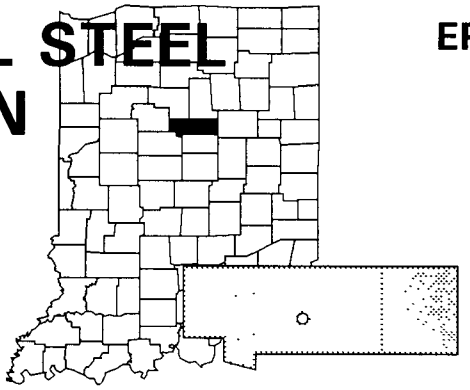
Site Repository

Elkhart Public Library, 300 South 2nd Street, Elkhart, IN 46516

CONTINENTAL STEEL CORPORATION

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND001213503



EPA REGION 5

Howard County
Kokomo

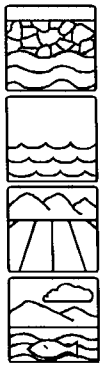
Site Description

The Continental Steel Corporation site was operated by Continental Steel and its predecessors from approximately 1914 to 1986. Operations ceased in 1986 when the company filed for bankruptcy. The Kokomo, Indiana plant produced nails, wire, and wire fence from scrap steel. The site presently includes the main plant (about 68 acres), a lagoon area (about 53 acres), and a quarry area (about 20 acres), and it could expand in the future as additional areas that were used in the operations are investigated. The State has assumed primary responsibility for the cleanup of the site, using federal funding from Superfund. Investigations of two adjacent creeks have been included in the studies. Currently, the investigation of the site has been broken up into six areas: groundwater; lagoon area; Kokomo and Wildcat Creeks; Maryland Avenue Quarry; main plant; and slag materials. Contamination due to the presence of various volatile organic compounds (VOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and several metals, including lead, has been found on and near the site. Approximately 1,600 people obtain drinking water from private wells within 3 miles of the site. The nearest well is 7,200 feet from the site. The site is situated above an aquifer.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

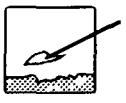


The groundwater and surface water contain VOCs and heavy metals including chromium, cadmium, iron, and manganese. Liquids in the quarry pond and lagoon contain VOCs and heavy metals including copper, zinc, and mercury. Sludges and creek sediments contain heavy metals including cadmium, chromium, iron, and manganese; VOCs; and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Soils are contaminated with heavy metals, PCBs, phenols, phthalates, and VOCs. PCBs were found in fish caught in Kokomo and Wildcat Creeks. People could be exposed to contaminants by coming into direct contact with or accidentally ingesting contaminated groundwater, soil, sludge, surface water, liquids, or sediments. In addition, eating contaminated fish from the creeks could pose a health hazard.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in eight stages: initial actions and seven phases focusing on cleanup of the groundwater, lagoon area, Wildcat and Kokomo Creeks, the Markland Avenue Quarry, the Main Plant, the slag area and Chaffin Quarry, and the Dixon Road Quarry.

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In October 1989, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) began removing and disposing of pickle liquor from the lagoon area. From 1990 through 1993, the EPA carried out several removal actions in the quarry and main plant areas. At the Maryland Avenue Quarry, surface drums and approximately 1100 drums that were in the pond have been removed. In the main plant, drums and contaminated soils have been addressed and capacitor and transformer oils have been removed.

Groundwater: An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination in the groundwater began in mid-1990 and is expected to be completed in late 1997.

Lagoon Area: An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination in the lagoon area surface water began in the fall of 1991 and is expected to be completed in early 1996.

Wildcat and Kokomo Creeks: An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination in the creeks' sediments began in early 1992 and is expected to be completed in early 1996.

Markland Avenue Quarry: An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination in the quarry began in early 1992 and is expected to be completed in early 1998.

Main Plant: An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination in the main plant began in early 1992 and is expected to be completed in early 1998.

Slag Area/Chaffin Quarry: An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination in the quarry began in early 1992 and is expected to be completed in early 1998.

Dixon Road Quarry: An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination in the quarry began in early 1992 and is expected to be completed in early 1998.

Site Facts: Continental Steel Corporation filed for bankruptcy in 1985 and ceased operations at the site in 1986.

Environmental Progress

The removal of drums and contaminated soil has reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated materials at the Continental Steel Corporation site while site studies are taking place.

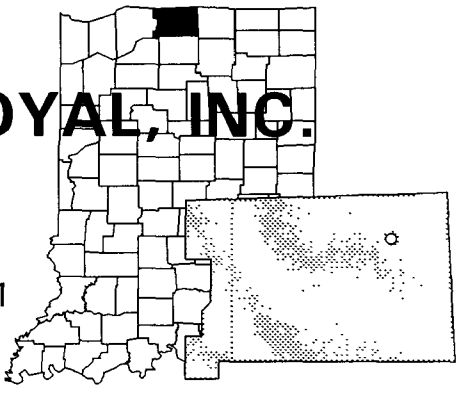
Site Repository

Kokomo-Howard County Public Library, 220 West Union Street, Kokomo, IN 46901

DOUGLASS ROAD/UNIROYAL, INC. LANDFILL

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND980607881



EPA REGION 5

St. Joseph County
Mishawaka

Site Description

The 19-acre Douglass Road/Uniroyal, Inc. Landfill site is owned by Uniroyal, Inc. and operated between 1954 and 1979. From 1954 to 1971, solvents, fly ash, paper, wood stock, rubber, and plastic wrap were disposed of at the unlined landfill. After operations ceased, the landfill was covered with topsoil and seeded. According to the company, some 6,000 barrels of waste were disposed of at the landfill. The South Bend Water Department operates seven wells within 3 miles of the site that serve approximately 120,000 people. Approximately 2,100 people live within a 1 mile radius of the site. Juday Creek is located approximately 2,000 feet from the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/10/86
Final Date: 03/31/89

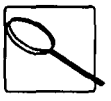
Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater is contaminated with hydrocarbons. Potential health risks include coming into contact with or accidentally ingesting the contaminated groundwater. The site is secured, reducing the potential for direct access.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Entire Site: Uniroyal, Inc. has initiated an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the landfill and to identify cleanup remedies. The work was being conducted under the oversight of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) until Uniroyal, Inc. filed for bankruptcy in 1992. Field work by the EPA began in the spring of 1994, and the investigation is expected to be completed in the fall of 1995.

Site Facts: In 1989, the IDEM signed a Consent Order under which Uniroyal, Inc. initiated an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site. In 1992, Uniroyal Inc. filed for bankruptcy and informed the EPA and the IDEM that they could no longer conduct site investigation activities. The EPA is taking over these activities.

Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Douglass Road/Uniroyal, Inc. Landfill while investigations are taking place.

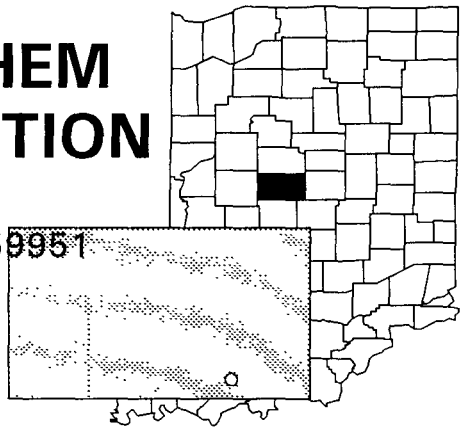
Site Repository

Mishawaka-Penn Public Library, 209 Lincoln Way East, Mishawaka, IN 46544
St. Joseph County Health Department, County-City Building, 9th Floor, South Bend, IN 46601

ENVIROCHEM CORPORATION

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND084259951



EPA REGION 5

Boone County
10 miles northwest of Indianapolis

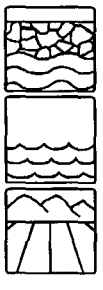
Site Description

The 6½-acre Envirochem Corporation site is an inactive facility that processed and reclaimed solvents from 1977 until 1982, when the State closed the site. Wastes such as resins, paint sludges, waste oils, and flammable solvents were received in drums and bulk tankers and were stored on site in drums and storage tanks. On-site accumulation and unauthorized discharge of contaminated stormwater, poor management of drum inventory, unapproved burning of chlorinated hydrocarbons and other solvents, and several spills brought the State and the EPA to investigate the site. The State prohibited further shipment of waste to the site; however, over 20,000 drums and 400,000 gallons of waste remained on site. Additionally, contaminated underground and aboveground storage tanks and wastewater in holding ponds were present. This material was removed between 1983 and 1984. Approximately 50 people live within 1 mile of the site. The City of Indianapolis uses the Eagle Creek Reservoir as its drinking water supply. A rainstorm caused a waste pond to overflow into an unnamed ditch on site and then to Finley Creek. In 1985, the State noted that runoff from the site enters the Eagle Creek Reservoir.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

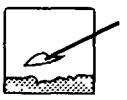


Groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals including barium, lead, and nickel. Sediments contain lead. VOCs, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), phenols, and phthalates are contaminating the soils. Surface water contains VOCs. People could be exposed to contaminants by coming into direct contact with or accidentally ingesting contaminated groundwater, soil, surface water, or sediments.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1983 and 1984, the EPA and a group of parties potentially responsible for site contamination performed immediate actions that included removing and treating waste from on-site storage tanks, removing and treating 5,650 cubic yards of contaminated soils, and fencing the site. Actions also were taken to prevent contaminated water from overflowing into surface waters off site. Bulk tanks and treating water from cooling ponds were removed, in addition to 3,085 drums and 167,000 gallons of liquid waste. The EPA also removed two underground storage tanks, cleaned and disposed of bulk storage tanks and miscellaneous piping, and placed a clay cap on the surface of the site. The holding pond was drained and capped, and the water in the pond was sent off site to an approved facility for treatment. Tanks on site were sampled, and the contents were tested for compatibility. Tanks with compatible contents were combined and then dried and cleaned. Sludge from the tanks was put into drums for off-site removal and treatment. Other underground tanks and pipes were located and recovered. The tanks containing PCBs were cleaned and rinsed. The transformer was drained and rinsed with fuel oil. The entire site was then capped and seeded, and drainages were set up to control the water that runs onto the site when it rains. In 1985, the EPA installed a sump to collect contaminated groundwater.

Entire Site: In 1987, the EPA completed a study of options for addressing contamination at the site and selected the following cleanup remedies: installation of a permanent cap over the site to prevent contaminants in the soil from moving off site; and installation of a system to pump and treat contaminated groundwater. In 1991, the EPA amended the selected remedy to include soil vapor extraction rather than groundwater collection and treatment. This new remedy is expected to significantly reduce the time required to clean up the site. The site preparation and materials phase of the final cleanup has been designed and constructed; construction was essentially completed in late 1993. The final phase of the cleanup is currently in the design stage.

Site Facts: A Consent Decree was negotiated between the EPA, the State of Indiana, and 254 potentially responsible parties. The Consent Decree included the establishment of a fund to finance the removal work that the EPA began in 1983. The parties also agreed to perform final cleanup work at the site. Based on a demonstration pilot study, the potentially responsible parties entered into a 1991 Consent Decree to use vapor extraction technology to clean up the site.

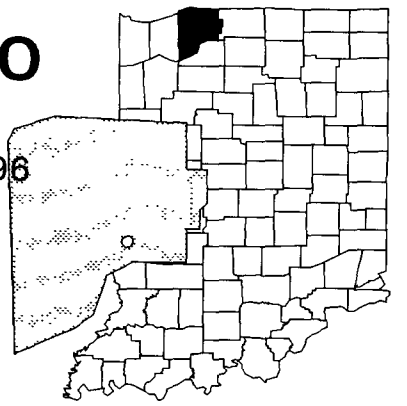
Environmental Progress

The removal of tanks, drums, liquid wastes, and contaminated soil, the securing of the site, and the additional immediate actions described above have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances at the Envirochem Corporation site while final cleanup activities are taking place.

Site Repository

Hussey Memorial Library, 225 West Hawthorne, Zionsville, IN 46077

FISHER-CALO
INDIANA
EPA ID# IND074315896



EPA REGION 5
LaPorte County
1 1/2 miles northeast
of Kingsbury Heights

Other Names:
Fisher-Calo Chemical and Solvents

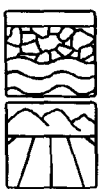
Site Description

The 250-acre Fisher-Calo site consists of two separate tracts: a 10-acre portion of the site known as the "One Line Facility" and a 240-acre portion of the site known as the "Two Line Facility." The site is a former industrial chemical processing and distribution facility. The facility is located in an area that previously housed the Kingsbury Ordnance Plant, a U.S. military installation used to manufacture weapons. In the early 1960s, the ordnance plant was closed, and the land was purchased by a private developer who subdivided the property to form an industrial park. Sodium hypochlorite was produced and sulfur dioxide, chloride, ammonia, and various solvents were packaged at the site. For several years, a solvent reclamation facility that recovered paint and metal cleaning solvents for resale operated at the site. Cyanide, acids, and metal plating wastes were also accepted from other industries, stored in metal drums, and stockpiled on the site or dumped on the ground. In 1978, a fire broke out at the site's solvent reclamation facility, destroying several bulk storage tanks, trucks, and drums of chemical wastes and solvents. Later that year, buried drums were discovered on the property. In 1979 and 1980, drums containing chemicals and sludges were removed from the site. Waste materials, mostly stillbottoms, are stored in drums, tanks, and containers at the site. Some of the drums are reportedly leaking. The site is fenced, but only the main gate is guarded. Approximately 3,700 people live within 4 miles of the site. The nearest public water supply well is 1/2 mile from the site, and the closest residence using groundwater as a water source is 1 1/2 miles from the site.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



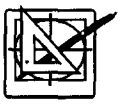
On-site groundwater and soils are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). On-site soils also contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and semi-volatiles. The greatest health risk to people is through ingesting contaminated groundwater or coming into contact with contaminated soils.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1989, the parties potentially responsible for site contamination, under EPA oversight, fenced the site and staged and removed empty drums. The potentially responsible parties are sampling and disposing of the drums, tanks, and containers of hazardous waste and the visibly contaminated soil. About 3400 buried drums have been excavated and overpacked for off-site disposal.



