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Environmental Protection
Agency

Solid Waste And
Emergency Response
(5201 G)

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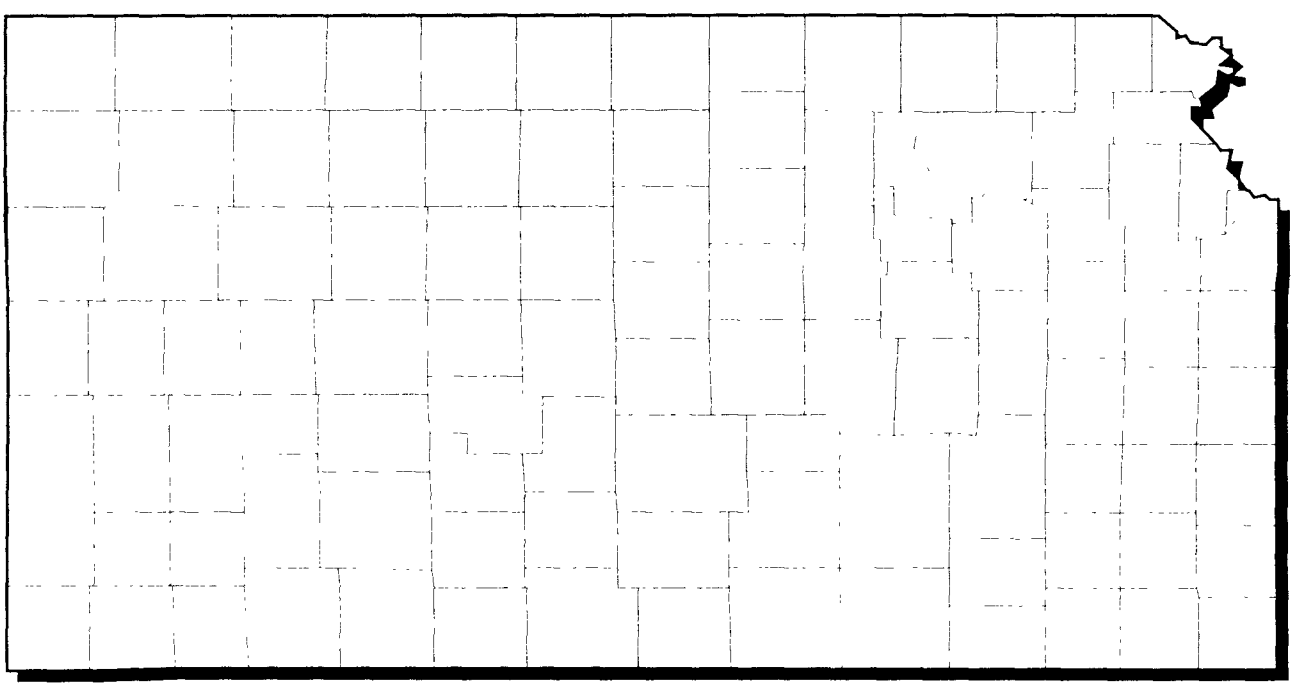
9200.5-717C
May 1995

SUPERFUND: Progress at National Priority List Sites



KANSAS 1995 UPDATE

Printed on Recycled Paper

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

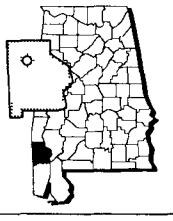
Identifies the Federal, State, and/or potentially responsible parties taking responsibility for cleanup actions at the site.

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.)

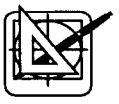
Threatened or contaminated *Environmentally Sensitive Areas* in the vicinity of the site. (Examples include wetlands and coastal areas or critical habitats.)

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.

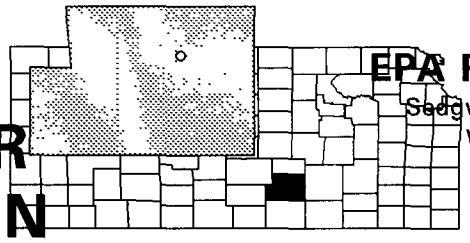
Cleanup Complete shows that all cleanup goals have been achieved for the contaminated site or part of the site.

EPA ID Number	Site Name
KSD007241656	29TH & MEAD GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION
KSD981710247	57TH AND NORTH BROADWAY STREETS SITE
KSD980500789	ARKANSAS CITY DUMP
KSD980686174	BIG RIVER SAND CO
KSD031349624	CHEMICAL COMMODITIES, INC.
KSD980741862	CHEROKEE COUNTY
KSD980632301	DOEPKE DISPOSAL (HOLLIDAY)
KS6214020756	FORT RILEY
KSD007135429	HYDRO-FLEX CORPORATION, INC.
KSD980631980	JOHNS' SLUDGE POND
KSD980631766	OBEE ROAD
KSD000829846	PESTER REFINERY CO.
KSD980862726	STROTHER FIELD INDUSTRIAL PARK

29TH & MEAD GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION

KANSAS

EPA ID# KSD007241656



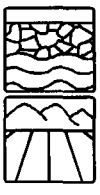
Site Description

The 29th & Mead Ground Water Contamination site covers approximately 1,440 acres at the intersection of 29th and Mead Streets in a highly industrialized area of Wichita. Studies conducted from 1983 to 1986 by the Kansas Department of Health and the Environment (KDHE) and the U.S. Geological Survey confirmed heavy metals and organic contamination in shallow wells on and around the site. The actual boundary and the extent of ground water contamination have not been clearly defined. There are several potential industrial sources of contamination in the area that include facilities currently in operation and facilities that have ceased operations. An estimated 3,300 people obtain drinking water from public and private wells drawing from the shallow aquifer 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: 02/21/90

Threats and Contaminants



The ground water and soil are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including trichloroethylene (TCE), carbon tetrachloride, toluene, and vinyl chloride. People who come in direct contact with or ingest contaminated ground water may be at risk. Also, the contamination on site could pollute Chisholm Creek, which is used for recreational purposes.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the entire site and the Coleman area.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The parties potentially responsible for the ground water contamination are carrying out an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to identify cleanup alternatives. The investigation is expected to be completed by 1995.

Coleman Area: In 1991, the potentially responsible party began an investigation to determine the nature and extent of soil and ground water contamination and to identify cleanup alternatives at the Coleman area. The primary contaminant at this location is TCE. A remedy to address cleanup was selected in late 1992 and includes: ground water pump and treatment, air stripping, and soil vapor extraction. Design of the remedy began in 1994. Cleanup is scheduled to begin in 1995.

Site Facts: The Kansas Department of Health and the Environment (KDHE) has identified more than 70 parties potentially responsible for the wastes associated with ground water contamination at and in the vicinity of the site. In 1987, the parties organized a steering committee to negotiate future investigations and cleanup activities. In 1989, the steering committee signed a Consent Agreement with the KDHE to complete an investigation of the site. KDHE has signed several coordinate and cooperate type Administrative Orders with additional parties to investigate areas of potential sources that may contribute to the ground water plume.

Environmental Progress

While cleanup investigations for the entire site continue, the EPA has determined that the site currently does not pose an immediate threat to the neighboring communities or the environment as long as the contaminated wells are not used.