Entire Site: The EPA conducted an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The remedy selected in 1990 includes several components. Soil contaminated with PCBs and semi-volatiles will be treated by excavation and thermal treatment; soil flushing or soil vapor extraction will treat any VOC-contaminated soils remaining after excavation. Groundwater extraction wells will be installed from which the groundwater will be pumped and treated with air stripping; treated groundwater will be reinjected into the aquifer. Asbestos will be assessed and limited asbestos removal or repair of existing structures is planned. A new water supply will be installed. Soil gas testing, and installation and upgrading of security fences around the site are also planned. The design of the selected technologies is underway.

Site Facts: Fisher-Calo entered into a Consent Agreement with the EPA in 1982, agreeing to conduct quarterly groundwater monitoring at the site to determine whether contaminants had dissipated to acceptable levels. In 1988, the EPA issued a Unilateral Order to the potentially responsible parties requiring them to conduct initial cleanup activities at the site.

Environmental Progress

Fencing the site, removing empty drums, and disposing of hazardous waste and contaminated soils have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminants at the Fisher-Calo site while cleanup technologies are being designed and cleanup activities are being planned. About 3400 buried drums have been excavated and overpacked for off-site disposal.

Site Repository

La Porte County Public Library, 904 Indiana Avenue, La Porte, IN 46350

FORT WAYNE REDUCTION DUMP

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND980679542

EPA REGION 5

Allen County
Fort Wayne

Site Description

The 35-acre Fort Wayne Reduction Dump site is a former municipal landfill and waste disposal facility. Before 1967, the site was uncultivated farmland often used for dumping unknown waste. Between 1967 and 1976, the facility accepted wastes including residential garbage, sewage, industrial liquid waste, paper, and wood. Wastes were incinerated, and the residual ash was disposed of on the site. Volatile liquids were dumped from drums into a pit adjacent to the Maumee River. The site consists of two areas: the 15-acre eastern portion used as the general refuse landfill, and a 5-acre western section used for the disposal of industrial wastes, building debris, barrels of unidentified wastes, and residual ash from the incinerator. In 1970, Fort Wayne Reduction changed its name to National Recycling Corporation (NRC) and built a recycling plant for processing solid waste. The recycling stopped in 1975, and the building was torn down in 1985. NRC was acquired by Service Corporation of America (SCA) in 1973. SCA was denied a municipal refuse permit, and operations ceased in 1976. Waste Management acquired SCA in 1984. Two residential communities are located approximately 1/2 mile from the dump. The Maumee River borders the property, and the site is in the 100-year flood plain. Approximately 1,100 people use private wells as a source of drinking water. Two areas on the site are designated as wetlands.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 06/10/86

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals. Heavy metals, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), phenols, and VOCs are present in the soil. People who come into direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated groundwater or soil may be at risk. Contaminants have migrated into the Maumee River through groundwater discharge.

Cleanup Approach

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

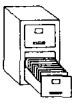
Response Action Status

Entire Site: In 1988, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the site by: closing the eastern portion of the site to prevent erosion and eliminate potential direct contact threats; monitoring the groundwater as it flows from the site to the Maumee River; installing a system to collect groundwater between the site and the Maumee River and treating the groundwater, if necessary; excavating an estimated 4,600 drums and incinerating their contents as needed; backfilling the excavated areas; closing the western portion of the site to prevent erosion and eliminate potential direct contact threats; constructing a fence around the site; imposing deed restrictions on the use of the land; and installing erosion mats and planting vegetation to reduce erosion during Maumee River floods. Waste Management, under EPA supervision, designed the technical specifications for the cleanup. Construction of the remedy for the eastern portion was completed in the summer of 1991. The drum removal activity began in early 1993 and was completed in mid-1994. Over 27,000 drums were removed. The construction of the western portion cap began in mid-1994. The groundwater treatment facility also was brought on-line in mid-1994.

Environmental Progress

The completion of cleanup actions in the eastern portion of the site, the removal of drums, and the construction of the cap, currently have reduced threats at the Fort Wayne Reduction Dump site while final cleanup actions are underway.

Site Repository

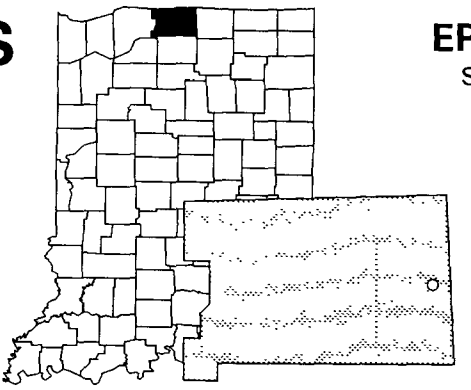


Allen County Public Library, 900 Webster Street, Forte Wayne, IN 46801

GALEN MYERS DUMP/DRUM SALVAGE

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND980999635



EPA REGION 5

St. Joseph County
Osceola

Site Description

From 1960 to 1982, drums from local industries were stored and recycled at the 5-acre Galen Myers Dump/Drum Salvage site. The tops were removed, the contents were dumped into a pit and driveway, and the drums were sold as trash containers. In 1984, the EPA found many leaking and deteriorating drums on the site and removed them in 1985. In 1986, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) found soil and private wells to be contaminated. Approximately 17,000 people obtain drinking water from wells located within 3 miles of the site. The St. Joseph River is located 1 mile from the site.

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

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

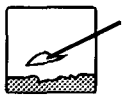
Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater and soil are contaminated with various volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The soil also contains phthalates, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and pesticides. Most area residents use private wells for drinking water. The municipal water supply is drawn from the same aquifer as the private wells. People who drink contaminated water or come into direct contact with the water or soils may be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1985, the EPA removed 274 drums of waste and contaminated soils and transported them to a federally-approved storage facility. In 1987, the EPA provided filtered water systems to 10 residences. This involved installing a combination air stripping and carbon filtration system at two residences, whole-house clean carbon filters at three residences, and point of use filters on taps at eight residences. In 1992 and 1993, IDEM provided filtered water systems to 15 additional residences.

Entire Site: In 1989, the State began a study to determine the extent of the groundwater and soil contamination at the site. Once the study is completed, final site cleanup measures will be recommended. In January 1994, an action memo was signed to provide a municipal water supply for the residences affected by the Galen Myers Site.

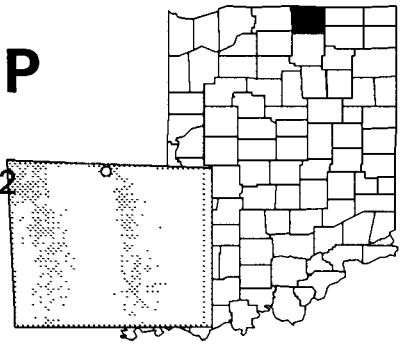
Environmental Progress

The removal of contaminated materials and the provision of an alternate source of drinking water to affected residences have eliminated the potential of exposure to contaminated drinking water and will continue to protect residents near the Galen Myers Dump/Drum Salvage site while studies leading to the selection of the final cleanup methods are being planned.

Site Repository

Not established.

HIMCO DUMP
INDIANA
EPA ID# IND980500292



EPA REGION 5
Elkhart County
Elkhart

Site Description

The 50-acre Himco Dump site, located in the Town of Elkhart, operated as a dump from 1960 until 1976. During its operation, general refuse and medical, pharmaceutical, and industrial wastes were disposed of on the site. As waste was brought into the dump, marshy land was filled in and then covered with sand. The elevation at the center of the site is built up approximately 15 feet. Along the perimeter of the site, the elevation is 5 feet higher than the original levels. The disposal practices make it difficult to determine exact locations where the waste was buried; however, the present topography of the site suggests that waste may have been deposited over the entire 50 acres. Vegetation on the site appears to have been affected by the contamination. During a site inspection in 1984, the EPA observed several leachate streams at various locations, as well as strong sulfate and methane odors. The EPA also detected several contaminants in monitoring wells downgradient of the site. In 1974, the State Health Commissioner advised the site operator to drill deep wells to replace six contaminated shallow residential wells located adjacent to and just south of the site. A 1988 inspection of the site by the Indiana State Board of Health (ISBH) and the Department of Environmental Management identified disposal areas that were uncovered and exposed to the environment. Wells within 3 miles of the site serve at least 20,000 people. The closest residences to the site are located on the southern perimeter. A 200-home mobile home park is located downgradient of the site, to the south of the landfill. Several small industries, a residential area, and land used for agricultural purposes are located in the vicinity of the site.

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

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

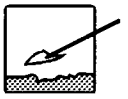
Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater is contaminated with heavy metals including selenium and beryllium and the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) trichloroethylene (TCE) and toluene. The dump is located over a continuous portion of shallow groundwater that is the sole source of drinking water for the town of Elkhart. There is a significant potential for contamination of the aquifer as there is not an adequate barrier, natural or man-made, to impede leachate flow into the aquifer. The contamination on the site also could adversely affect future residents and the nearby wetlands.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In response to complaints of well contamination, the site operator installed deep wells to replace nearby contaminated residential drinking water wells. In 1992, an immediate action was undertaken to remove drums and waste material from a hot spot in the landfill.

Entire Site: In 1989, the EPA began a study to assess the nature and extent of site contamination and to identify cleanup options. The EPA finished this study in 1993 and selected the remedy for the site in late 1993. The remedy includes capping the landfill, collection of landfill gas, groundwater monitoring and institutional controls.

Site Facts: In 1975, the owner of the site signed a Consent Agreement with the Stream Pollution Control Board of Indiana that resulted in the closure of the site in 1976. Possible contamination of six residential shallow wells, ranging from 22 to 62 feet deep, was reported to the Elkhart County Health Department, the ISBH, and the EPA in 1974. In response to these complaints, the site operator drilled new water wells for these six individuals, and when these wells were sampled in 1984, they were not found to be contaminated.

Environmental Progress

New wells installed by the site operator for the six residences with contaminated wells have reduced the potential for exposure to the contaminated groundwater. After listing the Himco Dump site on the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary evaluations and determined that the site does not pose an immediate threat to the surrounding community or the environment while cleanup activities are being planned.

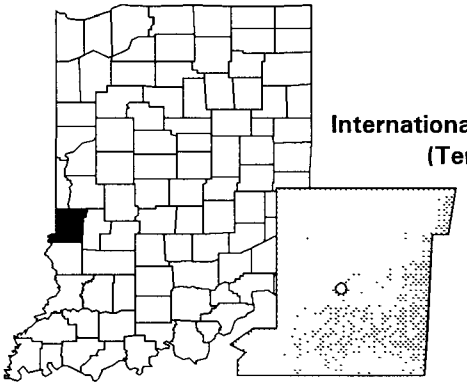
Site Repository

Elkhart Public Library, Pierre Moran Branch Library, 2400 Benham Avenue, Elkhart, IN 46517

IMC TERRE HAUTE EAST PLANT

INDIANA

EPA ID# INT190010876



EPA REGION 5

Vigo County
Terre Haute

Other Names:
International Minerals & Chemical Corp.
(Terre Haute East Plant)

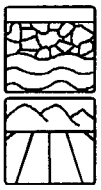
Site Description

The IMC Terre Haute East Plant site consists of 6 acres of a 37-acre lot and is located in southeastern Terre Haute, about 2 miles east of the Wabash River. It is bordered on the east and west by various railroad facilities. From 1946 until 1954, the Commercial Solvents Corporation (CSC) manufactured and stored benzene hexachloride (BHC), a raw material used in the production of pesticides, at the facility. Wastes generated from the production of BHC were collected on the site property in a sump and eventually were disposed of at the Canal Road Dump, located a few miles south of the property. In 1975, International Minerals and Chemical Corporation (IMC) purchased the site. Beginning in 1979, IMC collected samples of soils from the East Plant facility and the Canal Road Dump and analyzed them for the presence of site-related contaminants. IMC also installed monitoring wells on and around the East Plant property to determine if contaminants were migrating from the site into the groundwater. The results of these studies confirmed the presence of BHC in soil samples and in samples collected from two of the groundwater monitoring wells. The EPA became involved in activities at the site in 1984, when contamination was detected in some of the monitoring wells. While residential wells were found to contain varying amounts of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), none of the samples taken contained BHC. The population of the City of Terre Haute is approximately 61,000. The majority of the residences within the vicinity of the site are connected to the municipal water supply system; the others depend on private wells for their drinking water supply. There are approximately 30 nearby residential wells located downgradient of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 06/10/86
Deleted Date: 02/11/91

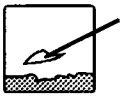
Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater and soils were contaminated with VOCs and low levels of BHC. Due to the nature of this chemical, it is unlikely that it migrated into the local water supply system. During sampling, three residential wells were found to contain chloroform and associated derivatives at or above the maximum contaminant level for safe drinking water. The removal of the source of contamination resulted in the reduction of contaminants to within safety levels. Potential health threats included direct contact with or inhalation of contaminated soils and accidental ingestion of contaminated groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: IMC excavated approximately 18,500 cubic yards of contaminated soil, rubble, piping, and other debris. The debris was stockpiled in an on-site mound on the East Plant property. After the completion of this mound, concentrations of BHC in groundwater declined relatively quickly to within safety levels. The stockpile was covered with clay, common fill, and loam, then seeded in 1980 to prevent erosion that could have resulted in exposure to contaminants. This cover included a surface drainage collection system and venting mechanisms that allow gas to escape from the soil. In 1981, IMC, under State and EPA supervision, installed additional groundwater monitoring wells uphill and downhill of the stockpile mound. From 1981 to the present, these wells have been sampled quarterly for the presence of BHC and other contaminants.

Entire Site: Because of the immediate actions conducted by IMC in 1980, a decision was reached in 1988 by the EPA that no further cleanup action was necessary at the site. However, the following maintenance activities are being conducted over a 30-year period: inspecting the existing cover on a quarterly basis; maintaining the vegetation cover; monitoring BHC in the groundwater semi-annually for 5 years and annually for the next 25 years; annual reporting of monitoring results to the State; restricting access to the site; and establishing a contingency plan that provides appropriate cleanup measures to be taken if there is a chance that BHC may be released into the environment from the site. The parties potentially responsible for site contamination, under EPA oversight, are conducting the maintenance activities as specified. Both the EPA and the State of Indiana have determined that all appropriate responses at the site have been completed and that no further cleanup actions are necessary. The site was deleted from the NPL in 1991.

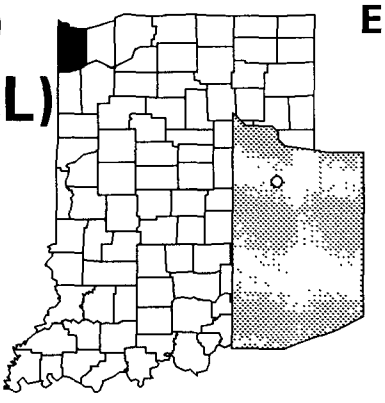
Environmental Progress 

The party potentially responsible for the site contamination took immediate action to remove contaminated materials from the site, which eliminated the potential for exposure to hazardous substances and effectively controlled the movement of contaminants into the groundwater. The EPA has determined that the site no longer poses a threat to public health or the environment and has deleted the IMC Terre Haute East Plant site from the NPL.

LAKE SANDY JO (M & M LANDFILL)

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND980500524



EPA REGION 5

Lake County
Gary

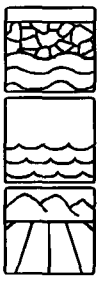
Site Description

The Lake Sandy Jo (M & M Landfill) site covers 40 acres in Gary. The site was a former water-filled borrow pit that was used as a landfill between 1971 and 1980. Various wastes, including construction and demolition debris, garage and industrial wastes, and drums are believed to be buried on the site. The borrow pit originally was dug to support construction of I-90/84, which is adjacent to the site. In 1971, groundwater filled the pit, and it was used for a short time as a recreational lake. From 1971 until 1975, the pit was filled with various debris. Local residents became concerned over odors from the site and, in 1976, the owners were ordered to drain the lake and to restrict fill to demolition debris only. Later in 1976, the site was sold to Glen and Gordon Martin, who continued filling operations without a license until the site was closed in 1980. Approximately 5,300 people live within 3 miles of the site and draw water from more than 1,400 wells.

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

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

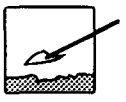
Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater, sediments, surface water, and soils contain heavy metals such as arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, and silver, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including methylene chloride and chloroform, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and the pesticide DDT. The soils also are contaminated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), phthalates, and heavy metals. People who come in direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated groundwater, soil, surface water, or sediments may be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1986, the EPA installed a 6-foot chain-link fence to restrict access to the site. An existing 4-foot fence on the swampy southern side of the site was deemed a sufficient barrier to complete the enclosure. Several days after the installation, vandals stole 100 feet of the fence. To discourage future vandalism, the fence was painted with fluorescent paint, reducing its resale value.

Soil and Sediments: Following the selection of cleanup activities in 1986, the EPA has consolidated all contaminated soil and sediments, installed additional monitoring wells, covered the site with clean soil, and reseeded. These actions were completed in 1990. A groundwater and surface water monitoring program has been instituted. Deed restrictions on the use of the land and institutional controls on the use of the aquifer are expected to be in effect soon.

Water Line: Based on the 1986 decision on site cleanup, the EPA is extending a water line to residences affected by the site. The main water line is completed, and all locations requesting to be connected have been connected. Ownership of the water line extension was transferred to a local utility.

Environmental Progress

All construction at the site is complete. The construction of a security fence around the site, a cover over the site, and a main water line has reduced threats posed by the Lake Sandy Jo (M & M Landfill) site to the surrounding community and the environment while arrangements for deed restrictions and institutional controls are underway.

Site Repository

Gary Public Library, 220 West 5th Avenue, Gary, IN 46402

LAKELAND DISPOSAL SERVICE, INC.

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND064703200

EPA REGION 5

Kosciusko County
Claypool

Site Description

Lakeland Disposal Service, Inc. operated a 39-acre sanitary landfill 3 1/2 miles northwest of Claypool. The landfill was licensed by the Indiana State Board of Health (ISBH) to accept municipal and certain industrial wastes from specific facilities. Beginning in 1974, general refuse and hazardous wastes including cyanide and sludges containing paint, hydroxides of aluminum, and heavy metals were disposed of at the site. In 1978, the Kosciusko County Circuit Court ordered the landfill closed as a result of improper operations. The same year, a new owner began subdividing and selling portions of the landfill to mobile home owners. In 1982, the State conducted a methane gas survey at the closed landfill and detected high concentrations of the gas beside one of the mobile homes. The State filed an injunction requesting that the residents move from the landfill property. In 1983, the Kosciusko County Board of Zoning Appeals ordered the residents to move off the landfill site. Currently, no one resides at the site. Sloan Ditch runs adjacent to the site and flows into Palestine Lake 2 miles away, which is used for recreational activities. There are approximately 1,100 residents within 2 miles of the site who rely on private wells for their water supply. Claypool's two municipal wells are within 3 miles of the site.

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

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

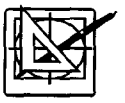
Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater is contaminated with heavy metals including arsenic, barium, and cadmium, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including trichloroethene and vinyl chloride. On-site soils are contaminated with heavy metals. Accidental ingestion of contaminated water from wells, direct contact with contaminated soil, and the risk of fire and explosion may pose health threats. The area has several wetlands, which could be affected by contaminated runoff from the site.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Entire Site: The parties potentially responsible for the site contamination undertook an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to identify alternatives for long-term cleanup of the site. The first phase of the investigation was completed in early 1991. The second phase, which included installation of more monitoring wells, wetland delineation, and residential well sampling, was completed in 1992. The cleanup remedy selected in 1993 includes: fencing and security to prevent unauthorized access; deed restrictions; removal and proper disposal of buried waste and waste encountered during other excavation work in a "hot spot" area; construction and maintenance of a landfill cap and gas collection system; construction of a subsurface slurry wall to prevent groundwater migration from the site; extraction and treatment of the groundwater within the slurry wall; a monitoring program to ensure that the constructed system is operating effectively and that any deficiencies are corrected; and a wetlands assessment with restoration and/or replacement of wetlands, as necessary. Design of the cleanup remedies began in the spring of 1994 and are expected to be completed in the fall of 1996.

Site Facts: In 1989, Dana Corporation, General Motors Corporation, United Technologies Automotive, Inc., and Warsaw Black Oxide, Inc. signed a Consent Order with the EPA and conducted the investigation of site contamination.

Environmental Progress

After adding the Lakeland Disposal Service, Inc. site to the NPL, the EPA determined that the site does not pose an imminent threat to the surrounding community and the environment while cleanup activities are being planned.

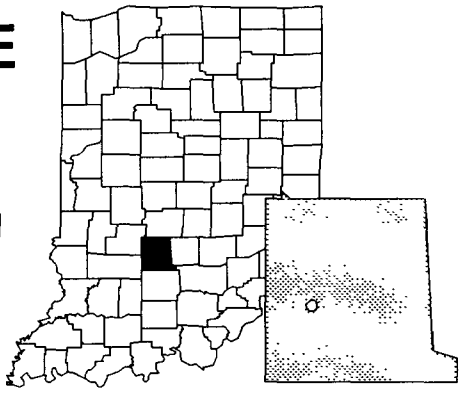
Site Repository

Koscuisko County Health Department, 100 West Center Street, 3rd Floor, Room 2, Warsaw, IN 46580

LEMON LANE LANDFILL

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND980794341



EPA REGION 5

Monroe County
Bloomington

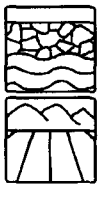
Site Description

The Lemon Lane Landfill site is located on the western edge of the City of Bloomington. The site encompasses 10 acres, 3 of which are owned by a private citizen. From 1950 to 1964, the landfill, which had no liner or runoff controls, accepted both municipal and industrial wastes. No records were kept of the types or quantities of wastes received. Allegedly, wastes were burned on site. Large quantities of exposed and leaking capacitors containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were of primary concern. Since 1980, the State of Indiana and the EPA sampled the area several times. No PCBs were detected in nearby residential wells at the time, nor were any surface discharges observed. However, the geology of the area suggests that groundwater contamination is possible. Westinghouse Electric Corporation, the party potentially responsible for contamination at the site, is obligated to perform the cleanup of Lemon Lane Landfill, as well as other NPL sites, including one authorized landfill, and an inactive, City-owned wastewater treatment plant in the Bloomington area (Neal's Landfill, Neal's Dump, Bennett Stone Quarry, the Anderson Road Landfill, and the Winston-Thomas Treatment Plant).

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

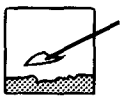


The principal health concern at the site is the use of PCB-contaminated groundwater, which some residents use as a drinking water supply. In addition, several local springs have been contaminated with low levels of PCBs as a result of contaminant migration from the site. Soils are contaminated with PCB; however, capping the landfill has reduced the possibility of exposure to contaminants. The landfill cap also reduces the possibility of contaminants reaching the groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase directed at cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1983, the EPA constructed a fence around the site to prevent access to the area. The EPA also removed exposed PCB capacitors, graded and covered the southern slopes of the site, regraded and contoured the land to prevent ponding or erosion, and capped the site. In 1988 and 1989, trace studies of the groundwater system around the landfill were conducted to determine the hydrologic connection of springs to the site and to better define the groundwater system. On the basis of this study, the EPA concluded that effects on the local groundwater wells are minimal.

Entire Site: An alternate water supply was provided to a resident whose wells showed signs of contamination. One nearby residence was connected to the city water supply in 1988, after the dye trace study determined that its well water supply was contaminated. A synthetic cap was placed on the landfill in 1988. In 1990, Westinghouse concluded high-flow dye trace studies of the flow and presence of contaminated groundwater. Under the provisions of a 1985 Consent Decree, Westinghouse was obligated to perform the following activities: excavation of approximately 176,000 cubic yards of soil and material from the landfill to a pre-Westinghouse depth, plus 3 feet of buffer zone; incineration of excavated materials in an approved facility; and periodic groundwater monitoring. Currently, the Consent Decree parties are exploring alternative remedies to incineration.

Site Facts: Under the terms of a 1985 Consent Decree, Westinghouse is required to construct and operate an incinerator to treat the landfill contents. Currently the parties to the Consent Decree are exploring alternative remedies to the incinerator.

Environmental Progress

By constructing a fence to restrict site access, removing the PCB capacitors, and grading and installing a synthetic liner cap over the site to limit movement of contaminants from the property, the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Lemon Lane Landfill site has been reduced while final cleanup activities are pending.

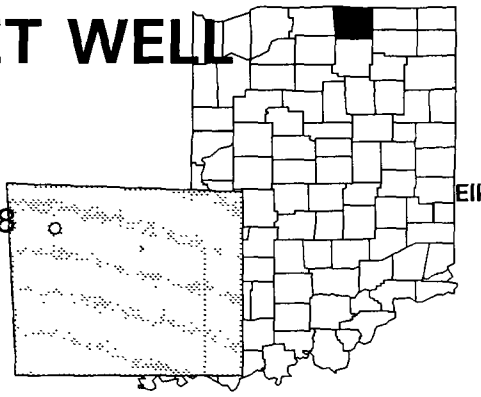
Site Repository

Monroe County Public Library, 303 E. Kirkwood Ave., Bloomington, IN 47491

MAIN STREET WELL FIELD

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND980794358



EPA REGION 5

Elkhart County
Elkhart

Other Names:
Elkhart Main Street Wellfield

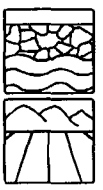
Site Description

The Main Street Well Field site consists of 15 wells located on 10 acres of land in Elkhart. This well field is the largest of three municipal well fields and supplies about 70 percent of the drinking water for 40,000 residents of Elkhart. In 1981, during an EPA National Groundwater Supply Survey, the well field was found to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The EPA resampled water from the well field a month later and discovered elevated concentrations of VOCs in the water used for consumption and in three production wells. Monitoring wells were installed by the City, and sampling indicated that two industries on the eastern boundary of the well field were potential sources of groundwater contamination. In 1982, the City installed two interceptor wells to help prevent further migration of the contaminant plume. At first the contaminant levels decreased, but between 1983 and 1985, they gradually increased.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

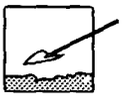


Groundwater and soils contain VOCs such as trichloroethylene (TCE). Individuals who come in direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated groundwater or soil may be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in four stages: immediate actions and three long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the groundwater, the aquifer, and the soil.

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1987, the EPA provided drinking water to approximately 300 residents and extended the water main to six businesses, a church, and 293 homes. Carbon filters were installed in 11 homes.

Groundwater: In 1985, the EPA selected a remedy to provide a drinking water supply by constructing air stripping facilities to remove the contaminated flow from the Main Street Well Field. Contaminated water is pumped from the aquifer, treated, and discharged to the existing water treatment plant and distribution system. The EPA completed all actions involving the installation of the air stripper in 1987, and operation of the air stripper will continue.

Aquifer: Based on the results of an investigation of the contaminated aquifer, the EPA has selected the following remedies: vacuum extraction of VOCs from the contaminated soil; removal and disposal of contaminants; installation of new well interceptors to prevent continued plume migration; continued use of the air stripper and groundwater monitoring; and imposing deed restrictions to limit future uses of the site. Technical designs were approved in the fall of 1993. Construction was completed in the fall of 1994.

Soil: The EPA conducted an investigation into the type and extent of remaining soil contamination from the multiple sources contributing to the well field contamination. The remedy selected to clean up the soil includes soil removal and soil vapor extraction to remove VOCs. Construction of the remedy was completed in 1994.

Environmental Progress

A drinking water supply has been provided to the communities served by the Main Street Well Field, thereby reducing the potential for exposure to contaminated groundwater. Further investigations will be conducted to determine the sources of soil contamination while the selected remedies are being designed to address contamination of the underlying aquifer.