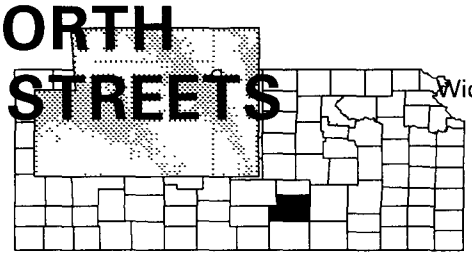
Site Repository

KDHE, District Office, 1919 Amidon, Wichita, KS 67203

57TH AND NORTH BROADWAY STREETS SITE

KANSAS

EPA ID# KSD981710247



EPA REGION 7

Sedgewick County
Wichita Heights, near Wichita

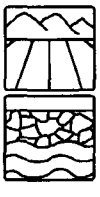
Site Description

The 57th and North Broadway Streets site is a 180-acre area that is both residential and commercial. The sources of contamination in this area are close to the intersection of these two streets. Local and State officials were first alerted to the presence of contamination in 1983 when a resident complained about the poor quality of the drinking water. Subsequent investigations led to the detection of contamination in the soil, and in residential and industrial wells. In 1989, the Kansas Department of Health and the Environment (KDHE) identified four parties potentially responsible for site contamination in 1989: an oil refining plant, a trucking company, an abandoned gas station, and an abandoned paint factory which generated paint sludge and cooling water. Other sources of contamination may have originated from local tire companies, trucking companies, and gas stations as well as an area landfill. The Derby Costal Pipeline, which transects the site, potentially contributed to the site contamination.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 02/07/92
Final Date: 10/14/92

Threats and Contaminants



Volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including benzene, toluene, and xylene, and heavy metals, including arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, and lead, have been detected in on-site soil and residential and industrial wells. Exposure to contaminated soils or groundwater could pose a health risk.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1990, the EPA provided bottled water to residents and small businesses affected by site contamination. A water supply line was constructed in 1992.

Entire Site: An investigation into the nature and extent of groundwater contamination at the site began in 1994. Once the investigation is completed, scheduled for 1996, the EPA will select remedies for final cleanup of the site.

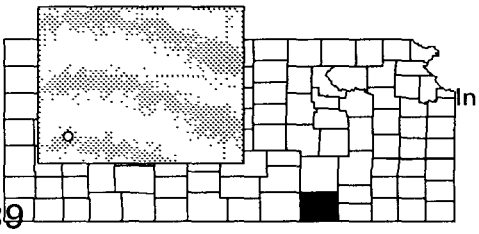
Environmental Progress

Immediate actions such as the provision of bottled water and the construction of a water supply line to affected residences and small businesses have reduced the risks posed to the safety and health of the nearby population while investigations are being completed by the EPA. Hook-ups to the new water system are being arranged and financed by private companies in the Wichita Heights area.

Site Repository

Not established.

ARKANSAS CITY DUMP
KANSAS
EPA ID# KSD980500789



EPA REGION 7
Cowley County
In southwest Arkansas City,
3 1/2 miles north of the
Oklahoma State Line

Other Names:
Millikin Refinery

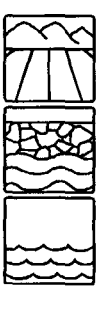
Site Description

The Arkansas City Dump is a 200-acre site in southwestern Arkansas City. From 1916 until the mid-1920s, an oil refinery on site created an acidic sludge waste. Operators disposed of about 1½ million cubic feet of sludge in the northern waste area. Municipal wastes were disposed of at the site after an explosion and fire in 1927 destroyed the oil refinery. Between 500,000 and 1 million gallons of residual oil product from the refinery operation were present in the subsurface soils which contain polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Much of the organic contamination was related to the release of petroleum products and could not be addressed under the Superfund program because the Superfund "Petroleum Exclusion" excludes cleanup of petroleum products. In addition, the organic contaminants do not present a threat to public health or the environment. The remainder of the wastes at the site consisted of domestic and municipal solid wastes. These wastes also do not appear to present a threat to public health or the environment. The site lies within the 100-year flood plain of the Arkansas River and is separated from the river by a levee. The surrounding land includes commercial and residential areas. Approximately 6,500 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site. About 60 homes are located within ½ mile of the eastern boundary. A city park lies to the west, and several nearby businesses employ up to 100 people. There were no known or suspected uses of groundwater at or near the site. Municipal drinking water, which is available to all homes or gullys near the site, is obtained from a well field on the other side of the Arkansas River, upriver of this site. The drinking water supply was not at risk of contamination by this site. All cleanup has been completed at the site.