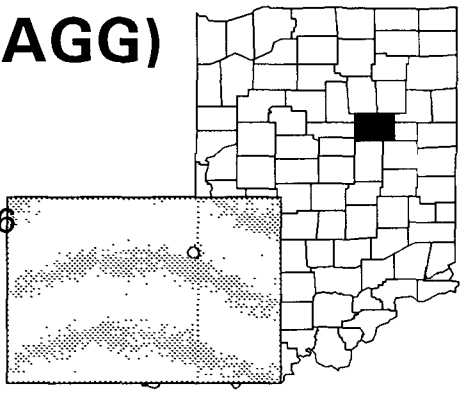
Site Repository

Elkhart Public Library, 300 South 2nd Street, Elkhart, IN 46516

MARION (BRAGG) DUMP

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND980794366



EPA REGION 5

Grant County
Marion

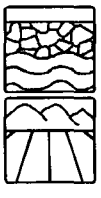
Site Description

The Marion (Bragg) Dump site covers 72 acres and is located on Central Avenue, just outside Marion. The area is relatively flat, with the Mississinewa River bordering the site on the east and the north. The landfill was formerly a gravel pit. The land was leased for the disposal of various wastes by the Radio Corporation of America and the Bragg Construction Company, which was closed in 1975. That year a transfer station was opened at the site by Waste Reduction Systems, which closed in 1977. The dump contains approximately 1,100,000 cubic yards of wastes, some of which are hazardous, including solvents, plasticizers, lead, and cadmium. Residents in the area depend on groundwater from private and municipal wells for their water supply. A 15-acre pond in the middle of the landfill is connected to the upper aquifer. Some of the northern portion of the site is within the 100-year flood plain of the Mississinewa River.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzene and trichloroethene. The soil is contaminated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and arsenic. Those who come in direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated groundwater or soil may be at risk, although the wells in the immediate area, which draw on the aquifer, have not been found to contain contaminants.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a long-term remedial phase directed at cleanup of the entire site.

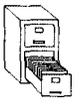
Response Action Status

Entire Site: In 1987, the EPA selected the following remedies for the site: regrading and capping the site to promote runoff, reduce infiltration, eliminate leachate seepage, and prevent direct contact with surface soils and exposed waste; providing and maintaining flood control measures to protect the portions of the site in the flood plain; constructing and maintaining a fence around the site; replacing private drinking water wells in the deep aquifer for users within a specified boundary; sealing shallow wells; conducting supplemental studies to complete investigations of the groundwater and pond; and operating and maintaining the remedies at the site. Some of the potentially responsible parties installed a fence around the site, drilled new monitoring wells, and completed capping the site. The supplemental studies of the groundwater and the adjacent surface waters are on-going. A decision concerning the need to address the groundwater at the site is expected in 1995.

Environmental Progress

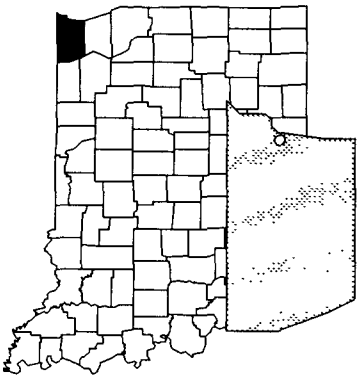
By constructing a fence around the site and a cap over the site, the potential for exposure to hazardous materials from the Marion (Bragg) Dump site has been reduced while studies of the groundwater and the surface water are on-going and other cleanup activities continue.

Site Repository



Marion Public Library, 600 South Washington Street, Marion, IN 46953.

MIDCO I
INDIANA
EPA ID# IND980615421



EPA REGION 5
Lake County
Gary

Other Names:
Midwest Solvents Recovery

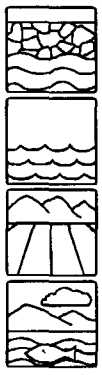
Site Description

The Midwest Solvent Recovery Company (MIDCO) I site is a 4-acre, abandoned industrial waste recycling, storage, and disposal facility located in Gary. Recycling, storing, and disposing of industrial wastes began at the site some time before 1973. In 1973, approximately 6,000 to 7,000 drums were observed on the site. Later, four bulk tanks, each with a capacity of 4,000 to 10,000 gallons, were found on the site. In 1976, a fire burned approximately 14,000 drums of chemical waste. Operations resumed in 1977 under new management, but by 1979, the facility was abandoned, leaving an estimated 14,000 drums stockpiled on site. In 1981, severe flooding caused water in the area to drain into a neighboring city to the west; contact with the flood water reportedly resulted in skin burns. Following a fire in 1976, MIDCO I moved to a new location, known as MIDCO II, which also is on the NPL. Residential neighborhoods are near the site, with one resident living as close as 900 feet from the site. Twelve drinking water wells have been identified in the Calumet Aquifer, located within approximately a mile from the site, in the downgradient groundwater flow direction. The Calumet Aquifer is highly susceptible to contamination from surface sources. The area surrounding the site is mixed light industrial, commercial, and residential, and contains wetlands.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

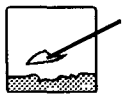


Groundwater contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including trichloroethylene (TCE), vinyl chloride, benzene, methylene chloride; semi-volatile compounds; metals; and cyanide. Sediments and soils are contaminated with VOCs, semi-volatiles, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), metals, cyanide, and chlordane, a pesticide. VOCs, chromium, lead, cadmium, and cyanide were detected in surface waters northeast of the site. Contaminants in the soil are leaching into the groundwater. The contaminated groundwater in turn is migrating off site and eventually may affect downgradient drinking water wells. People who come in direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated groundwater, surface water, sediments, or soil may be at risk. The contamination also may be adversely affecting wildlife and plants in or around the wetlands. High levels of sodium chloride in the groundwater make it unacceptable for a surface water discharge, even if treated to remove the hazardous substances.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: A security fence was installed around the site in 1981. In 1982, to address the immediate threats to the public, the EPA removed extensive surface wastes, an underground tank, drums, and the top 1 foot of contaminated soil. Much of the site was then covered with a temporary clay cover.

Entire Site: To address the contaminated subsurface soil, sediment, and groundwater, the EPA selected the following cleanup actions in 1989: treatment of approximately 12,400 cubic yards of contaminated soil and subsurface materials using a combination of soil vapor extraction and solidification/stabilization, followed by on-site disposal; excavation and on-site solidification/stabilization of approximately 1,200 cubic yards of contaminated sediment from surrounding wetlands; installation of a final site cover; installation and operation of a treatment system to remove hazardous substances from the contaminated groundwater, followed by deep well injection of the salt-contaminated water, or installation and operation of a treatment system, followed by reinjection of the salt-contaminated groundwater into the Calumet Aquifer in a manner that will prevent spreading of the salt plume; groundwater monitoring; and implementation of deed and access restrictions. In 1992, the EPA approved an amendment to the selected remedies. The amendment proposed a change in the method for determining how much soil will be treated. As a result of the amendment, it is estimated that 7,800 cubic yards of soil will be treated. The amendment also further defined the criteria for treatment prior to deep well injection, the performance criteria for soil treatment, and other requirements. A group of potentially responsible parties have agreed to implement the final remedy. Sediment excavation and installation of the deep wells was conducted during the summer and fall of 1993. The construction of the groundwater extraction, treatment and deep well injection system began during the summer of 1994.

Site Facts: In June 1985, a group of potentially responsible parties agreed to reimburse the EPA for past cleanup action costs and to perform the site investigation under a Consent Decree which became effective in mid-1985. The EPA issued an Administrative Order in 1989, instructing the potentially responsible parties to conduct the remaining site cleanup, when the potentially responsible parties did not agree to implement the final remedy without conditions that were unacceptable to EPA. Subsequently, EPA reached a global settlement with the potentially responsible parties requiring them to implement the final remedy and pay for past cleanup activities. The Consent Decree for this settlement was entered in court on June 23, 1992.

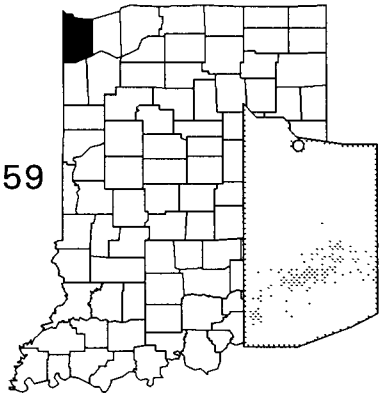
Environmental Progress 

The removal of the contaminated materials and soils from the site and the installation of a fence and a temporary cover have reduced the threat of exposure to hazardous materials while cleanup actions for the MIDCO I site are underway.

Site Repository 

Gary Public Library, 220 West 5th Avenue, Gary, IN 46402

MIDCO II
INDIANA
EPA ID# IND980679559



EPA REGION 5
Lake County
Gary

Other Names:
Midwest Industrial Waste Disposal Company

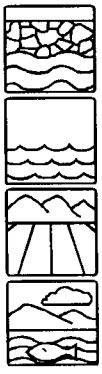
Site Description

The Midwest Industrial Waste Disposal Company (MIDCO) II site is an abandoned, industrial waste recycling/disposal facility covering 7 acres in Gary. The operators of the MIDCO I facility, another NPL site, relocated to the MIDCO II location after a fire in 1976. Operations at MIDCO II began in 1976 and included temporary bulk liquid and drum storage of waste and recyclable materials, neutralization of acids and caustics, and on-site dumping of waste into pits, which allowed wastes to percolate into the groundwater. One of these pits had an overflow pipe leading into a ditch that drains into the Grand Calumet River. In 1977, a fire at MIDCO II destroyed equipment, buildings, and an estimated 50,000 to 60,000 drums. The site was abandoned after the fire. Burned-out drums, drums containing chemical wastes, 12 aboveground tanks with 10,000-gallon capacity, and one underground tank were abandoned on the site. Approximately 479,000 people live within 3 miles of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 06/10/86

Threats and Contaminants

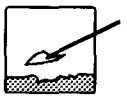


Contaminants affecting the groundwater include volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as methylene chloride, benzene, toluene, and trichloroethylene (TCE); other organics including isoporone; cyanide; and arsenic, lead, and other heavy metals. The groundwater also is so highly contaminated with sodium and potassium chloride that it is unacceptable for a surface water discharge even if treated to remove hazardous substances. Sediments and soils are contaminated with similar substances, as well as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Potential health risks exist for individuals who accidentally ingest or come into direct contact with the contaminated soil, sediment, or groundwater. Migration of contaminants through the groundwater may threaten the off-site aquifer and downstream wetlands.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: From 1984 to 1989, the EPA repaired and extended the site fence, sampled and removed all the remaining drums, tanks, and debris from the site's surface, and excavated the sludge pits and filter pit contents. The resulting PCB-contaminated pile was removed and disposed of in an off-site hazardous waste landfill in early 1986. Most of the cyanide-contaminated pile also was removed.

Entire Site: The remedy selected by the EPA in 1989 includes: on-site treatment of an estimated 35,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil and waste material by solidification/stabilization, with the solidified material remaining on site; excavation and on-site solidification/stabilization of approximately 500 cubic yards of contaminated sediments in the ditch adjacent to the northeastern boundary of the site; installation and operation of a groundwater pump and treat system to intercept and treat contaminated groundwater; installation and operation of injection wells for disposal of the treated water; installation of a conduit in the ditch along the site and a final site cover; restriction of site access and imposition of deed restrictions as appropriate; and related testing and long-term monitoring. In 1992, the EPA approved an amendment to the selected remedies. The amendment proposed a change in the method for determining how much soil will be treated. As a result of the amendment, it is estimated that 18,300 cubic yards of contaminated sediment will be treated. The amendment also further defined the criteria for treatment prior to deep well injection, the performance criteria for soil treatment, and other requirements. A group of potentially responsible parties have agreed to implement the final remedy. Some sediment excavation and installation of the deep wells was conducted during the summer and fall of 1993. The construction of the groundwater extraction, treatment, and deep well injection system was initiated during the summer of 1994.

Site Facts: In June 1985, a group of potentially responsible parties agreed to reimburse the EPA for past cleanup action costs and to perform the site investigation. This Consent Decree became effective in mid-1985. In late 1989, the EPA issued an Administrative Order to the parties to perform the cleanup actions at the MIDCO I and II sites, when the potentially responsible parties did not agree to implement the remedy without conditions that were unacceptable to the EPA. Subsequently, the EPA reached a global settlement with the potentially responsible parties requiring them to implement the final remedy and pay for cost recovery. The Consent Decree for this settlement was entered in court on June 23, 1992.

Environmental Progress

By fencing the MIDCO II site and removing drums, tanks, and debris, the EPA has reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials while the final cleanup of the site is underway.

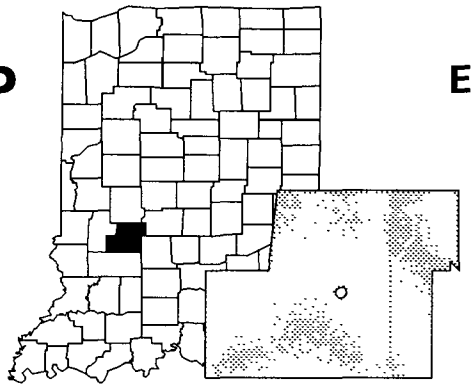
Site Repository

Gary Public Library, 220 West 5th Avenue, Gary, IN 46402

NEAL'S DUMP (SPENCER)

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND980794549



EPA REGION 5

Owen County
Spencer

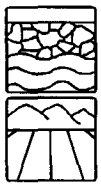
Site Description

The Neal's Dump site covers approximately 1/2 acre in Spencer. The dump operated from 1966 until 1971, when it was closed. During its operation, the owner accepted electrical capacitors, oil-stained rags, and sawdust from the Westinghouse facility nearby. The Westinghouse Electric Corporation ("Westinghouse"), the party potentially responsible for the contamination at the site, is responsible for the cleanup of Neal's Dump, as well as five other NPL sites, an inactive city-owned wastewater treatment plant, and an authorized landfill in the Bloomington area. The five other sites are Neal's Landfill, Lemon Lane Landfill, Bennett Stone Quarry, Winston-Thomas Treatment Plant, and Anderson Road Landfill. Approximately 175 people live within 1 mile of the site, and 954 people live within 3 miles. Forty-nine wells are located within 1 mile of the site. Located adjacent to the site are natural springs, a stream, and the White River.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 06/10/86

Threats and Contaminants

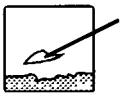


Groundwater and soil are contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The principal threat posed by the site is through drinking water contaminated with PCBs. On-site monitoring wells show PCB concentrations at and above health advisory levels; however, testing of residential monitoring wells has not indicated the presence of PCBs.

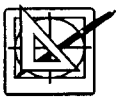
Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1983, under EPA oversight, the parties potentially responsible for the contamination installed a soil cap and monitoring wells, and constructed a security fence and a surface drainage control system.



Entire Site: Under the provisions of a 1985 Consent Decree, the Westinghouse Electric Corporation is obligated to perform the following cleanup actions: excavate all contaminated materials plus a 2-foot buffer zone; incinerate excavated materials in an approved facility; and monitor groundwater. In the summer of 1991, permit applications were submitted for construction of the incinerator and for landfilling its waste by-product ash. Currently, the parties to the Consent Decree are exploring alternatives to the incinerator required by the Consent Decree. Design of the remedies is expected to be completed by mid-1996.

Site Facts: Under the provisions of 1985 Consent Decree, Westinghouse is obligated to construct an incinerator to destroy PCB's from the site and that will comply with all applicable local, State, and Federal laws. Currently, the parties to the Consent Decree are exploring alternative remedies for cleanup of the site.

Environmental Progress

By constructing a security fence, capping the site, and installing a drainage control system, the parties potentially responsible for site contamination have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Neal's Dump site while final cleanup actions are pending.

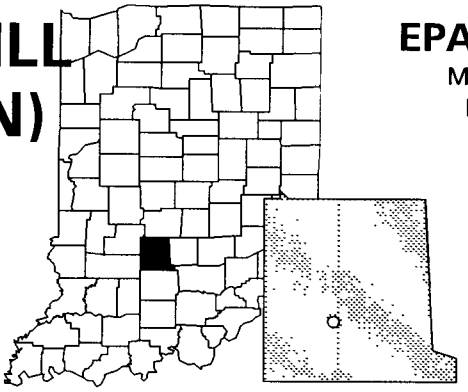
Site Repository

Monroe County Public Library, 303 E. Kirkwood Ave., Bloomington, IN 47491

NEAL'S LANDFILL (BLOOMINGTON)

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND980614556



EPA REGION 5

Monroe County
Bloomington

Site Description

The Neal's Landfill (Bloomington) site covers approximately 18 acres in Bloomington. The site was used as an industrial and municipal waste landfill from 1950 to 1972. The main fill area measures about 300 yards. Later, the landfill was used as a pasture for beef cattle. A number of springs surface near the site and flow to Richland Creek, a tributary of the White River. In 1966 and 1967, capacitors and arrestors containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), as well as PCB-contaminated capacitor insulation material, rags, and filter clay, were disposed of at the landfill. Capacitors and other contaminated materials are visible on the surface. PCBs have been found in surface soils in the northeast portion of the landfill, the springs near the site, and the sediments of Richard Creek. The Westinghouse Electric Corporation, the party potentially responsible for the contamination at the site, is treating Neal's Landfill (Bloomington) site, as well as five other NPL sites, an inactive City-owned wastewater treatment plant, and an authorized landfill in the Bloomington area. The five NPL sites are Neal's Dump, Lemon Lane Landfill, Bennett's Dump, Winston-Thomas Treatment Plant, and Anderson Road Landfill. Approximately 121 people live within 1 mile of the site, and about 1,085 people live within 3 miles of the site. Conard's Branch and Richland Creek are nearby.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/22/81
Final Date: 09/08/83

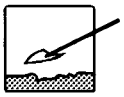
Threats and Contaminants

The principal threats posed by the site are from potentially contaminated groundwater. Residents in the vicinity of the site use groundwater wells for drinking water. In addition, springwater which bypasses the treatment plant during rainfall could contaminate the surface waters of Conard's Branch and Richland Creek. Fish from Richland Creek which become contaminated may pose a risk to anglers.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase directed at cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1983, under EPA oversight, the parties potentially responsible for the contamination installed a cap, erosion control fences, a security fence, and drainage control trenches, and removed surface capacitors. Warning signs have been posted along Conard's Branch and Richland Creek. A sediment collection system also was installed at Conard's Branch. Westinghouse removed PCB-contaminated sediments from Richland Creek and Conard's Branch in late 1989. In 1989, a treatment plant was constructed by Westinghouse to treat spring water discharge from Neal's Landfill.

Entire Site: In 1988, Westinghouse began a cleanup program that includes: excavating all 4,060 tons of sediment from Conard's Branch; storing excavated materials in an approved facility until an approved incinerator and by-product disposal area are developed; operating a carbon treatment system for spring water discharges; and monitoring the groundwater. Westinghouse conducted a dye trace study to investigate groundwater flow patterns from Neal's Landfill. Groundwater monitoring occurs on a quarterly basis for on-site wells. Dye trace testing began in April 1992 and sampling was completed in June 1992. Removal of sediments from mouths of springs is ongoing. Under the provisions of a 1985 Consent Decree, Westinghouse is required to construct an incinerator to treat the landfill contents. Currently, the parties to the Consent Decree are exploring alternative remedies to the required incinerator.

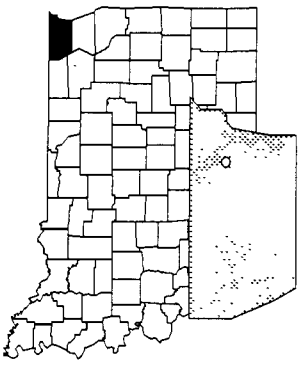
Environmental Progress

Immediate actions including capping and fencing the landfill, and long-term activities including excavating sediment, treating the spring water, and groundwater monitoring have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Neal's Landfill (Bloomington) site while final cleanup actions are pending.

Site Repository

Monroe County Public Library, 303 E. Kirkwood Ave., Bloomington, IN 47491

NINTH AVENUE DUMP
INDIANA
EPA ID# IND980794432



EPA REGION 5
Lake County
Gary

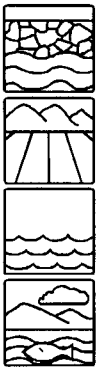
Site Description

Ninth Avenue Dump is an inactive chemical and industrial waste disposal site located in Gary, Indiana. It is an approximately 17-acre parcel located in an area of mixed industrial, commercial, and residential use, that is low-lying and poorly drained. Waste disposal occurred at the site from the early to mid-1970s. The site operator accepted dry industrial, construction, and demolition wastes, such as ashes, broken concrete, bricks, trees, wood, tires, cardboard, paper, and car batteries. The site also received liquid industrial wastes, including oil, paint solvents, sludges, resins, acids, and other chemical wastes. In 1975, the Indiana State Board of Health (ISBH) inspected the site, documented the existence of drums on the surface, and found evidence that liquid wastes had been dumped at the site. Some filling, believed to have been associated with cleanup activities, occurred between 1975 and 1980. Around this time, the operator removed drums, tank cars, and some contaminated soils from the site. In early 1985, the EPA took over site studies from the site operator. The Ninth Avenue Dump site lies a few hundred feet north of the Midco I NPL site and is north of an Indiana Department of Highways maintenance facility that formerly housed an outdoor salt storage pile. It is located across the street from the H & H Enterprises site where a large fire occurred in 1993. There is a residential area located on the other side of Cline Avenue which lies approximately 1/8 mile to the west.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzene, toluene, and xylenes; polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs); and heavy metals including nickel and silver. On-site groundwater contains a hydrocarbon layer containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides, VOCs, and PAHs. PAHs, toluene, cadmium, and lead were detected in off-site surface soil. On-site sediment samples contained PAHs and PCBs. Accidental ingestion of contaminated groundwater, surface water, soil, or sediments may present health risks. Groundwater monitoring at the nearest active private drinking water well has not detected any site-related contaminants. The site is currently fenced, and while work is ongoing, there is a guard present continuously. The site is adjacent to several ponds and a wetland area.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: cleanup of the oil phase and cleanup of the soil and groundwater.

Response Action Status

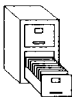
Oil Phase: In the fall of 1988, a remedy was selected to clean up the oil in the groundwater. A soil/bentonite slurry wall has been installed around most of the contamination at the site to limit contaminant migration. An oil/groundwater extraction system, groundwater treatment system, groundwater recharge system, and oil storage tanks were also installed. The purpose of this part of the remedy was to remove the extractable part of the oil layer, which was stored temporarily at the site and then sent to an off-site incinerator. A surface water removal and treatment system, with discharge to the Grand Calumet River under a NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) permit, also has been installed and operated to control the amount of water at the site. Cleanup goals were met in late 1993.

Soil/Groundwater: In 1989, a remedy was selected to clean up the soil and groundwater that includes: excavating and thermally treating oil-contaminated waste and fill down to the native sand, estimated to involve about 36,000 cubic yards; capping the site after the treatment residuals were placed in the excavated area; extracting, treating, and reinjecting groundwater within the slurry wall; and disposing of a small quantity of treated groundwater outside the slurry wall to control the amount of water within the slurry wall. As the result of further studies at the site, an amendment to the remedy was issued in 1994, deleting the excavation, thermal treatment, and soil flushing, and adding soil vapor extraction for the area inside the slurry wall. Cleanup activities are expected to be completed by the end of 1996.

Site Facts: In 1975 and 1980, the site operator was ordered by ISBH and the EPA, respectively, to initiate surface cleanups. In 1983, a Partial Consent Judgement was signed by the EPA and the site operator that required the operator to evaluate surface and subsurface conditions and submit a plan for cleanup. The remedies are being conducted by a group of potentially responsible parties as the result of two unilateral administrative orders, one issued in December 1988 and the other issued in August 1989.

Environmental Progress 

By removing the most heavily contaminated materials, fencing in the site, and posting a guard at the entrance 24-hours-a-day to restrict access, the potential for exposure to hazardous materials on the Ninth Avenue Dump site has been reduced while final cleanup actions are being completed.

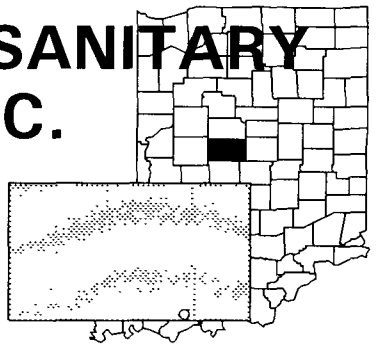
Site Repository 

Gary Public Library, 220 West 5th Avenue, Gary, IN 46402

NORTHSIDE SANITARY LANDFILL, INC.

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND050530872



EPA REGION 5

Boone County
Zionsville
Union Township, about 10 miles
northwest of Indianapolis

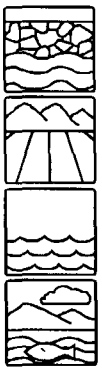
Site Description

The Northside Sanitary Landfill (NSL) covers approximately 70 acres of a 170-acre parcel of land. Over 16 million gallons of hazardous wastes have been deposited in the landfill. The NSL began operating in the 1950s as an open dump and was licensed by the State in 1971 to accept hazardous wastes. From 1972 to 1973, numerous operating deficiencies, including the failure to cover refuse, surface burning, underground fires, leachate, and vermin problems resulted in orders from the Indiana State Board of Health (ISBH) to cease operations. In 1982, the owner, at the direction of the ISBH, installed a leachate collection system and three submerged leachate collection tanks on the western side of the site. After the owner removed 400,000 gallons of leachate from the three tanks and disposed of it by spraying it on the landfill, the Indiana Division of Land Pollution Control advised the owner that leachate would have to be solidified prior to disposal. By early 1983, the State Environmental Management Board issued a notice of violation and ordered the owner to stop accepting hazardous waste. A small residential community, Northfield, is located to the north of the site. Approximately 50 residences are located within 1 mile of the site, and 1,750 residences within 3 miles of the site use wells for drinking water. An unnamed ditch runs along the western edge of the landfill and joins Finley Creek. Finley Creek flows into Eagle Creek about 1/2 mile downstream from the site. Eagle Creek flows south for 10 miles before it empties into Eagle Creek Reservoir, which supplies approximately 6 percent of the drinking water for the City of Indianapolis.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

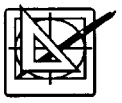


Groundwater, soils, surface water, and sediments are contaminated with pesticides, acids, oils, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzene and trichloroethylene (TCE). Potential health risks exist from accidental ingestion of contaminated soils and sediments. Drinking contaminated groundwater also may pose health risks, as may the consumption of fish from Finley Creek that have bioaccumulated contaminants in their tissues. Contamination in the creek may harm wildlife in or around the water.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Entire Site: In 1987, the EPA selected the following remedies to address the contamination at the site: establishing deed and access restrictions to prevent further development of the site; installaing a multi-layer cap over the site; re-routing surface waters to reduce the potential for contamination migration; collecting and treating leachate; collecting and treating groundwater; and monitoring to ensure treatment effectiveness. A 1991 amendment to the remedies selected for Northside Sanitary Landfill called for a pipeline to be constructed for the Indianapolis publicly owned treatment works. The EPA has completed most of the field work necessary to design the site cleanup activities. Once the design activities are completed, final cleanup will begin.

Site Facts: The EPA has reached an agreement with the potentially responsible parties to assume responsibility for the cleanup action. The Northside Sanitary Landfill Site is located near the Envirochem Corporation, another site on the NPL.

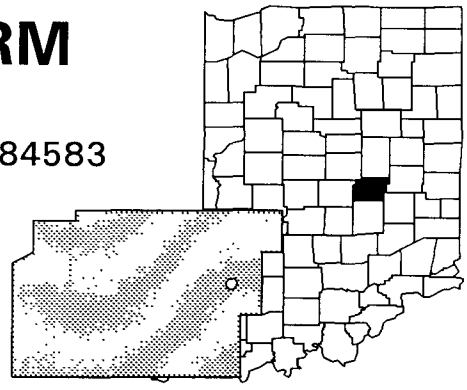
Environmental Progress

After adding the Northside Sanitary Landfill, Inc. site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that the site does not pose an imminent threat to the surrounding communities or the environment while final cleanup remedies are being planned.

Site Repository

Hussey Memorial Library, 225 West Hawthorne, Zionsville, IN 46077

POER FARM
INDIANA
EPA ID# IND980684583



EPA REGION 5
Hancock County
3 miles north of Wilkinson, 5 miles southeast of Knightstown

Site Description

Poer Farm is a 5-acre site located on a small hill between two streams and along East County Road about 3 miles north of Wilkinson. The site is an abandoned tract of land with a house and barn that have collapsed and have been vandalized. The surrounding area is open farmland that supports crops of soybeans and corn. The site consists of three separate areas where Norman Poer and Michael Coleman received and stored about 275 drums of solvents and paint resins from 1973 until 1983. The owners planned to blend these materials into low-quality paint for bridges and barns. They abandoned the project and left the 55-gallon drums on the site. The EPA inspected the site and found that the drums were leaking and that vegetation surrounding the area was damaged. The EPA analyzed the drums and soils underneath them and found the soil to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals. Agricultural lands completely surround the Poer Farm site, and the nearest residence is approximately 650 feet to the north. Approximately 500 people live 3 miles north of the site in Wilkinson, and approximately 2,300 people live 5 miles away in Knightstown.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/08/83
Final Date: 10/21/84
Deleted Date: 02/11/91

Threats and Contaminants

Soils on site contained VOCs including toluene, xylene, and ethyl benzene and heavy metals such as cadmium, arsenic, and lead. The EPA sampled the entire site following emergency actions and found no significant levels of contamination that could pose a threat to the environment. Therefore, people near the site are not at risk from exposure to hazardous chemicals.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Emergency Actions: In 1983, the EPA removed all wastes and 6 to 8 inches of soils from the drum storage areas on site. All solid and liquid wastes from the drums were properly disposed of at EPA-regulated landfills. The well on site was sampled, and results showed that the levels of arsenic, cadmium, and lead were at or below the State and Federal standards for drinking water. The site was fenced, and signs to warn the public of contaminants were posted.

Entire Site: The EPA completed a study of the nature and extent of contamination at the site in 1985. The party potentially responsible for contamination at the site completed a second study in 1988, under EPA oversight. The purpose of the second study was to determine if the immediate cleanup actions at the site were effective and to ensure that no significant contamination remained at the site that could threaten the health of people around it. Based on the results of the second study, the EPA determined that no further action was needed at the Poer Farm site and deleted the site from the NPL on February 11, 1991.

Site Facts: In 1985, a potentially responsible party signed a Consent Order with the EPA and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, under which the party agreed to reimburse the EPA for past response action costs and to carry out the study of the nature and extent of contamination at the site.

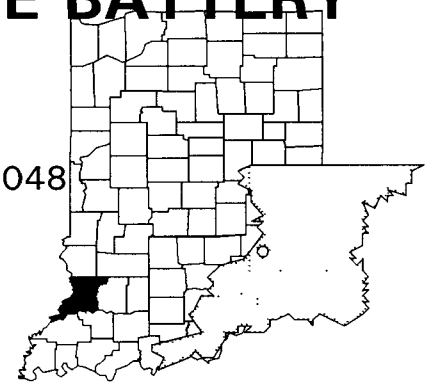
Environmental Progress

The removal and disposal of hazardous waste and contaminated soils from the Poer Farm site have eliminated the threat to human health and the surrounding environment. The EPA, in conjunction with the State of Indiana, has deleted the Poer Farm site from the NPL.

PRESTOLITE BATTERY DIVISION

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND006377048



EPA REGION 5

Knox County
Northeast of Vincennes

Other Names:
Eltra Corporation -
Prestolite Battery Division

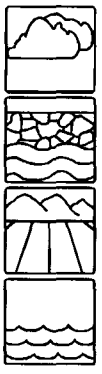
Site Description

The 17 1/2-acre Prestolite Battery Division site is an inactive facility that manufactured lead-acid batteries. The Autolite Battery Corporation established the plant in 1945. Several companies owned and operated the facility until Allied Chemical Company, the latest owner of the site, ceased operations and closed the plant in 1985. Allied received a permit allowing it to temporarily operate the site, but decided to close it before obtaining a long-term operating permit for the plant. Wastewaters from the plant's operations were contaminated with lead and sulfuric acid. Prior to 1978, the plant discharged its wastewaters directly to the Vincennes Sanitary Sewer System. From 1978 until the plant closed in 1985, the plant treated its wastewaters and then released them to a lagoon on site. The Vincennes Treatment Works accepted the overflow from the lagoon. The plant also released air contaminated with lead. During the plant's operations, industrial sewer lines at the site became plugged with lead, and as a result of leaks and sewer line backups, the soil around some of these sewers and sumps became contaminated with lead. Soil on the site also was contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The manufacturing building on site remains intact, although all process equipment has been removed from inside the building. The site is located within the flood plain of the Wabash River, which is 5,000 feet west of the site. Surface water from the site drains to Kelso and Snapp Creeks; both within 3/4 of a mile of the site. The closest residence is located approximately 50 feet away and there are approximately 500 people living within 1 mile of the site. The city of Vincennes maintains seven wells for its municipal water supply, located 3 miles from the site. Private wells also are located in the area around the site, none within the contaminated plume.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/18/85
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants

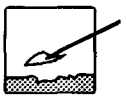


Air, groundwater, soils, and surface water are contaminated with lead. Soils also are contaminated with PCBs. Soil on site and in the area has been contaminated with lead, mainly from airborne particles. Malfunctions of equipment on site and accidental spills also have contributed to the contamination of soils. People who come in direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated groundwater, soil, or surface water may suffer adverse health effects. People also may be exposed to contaminants by inhaling dust particles. The site is fenced, limiting exposure by direct contact.

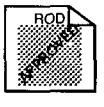
Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1989, the party potentially responsible for site contamination removed more than 6,800 cubic yards of lead-contaminated sediment from the site. Soils from known areas of PCB contamination also have been excavated and removed from the site. A concrete-lined wastewater storage lagoon has been emptied and cleaned. The lagoon area is surrounded by a fence to limit access. Sewer lines that run under the manufacturing building have been capped. Disturbed soils and fill material remain where wastewater sewer lines and contaminated soils were excavated.



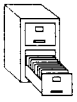
Entire Site: In 1988, the EPA began an investigation to define the nature and extent of pollutants at the site. This study examined the effectiveness of the immediate cleanup actions and defined the threats that remaining contamination at the site pose to the health of people living and working in the area. The study also evaluated the various options for addressing the final cleanup of the site. The investigation was completed and the remedy chosen in mid-1994. The remedy includes the natural attenuation and monitoring of the groundwater, and the monitoring of the wetlands and the surface waters to prevent further contamination.

Site Facts: On September 21, 1992, Allied Signal entered into an Administrative Order on Consent to remove or treat all lead-contaminated soil and debris on-site and off-site resulting from activities at the facility.

Environmental Progress

The removal of contaminated sediments and soils and the installation of a fence around the lagoon have reduced the potential of exposure to hazardous materials at the Prestolite Battery Division site while cleanup activities are being planned.

Site Repository

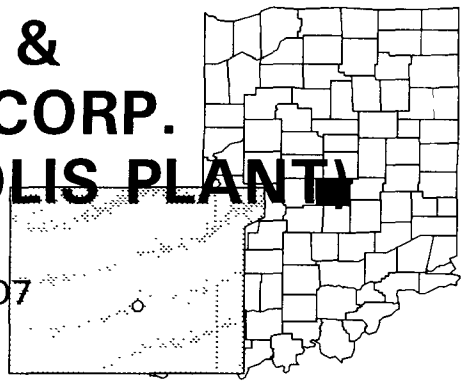


Knox County Public Library, 502 North 7th Street, Vincennes, IN 47591

REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORP. (INDIANAPOLIS PLANT)

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND000807107



EPA REGION 5

Marion County
Indianapolis

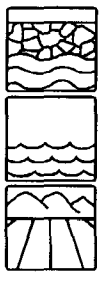
Site Description

The 120-acre Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation site has been used for the production of specialty chemicals and related products since the early 1950s. Until 1972, a coal-tar refining and wood-treatment facility using creosote operated on the site. A trench, a landfill, and several pits used to dispose of wastes are located on site. A lime pond received boiler cooling water. The site is fenced. There are approximately 5,200 residents within 3 miles of the site using groundwater for drinking water supplies. A residence is located less than 2,000 feet from the site. All residents now have city water available to them, although private wells still are in use.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

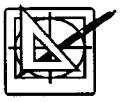


Groundwater and surface water are contaminated with benzene, pyridine and ammonia. Soil is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including toluene and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The potential health risks include coming in direct contact with or accidentally ingesting contaminated groundwater, surface water, or soil. The site is fenced to limit access.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in five long-term remedial phases focusing on groundwater extraction and treatment, cleanup of the soils, the on-site source areas, the plant sewer system, and the off-site groundwater.

Response Action Status



Groundwater Extraction and Treatment: A potentially responsible party, Reilly Industries, Inc., conducted an investigation under EPA oversight into the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The investigation defined the contaminants and recommended alternatives for cleanup. The investigation was completed in mid-1992, and called for a groundwater extraction and treatment system to be installed at the site perimeter. Design of the treatment system began in mid-1993 and construction is expected to begin in mid-1995.

Soils: A remedy was selected in the fall of 1993 for the five on-site areas of soil contamination. Low temperature thermal desorption was chosen for "hot spots" in four of the areas. The fifth area, the south landfill, will undergo in-place solidification to solidify sludge accumulations. The final cap placement is dependent on the hazardous waste characteristics of the sludge after the solidification process is complete.

On-site Source Areas: The investigation into the extent and nature of contamination at the source areas is currently under review by the EPA and a remedy is expected to be chosen in mid-1995.

Plant Sewer System: Investigations into the nature and extent of contamination of the sewer system are underway, and are scheduled to be complete in mid-1995.

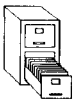
Off-site Groundwater: Investigations into the nature and extent of contamination of off-site groundwater are in progress, and are scheduled to be complete in mid-1995.

Site Facts: Reilly Industries, Inc. has entered into a Consent Order with the EPA. The company agreed to conduct the study into the nature and extent of contamination at the site and to recommend alternatives for final cleanup. EPA amended the aforementioned consent order to address RCRA corrective action requirements and added a number of SWMUs in September 1992.

Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Reilly Tar and Chemical Corporation site while studies are taking place and cleanup activities are being planned.

Site Repository



Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library, 40 East St. Clair Street, Indianapolis, IN 46206

SEYMOUR RECYCLING CORPORATION

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND040313017

EPA REGION 5

Jackson County
2 miles southwest of Seymour

Site Description

The 14-acre Seymour Recycling Corporation site is made up of two parts: a 12-acre area surrounded by a berm and fence to confine rainwater and prevent access to the site, and a 2-acre area located directly to the northeast of the larger area. From 1970 to 1980, the site was operated as a processing center for waste chemicals. Wastes were accumulated on site in drums, bulk storage tanks, and tank trucks. By 1980, there were approximately 98 storage tanks and 50,000 drums on site. The majority of the drums were rusted and punctured, some were missing lids, and a large number leaked. The leaks caused contaminants to cover a widespread area, toxic vapors to be released from the site, and on-site fires. The facility closed in 1980. Surface drums and tanks and their contents were removed in 1981 and 1982. Contaminated soils continue to pollute the aquifers. The shallow aquifer is highly contaminated with various hazardous chemicals including volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Approximately 100 homes are located within 1 mile of the site. Most private water supply wells for these residences have been disconnected and replaced with water from the City of Seymour water supply system. Contaminated runoff from the site entered nearby drainage ditches that flow into the White River and then to the Ohio River. Releases of contaminants from the site resulted in fish kills.

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

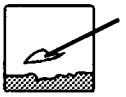
NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/22/81
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater contains VOCs, chloroform, phenols, and heavy metals including arsenic, barium, iron, and manganese. Soils are contaminated with high levels of VOCs and heavy metals including beryllium. People could be exposed to contaminants by accidentally coming into direct contact with or ingesting contaminated groundwater or soil. People who eat contaminated fish may suffer adverse health effects. The White and Ohio rivers are at risk from contaminant migration.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: As a result of a fire in 1980, chemical runoff from the site posed a risk to nearby residents. Approximately 300 people were temporarily relocated and the parties potentially responsible for site contamination removed several thousand drums from the site. In 1981, the EPA removed chemicals from tanks at the site and disposed of those wastes off site. A dike was installed around the site to prevent rainfall from mixing with wastes on the ground. The site fence was upgraded. The surface water treatment plant located on site was upgraded in 1982. From 1982 to 1984, potentially responsible parties removed approximately 50,000 drums, 100 storage tanks, and contaminated soil from 75 percent of the site's surface, and partially covered the site with a temporary soil cap. Homes surrounding the site were connected to the city water distribution system in 1984 and 1985 due to the threat of groundwater contamination. A total of 177,500 gallons of flammable liquids were incinerated. Approximately 31,800 cubic yards of crushed drums, scrap metal, sludge, and contaminated soil and debris, 359 lab packs of sludge, and 296 drums of flammable solids were landfilled. Approximately 104,200 gallons of inert liquids were injected into a deep well. Warning signs have been posted, and a 24-hour guard will remain at the site throughout cleanup activities.

Groundwater: The selected cleanup remedy to address the groundwater plume includes implementation of a plume stabilization system that will extract, treat, and discharge contaminated groundwater to the Seymour Wastewater Treatment Plant. The potentially responsible parties constructed the groundwater pump and treat system, which is currently operational. To sufficiently reduce contamination at the site, the groundwater extraction and pump and treat system may have to operate for up to 30 years.

Soil: The selected cleanup remedies to address soil contamination include: establishing access restrictions and other controls to prevent future development of the site and the adjacent property; breaking down hazardous components of the soil through bioremediation; installing a soil vapor extraction system; extracting and treating contaminated groundwater at and beyond the site boundaries; installing a cap; excavating contaminated sediment and consolidating it beneath the cap; and monitoring regularly to determine the effectiveness of these cleanup activities. The potentially responsible parties have completed construction of the soil cap. The vapor extraction system has been constructed and is planned to operate for 2 to 5 years. The soil bioremediation remedy has been completed. All soil cleanup components have been constructed. Air monitoring stations have been built.

Site Facts: In 1988, the EPA, the State, and potentially responsible parties entered into a Consent Decree. The Decree requires the parties to reimburse the Federal government for past cleanup costs and to perform and pay for future cleanup activities. A preliminary close-out report was signed in September 1993 for the Seymour Site.

Environmental Progress

Construction of the fence around the site, the removal of drums, soils, and storage tanks, construction of the dike, and connecting residents to the city water system have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated materials at the Seymour Recycling Corporation site. All construction at the site is complete. Ongoing cleanup actions continue to reduce contamination levels in the soil and groundwater.

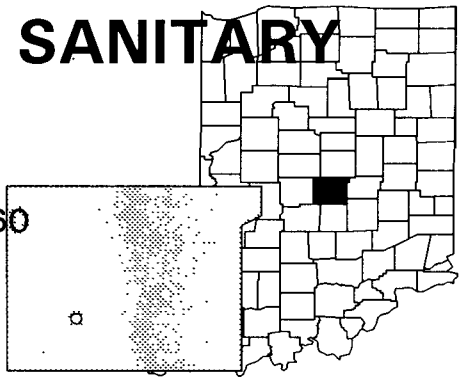
Site Repository

Jackson County Public Library, 2nd & Walnut Streets, Seymour, IN 47274

SOUTHSIDE SANITARY LANDFILL

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND980607360



EPA REGION 5

Marion County
Southwest of Indianapolis

Other Names:
Southside Sanitary
Disposal & Transfer Co., Inc.

Site Description

The 160-acre Southside Sanitary Landfill is an active solid waste disposal facility that began landfilling activities in 1971. In 1974, the 34 acres on the northern side of the site were licensed by the County and the State for disposal of solid wastes. After the first excavated area was filled by dumping refuse and covered with a layer of dirt, a second area was excavated 150 feet to the south. After these areas were filled, the land between the two was excavated. In 1975, the site was expanded to 160 acres. An estimated 4 million cubic yards of waste including coal tar, asbestos, iron oxide and clarifier sludges, and paint waste have been buried at the landfill. Access to the site is restricted. Approximately 7,200 people, within 3 miles of the site, use groundwater for drinking water supplies. The distance from the site to the nearest residence is 1/2 mile. Approximately 2,000 private wells are located within 3 miles of the site. Nearby Eagle Creek, White River, and Fall River are used for recreational activities.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/10/86
Final Date: 03/31/89

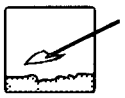
Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater is contaminated with heavy metals including arsenic, chromium, cadmium, and nickel. On-site soils are contaminated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Potential health threats to people include coming in direct contact with or accidentally ingesting contaminated groundwater or soil.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In 1988, the operators of the Southside Landfill constructed a leachate collection system and an underground slurry wall to control the migration of contaminated groundwater.

Entire Site: The owners/operators of the Southside Landfill, under State oversight, currently are conducting an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The investigation is defining the contaminants and will result in the selection of the final cleanup remedies. The investigation is scheduled to be completed in 1995.

Site Facts: In 1986, the State and Southside Landfill entered into an agreement, requiring that the company construct a leachate collection system and an underground slurry wall to control the migration of groundwater.

Environmental Progress

The construction of a leachate collection system and underground slurry wall has prevented the migration of contaminated groundwater at the Southside Sanitary Landfill site while studies are taking place and final cleanup activities are being planned.

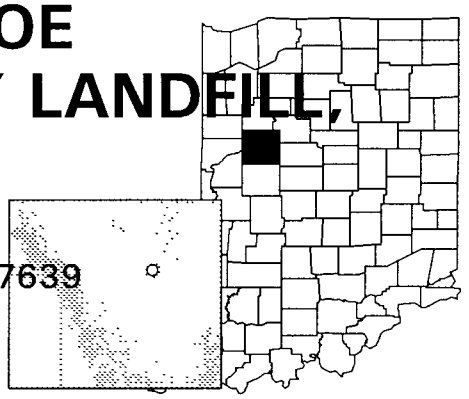
Site Repository

Indianapolis Public Library, 40 East St. Clair Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204

TIPPECANOE SANITARY LANDFILL, INC.

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND980997639



EPA REGION 5
Tippecanoe County
Lafayette

Site Description

In 1971, the 70-acre Tippecanoe Sanitary Landfill received a permit from the State to operate a landfill. The principal wastes disposed of at the site have been garbage and refuse generated by the local residents, businesses, and industries. Some out-of-state wastes have also been sent there. In 1979, ALCOA advised the State that the sludge material sent to the landfill since 1973 had been found to contain significant levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Disposal of the sludge ceased, but considerable quantities had already been deposited at the site. Groundwater contamination at the site has been verified. In 1989, as the result of an agreement reached with the State, the facility stopped accepting any wastes.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater has revealed contamination. Sludge buried at the site contains PCBs. The landfill cover is inadequate and has not been maintained, allowing some wastes to remain exposed. Landfill gas has been detected in the soils away from the landfill. Health threats exist if individuals inhale, come into direct contact with, or accidentally ingest site contaminants.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: The State installed and is maintaining alarms that alert several residents and business of the presence of an unacceptable level of landfill gas.

Entire Site: Some of the parties potentially responsible for site contamination agreed to conduct an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to identify alternative cleanup actions. The work plan for the investigation was approved and field work began in 1991. Completion of the study is scheduled for 1995.

Site Facts: A Consent Decree signed in 1988 ordered the owner to close the landfill by October 1989 and install a cover over the wastes. The owner filed for bankruptcy in 1989, and the cover was not fully installed. In March 1990, the EPA, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, and 10 of the potentially responsible parties signed a Consent Order requiring the parties to conduct site investigations.

Environmental Progress

The landfill gas alarms are helping to ensure that residents are alerted to site risks while studies leading to final cleanup are ongoing.

Site Repository

Tippecanoe County Public Library, 627 South Street, Lafayette, IN 47901

TRI-STATE PLATING
INDIANA
EPA ID# IND006038764

EPA REGION 5
Bartholomew County
Columbus

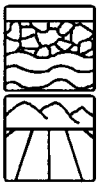
Site Description

For approximately 35 years prior to 1981, the Tri-State Plating site was used by Hull Industries and Quality Plating Service Company. The site covers an area of approximately 16,000 square feet. In 1981, Tri-State Plating purchased the facility and began an electroplating operation. Contamination problems first were detected at the site when the Bartholomew County Health Department and the Indiana State Board of Health (ISBH) inspected the site and found that soils contained high concentrations of cyanide and other heavy metals. In 1984, after finding that Tri-State Plating was discharging contaminated wastewater, the City of Columbus instructed the company to install a treatment system to control contaminated wastewater discharges to the city's sewers. Later in 1984, when a treatment system was not installed, the city blocked off sewers leading from the Tri-State Plating facility and shut off the company's water supply. Tri-State Plating discontinued operations in 1984. The nearest residence is adjacent to the site boundary. The City of Columbus has approximately 30,000 people, some of whom are served by a well field located near the site.

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

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

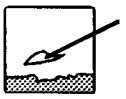
Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with chromium. The soil was contaminated with heavy metals including cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, and arsenic. The contaminated groundwater could be hazardous to the health of individuals if it is accidentally touched or swallowed before cleanup is completed. Haw Creek and the White River, which are located nearby, had a potential of being contaminated by the hazardous materials present at the site.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In 1987, the EPA constructed a fence around the entire site and removed 27 barrels of waste to an off-site treatment facility. The EPA also took steps to decontaminate the electroplating process building and storage shed. In addition, contaminated surface soil was excaveted and disposed of at an off-site landfill. After the soil was removed, the EPA covered excavated areas with clean soil. These actions have eliminated the immediate threat posed to residents by exposure to soil contamination. In 1989, the EPA took the following actions to remove the remaining sources of contamination from the site: decontaminated the walls and ceilings of the main process building and demolished the building; transported the building debris to an off-site landfill; excavated contaminated soil and the contaminated building foundation and disposed of excavated material at an off-site waste landfill; and filled the excavated areas with clean soil, graded the surface of the ground, and reseeded the graded area. Upon completion of these actions, the fence was removed.

Entire Site: The EPA completed an investigation in 1990 and recommended that the contaminated groundwater be pumped and treated, then discharged to the publicly owned water treatment works. The pump and treat system design was approved in early 1991. Construction of the treatment system has been completed and groundwater pumping and treatment was initiated in early 1992. Groundwater treatment will continue until cleanup goals are met. During the course of the investigation and while demolishing the main building, the EPA found asbestos-bearing materials. These materials were removed, transferred to a licensed disposal facility, and no longer pose a risk.

Environmental Progress

All construction is complete. Excavating contaminated soils and debris and demolishing the contaminated building have reduced the potential of exposure to contaminated materials at the Tri-State Plating site, while groundwater pumping and treating are ongoing.

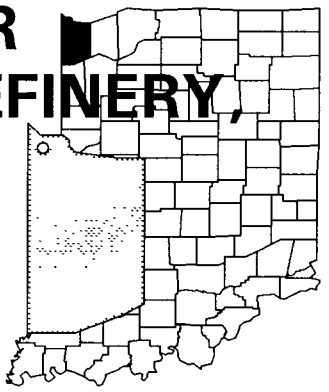
Site Repository

Bartholomew County Health Department, 440 3rd Street, Suite 303, Columbus, IN 47201

U.S. SMELTER AND LEAD REFINERY, INC.

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND047030226



EPA REGION 5
Lake County
East Chicago

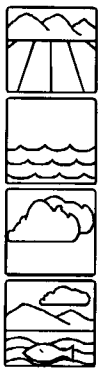
Site Description

The former site of the U.S. Smelter and Lead Refinery, Inc. (USS Lead) operation is located on a 79-acre parcel of land in East Chicago, Indiana. The area is primarily industrial. The Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad is located to the north of the site, the East West Toll Road and the east branch of the Grand Calumet River to the south, Kennedy Avenue to the east, and Indiana Harbor Canal to the west. From 1906 to 1920, USS Lead operated primarily as a copper smelter. In 1920 the company added a primary lead smelter to its operation. USS Lead converted to secondary smelting in 1973, recovering lead from scrap metal and old automobile batteries. All operations were discontinued in 1985. Two primary waste materials were generated as a result of the smelting operations: blast furnace slag and lead-containing dust emitted by the blast furnace stack. Blast furnace slag was stockpiled south of the plant building and once a year spread over an adjoining 21 acres of wetlands. The lead-containing dust was originally trapped in bag filters and stored in a three to five acre area for future recycling. In 1973 a larger blast furnace was installed to recycle both new and stockpiled dust. Significant amounts of the dust were later contained in a building to prevent dispersion. However, dust has spread throughout the building with increasing dilapidation. Substantial amounts of dust remain on site. In 1975 and 1985, USS Lead received a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to discharge furnace cooling water and storm water run-off to the Grand Calumet River. According to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), permit levels were exceeded for several materials. In the 1980s, several State and Federal enforcement actions were taken against the company. As a result of the permit violations and the dumping of slag water into the wetlands, nearby surface waters are contaminated. In September 1985, the Indiana State Board of Health (ISBH) found USS Lead in violation of State law because lead particles were found downwind of the site. Approximately 4 million people draw drinking water from intakes primarily into Lake Michigan, which is 15 miles downstream of where hazardous substances from the site enter surface water. Seventy five hundred people work or attend school within two miles of the site.

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

NPL Listing History:
Proposed Date: 02/07/92

Threats and Contaminants



Elevated levels of lead exist in the blast furnace slag. Substantial amounts of lead-containing dust have permeated the building, contaminating the structure and surrounding soils. According to IDEM, the permit levels for lead, cadmium, copper, arsenic and zinc were exceeded over the years. These permit violations as well as the dumping of blast furnace slag water into wetlands have led to surface water contamination. In addition, air is contaminated with lead particles downwind of the site. Lake Michigan, the Grand Calumet River and Indiana Harbor Canal are nearby fishing areas. The Grand Calumet River Natural Area, located a quarter mile southeast of the site, has two endangered species. Hammond Beach Marina is four miles west of where the canal enters Lake Michigan. Lake Michigan, Wahala Beach and several other major recreation areas are within 15 miles of the site. These areas are at risk of contaminant migration.

Cleanup Approach

This site is planned to be addressed through a long-term remedial action focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: At the present time, the facility has a Consent Order with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program to prepare a Corrective Action Management Unit (CAMU). Site investigations will begin once all RCRA authorities have been exhausted.

Site Facts: In the 1980's, several State and Federal enforcement actions were taken against USS Lead for permit violations. In April of 1990, IDEM drafted a Partial Interim Agreement Order mandating that USS Lead develop a site cleanup plan. USS Lead's parent company, Sharon Steel Corp., offered to lend USS Lead the funds to comply with the cleanup requirements. Sharon Steel, however, subsequently filed for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code. The NPL Listing will remain proposed until all RCRA authorities have been exhausted.

Environmental Progress

Initial investigations indicate the U.S. Smelter and Lead Refinery, Inc. site poses no immediate threat to the health and safety of the nearby population while the site awaits additional investigations.

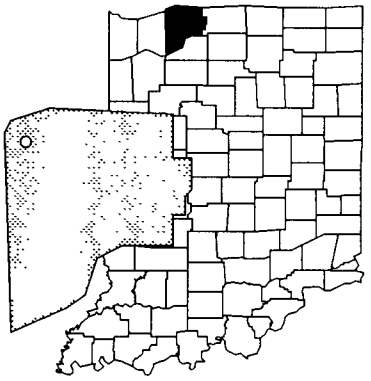
Site Repository 

Not established.

WASTE, INC. LANDFILL

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND980504005



EPA REGION 5

Laporte County
Michigan City

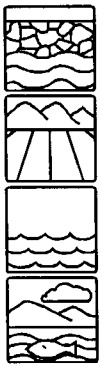
Site Description

The Waste, Inc. Landfill in Michigan City is composed of 32 acres situated on a former wetland area. From 1966 to 1982, the landfill accepted approximately 128,000 tons of industrial wastes. The landfill was unlined, and there were no dikes to control runoff. Originally, the site sloped down to a creek, but now the landfill rises 50 feet above the surrounding terrain. In 1983, the site was sampled by the EPA, and heavy metals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other organic compounds were found in the sediment of Trail Creek, which borders the landfill. Approximately 11,300 people live within a mile of the site, and about 2,100 people depend on private wells within 3 miles of the site for their drinking water. The site drains into Trail Creek, which is used for recreational purposes and discharges to Lake Michigan. The Michigan City Water Works, serving approximately 32,000 people, draws water from intakes in Lake Michigan less than 3 miles downstream from the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 04/10/85
Final Date: 07/21/87

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater and soils are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), PCBs, PAHs, various phthalates, and heavy metals. Sediments in Trail Creek contain heavy metals including arsenic, lead, and manganese; PAHs; PCBs; and other organic compounds. People may be exposed to contaminants by accidentally ingesting or coming in direct contact with contaminated soil, leachate, groundwater, surface water, or sediment. Eating fish, waterfowl, or locally grown vegetables containing accumulated contaminants may pose a health hazard.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The parties potentially responsible for the contamination at the site conducted an investigation, under EPA supervision, to determine the type and extent of contamination. The remedy, selected in mid-1994, includes the installation of an EPA-approved cap over the landfill and the collection, treatment and discharge of the contaminated groundwater and leachate. Design of the cleanup will begin shortly.

Site Facts: Under a Consent Order with the EPA, signed on March 31, 1987, nine potentially responsible parties agreed to undertake the investigation of the site contamination.

Environmental Progress

After listing the Waste, Inc. Landfill on the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary evaluations and determined that the site does not pose an immediate threat to the surrounding communities or the environment while final cleanup remedies are being planned.

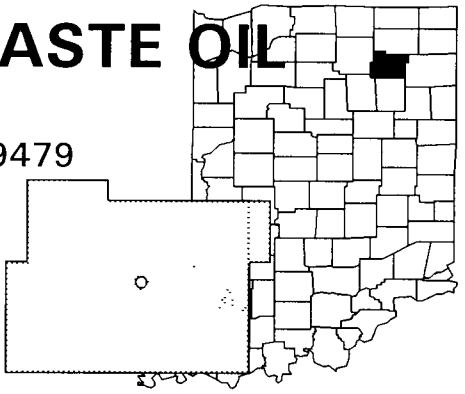
Site Repository

Michigan City Public Library, 100 East 4th Street, Michigan City, IN 46360

Bethany Bible Baptist Church, Canada Community Improvement Society, 215 Miller Street, Michigan City, IN 46360

LaPorte County Health Department, Michigan City Branch Office, 104 Brinckmann Avenue, Michigan City, IN 46360

WAYNE WASTE OIL
INDIANA
EPA ID# IND048989479



EPA REGION 5
Whitley County
Columbia City

Other Names:
Wayne Reclamation and Recycling (WRR)

Site Description

Wayne Waste Oil, a division of Wayne Reclamation and Recycling, Inc., deposited about a million gallons of oil waste on this 35-acre site from 1975 to 1980. During its period of operation, oil wastes were disposed of on site by dumping them on surface soils, into unlined pits, and into a trench. The site contained opened, leaking drums, waste areas covered with sands, and disposal ponds. The Indiana State Board of Health investigated the facility in 1980 and found that hazardous wastes were illegally deposited, and the owner was ordered to clean up the site. The area surrounding the site is used for residential, industrial and commercial purposes. The population of Columbia City was estimated to be 5,100 in 1988.

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

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

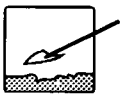
Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzene, trichloroethylene (TCE), and toluene, and heavy metals including arsenic, barium, lead, and cyanide. Soil contains polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), VOCs, heavy metals, phenols, and phthalates. On-site ponds and the adjacent Blue River contain cyanide, copper, and TCE. Currently, the city wells, which are located at the northern boundary of the site, are not contaminated. All residences are connected to the municipal water supply. If migration of site-related contaminants through groundwater occurs, area residents could be exposed to these pollutants when consuming or using drinking water. On-site trespassers and workers could be exposed to site-related contaminants when coming into direct contact with the contaminated soils. To prevent unauthorized entry onto the site, a fence has been installed along the north and west sides. The Blue River borders the site on the east and south. Site-related contaminants in groundwater, surface water, and soils could migrate into the river.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase directed at cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1986, the potentially responsible parties, under EPA oversight, excavated 7,500 tons of contaminated soil in the oil decanting pit, the tar pit, and the sludge ravine. This excavated soil, along with over 200 drums and soil from the buried barrel area, was removed and deposited in a federally-approved hazardous waste facility. This area was then backfilled. In 1988, the parties excavated approximately 5,400 tons of contaminated soil from a discolored area, the acid pit, the ink sludge area, and the sludge ravine and disposed of the soil in a federally-approved facility. An additional 125 drums were removed, as well as the contents of 23 tanks. A fence was constructed around the oil decanting pit, the sludge ravine, and the discolored area. The acid pit and the ink sludge areas were backfilled with clean fill material. Four drums were left on site after these operations ceased in 1988 because of difficulties involved with moving them. The remaining drums were removed from the site in 1989.

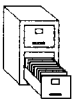
Entire Site: The EPA began an investigation into the nature and extent of site contamination in 1985. The parties potentially responsible for site contamination completed the effort under EPA supervision. The remedy selected by the EPA in early 1990 includes: constructing, operating, and maintaining a soil vapor extraction system in the VOC-contaminated soil areas; constructing, operating, and maintaining a groundwater extraction, treatment (air stripping), and discharge system; constructing and maintaining a cap over the municipal landfill; covering PAH-contaminated soil or consolidating the soil under the municipal landfill cap; removing and treating the contents of all above-ground and underground tanks, and delineating the extent of contamination due to spills or leaks associated with the tanks; removing and disposing of site debris; installing an upgraded security fence around the site; monitoring the groundwater and the air; and implementing deed restrictions to ensure protection of the municipal landfill cap. During the design phase, an air sparging system was added to enhance the removal of VOCs from the groundwater. A subsurface slurry wall was also added to prevent the migration of contaminated groundwater while the groundwater cleanup inside the wall continues. The potentially responsible parties began cleanup activities in the spring of 1994. The cleanup activities are scheduled to last until early 1995.

Site Facts: In 1986, the EPA and the potentially responsible parties entered into an Administrative Order on Consent, under which the parties removed contaminated soil, drums, and tanks from the site. The EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to five parties potentially responsible for the site contamination in 1988. The purpose of this Order was to compel these parties to remove additional drums, soils, debris, and tank contents.

Environmental Progress

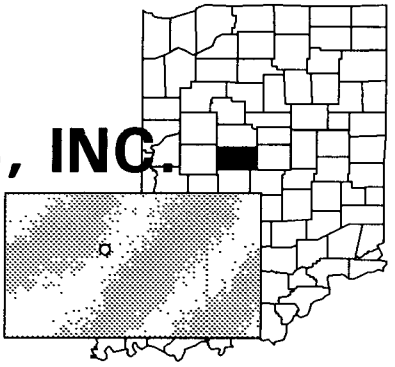
The removal of the contaminated soils and drums from the site and the construction of security fences around the areas of greatest contamination have reduced the potential for direct exposure to hazardous materials at the Wayne Waste Oil site while the specifications for the selected cleanup remedy are completed and the actual cleanup activities are underway.

Site Repository



Peabody Library, 203 North Main Street, Columbia City, IN 46725

WEDZEB ENTERPRISES, INC.
INDIANA
EPA ID# IND980794374



EPA REGION 5
Boone County
Lebanon

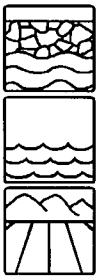
Site Description

The Wedzeb Enterprises, Inc. site is situated on 3/4 of an acre in Lebanon, about 30 miles northwest of Indianapolis. The site was owned by a succession of businesses prior to the late 1970s, when Wedzeb Enterprises, Inc. purchased it. Operating practices at Wedzeb consisted of buying used electrical equipment for resale and storing it on site in two warehouses. Various types of electrical equipment including electrical capacitors and transformers containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were stored on site. A fire that completely destroyed one of the warehouses on the eastern side occurred at the Wedzeb Enterprises, Inc. site in 1981. According to inventory records, this warehouse had contained 77 tons of electrical capacitors, some of which exploded during the fire. The water used to put out the fire mixed with contaminants from the capacitors and subsequently dripped onto the ground and flowed into a sanitary sewer line. PCBs may have been released into the environment as a result of the fire, and contaminants may have been washed to nearby ground surfaces as the fire was extinguished. In 1981, because of the potential health threat to nearby residents caused by harmful chemicals, the Indiana State Board of Health and the EPA collected samples of on-site soil and debris, as well as soot, wastewater, and sanitary sewer sediment from areas located near the site. The results of these sampling activities showed concentrations of PCBs in sediment from the sanitary sewage treatment plant, as well as traces of dioxins and furans in the sediment and other soil samples from locations on and near the site. The EPA and the Indiana Environmental Management Board requested a cleanup plan from Wedzeb Enterprises, Inc. in 1982, but the company failed to submit one until 1985. Approximately 11,455 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site, and about 300 homes are located within 500 feet of the site. There are approximately 300 private wells and two municipal wells within the vicinity of the site. These wells were not threatened by site contamination.

Site Responsibility: This site was addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83
Deletion Date: 09/10/91

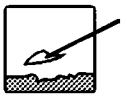
Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater contains low levels of dioxins and furans that do not pose a risk to people or the environment. On-site sediments and sediments located in the sanitary sewer pipeline system near the site were contaminated with PCBs, dioxins, and furans. Soils contained low levels of PCBs, dioxins, furans, and other organic compounds. Low levels of PCBs were found in the interior warehouse surface samples. The site is now clean, and there is no threat to public health or the environment.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: Wedzeb Enterprises, Inc. installed a fence and a windbreak around the site in 1985 to minimize migration of dust off site. The EPA removed 50 boxes containing contaminated on-site surface soils and debris from the area surrounding the warehouse on the eastern part of the site in 1987. The contaminated soils and debris were shipped to an EPA-approved disposal facility. The contaminated soil subsequently was replaced with clean fill. More than 250 drums of 3-pound capacitors were shipped off site for incineration.

Entire Site: The EPA selected the following methods to address site contamination: cleaning the sewer lines with hydraulic jets and vacuum pumping to remove contaminants; inspection of the sewer pipe; disposal or incineration of contaminated sediments; filtering sewer sediments and discharging clean water to the publicly owned treatment works; and removal and disposal of the wastes generated by the investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site. Groundwater contamination was determined to pose no threat to people or the environment. Cleanup activities were completed in late 1990, and the EPA deleted the site from the NPL in 1991.

Site Facts: The EPA and the State of Indiana made repeated attempts to compel Wedzeb Enterprises, Inc., the party potentially responsible for site contamination, to clean up the site between 1981 and 1985. Further enforcement efforts resulted in Wedzeb Enterprises, Inc. submitting a cleanup plan for the site in 1985; however, Wedzeb Enterprises, Inc. never initiated cleanup activities due to financial difficulties.

Environmental Progress

All cleanup activities have been completed at the Wedzeb Enterprises, Inc. site. The EPA deleted the site from the NPL in 1991.

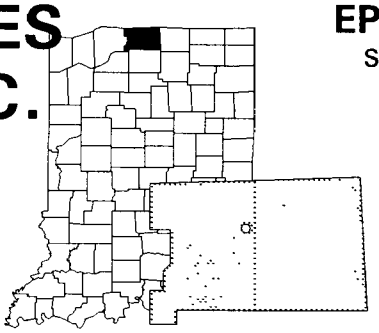
Site Repository 

Lebanon Public Library, 104 East Washington Street, Lebanon, IN 46052

WHITEFORD SALES AND SERVICE INC.

INDIANA

EPA ID# IND980999791



EPA REGION 5

St. Joseph County
South Bend

Other Names:
National Lease

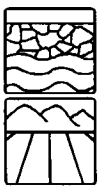
Site Description

The Whiteford Sales and Service Inc. site covers approximately 8 acres on Sample Street in South Bend, Indiana. The site was in operation from 1960 until 1980. In 1980, St. Joseph County purchased the property from Whiteford Trucking; Whiteford then leased the property and structures from the County until 1983, when the County demolished all structures and began construction of an overpass. During the excavation process, three dry wells, each approximately 6 feet in diameter and 6 feet deep, were uncovered. Unknown quantities of degreasing solvents and sludges from the cleaning of trucks and trailers, had been deposited into these three unlined dry wells during the period the site was in operation. Tests conducted by the St. Joseph County Health Department found on-site soils to be contaminated with organic and inorganic compounds. The Whiteford site lies in an industrial area; however, residences are located approximately 100 feet due north of the site. There are approximately 10,000 people living within a 1-mile radius of the site. Approximately 237,000 people draw a portion of their drinking water from public wells within 300 feet of the site. In 1980, the Olive Street Well Field, part of the municipal water system located west of the Whiteford Site, was shut down due to the presence of organic chemicals in the well water.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater off-site was found to contain a substance commonly used in degreasing operations and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including trichloroethylene (TCE) and vinyl chloride. Soils and sludges on-site were found to be contaminated with heavy metals including arsenic, barium, cadmium, and chromium, as well as VOCs. Contaminated groundwater or soil has migrated to the nearby municipal well field. If people should come in direct contact with or accidentally ingest the contaminated groundwater or soil, they may be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: an initial action and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Action: Cleanup of the Whiteford property was initiated by the responsible parties. Three dry wells, in addition to a limited amount of contaminated soils, were removed and taken to a state-permitted sanitary landfill.

Entire Site: EPA investigated the type and extent of contamination at the site, and is in the process of choosing a remedy for the site.

Environmental Progress

The removal of the contaminated dry wells and some of the contaminated soils from the Whiteford Sales and Service Inc. site has reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials while the investigations leading to the selection of the final cleanup remedies are taking place.

Site Repository

St. Joseph County Public Library, 122 West Wayne Street, South Bend, IN 46601