Site Responsibility: This site was addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/23/81
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



The undisturbed sludge contained sulfuric acid, significant concentrations of PAHs, other organics, heavy metals, amonia and sulfur which could have been toxic to humans if exposed. Contaminants were not detected in the Arkansas River. Groundwater and sediments are contaminated with oil, but do not pose a risk to the public or environment. No drinking water wells were at risk of contamination.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Groundwater and Sediments: By 1991, the EPA had assessed the oil-contaminated sediments and groundwater, and determined that they did not pose a threat. Therefore, no further cleanup action was selected for these areas.

Source Control: In 1988, the EPA selected a remedy for the northern waste area to clean up acidic sludges by neutralizing them with high pH materials and covering the area with soil after treatment was complete. Cleanup began in 1991 and was completed in 1992.

Site Facts: The EPA lacks jurisdiction to clean up petroleum-related problems under the Superfund program due to the "Petroleum Exclusion" clause in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Environmental Progress

All construction has been completed at the Arkansas City Dump site and the EPA is considering the site for deletion.

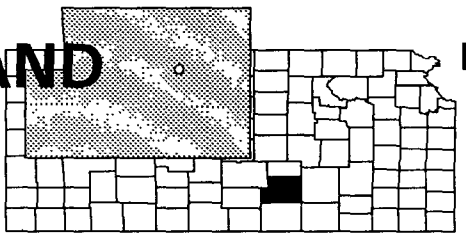
Site Repository

Arkansas City Public Library, 120 E. Fifth Ave., Arkansas City, KS 67005

BIG RIVER SAND COMPANY

KANSAS

EPA ID# KSD980686174



EPA REGION 7

Sedgwick County
Wichita

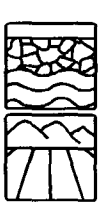
Site Description

The Big River Sand Company site is a 123-acre sand and gravel mining operation that lies ½ mile west of the Arkansas River and next to the Wichita Valley Center Floodway. The western half of the site has been, and continues to be, extensively mined. The eastern half belongs to the former owner of the entire property. During the 1970s, roughly 2,000 drums of paint-related waste were disposed of on the site, next to a 5-acre sand quarry lake. In 1978, the Big River Sand Company bought 80 acres of the site and, in 1982, under the sales agreement and a court order, the previous owner started moving the drums to his side of the property. Nearly 200 drums had been transferred before the Kansas Department of Health the and Environment (KDHE) stopped the action. The facility was not licensed to store or dispose of the waste and on-site workers did not use protective equipment. The State's intervention in 1982 showed that drums on site were damaged, corroded, and leaking. Waste solvents and paint sludges from several drums contained metals and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which were flammable. In 1984, the State and the property owner completed a surface cleanup. All paint wastes were taken off site, as were about 2,000 barrels and four large solvent storage tanks. State analysts found solvents and heavy metals in nearby residential wells in 1982 and 1984. Approximately 25 homes lie within 1/4 mile to the west of the property. Two offices and three homes are located on the site's southern edge. An estimated 1,000 people draw drinking water from wells within a 3-mile radius of the site. Groundwater also is used for crop irrigation and industrial processes.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 06/10/86
Deleted Date: 10/14/92

Threats and Contaminants



This site presents no significant threat to human health or the environment, since cleanup actions and natural processes have reduced contaminant levels; however, people using private wells in the area should be advised that the natural levels of iron, manganese, and selenium in their wells are higher than State and Federal standards recommend.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1984, under a state order, a party potentially responsible for site contamination cleaned up surface contamination at the site.

Entire Site: After an intensive study of the site in 1988 and consultation with the State of Kansas, the EPA determined that no further actions were required for the Big River Sand Company site at this time.

Site Facts: The State ordered a potentially responsible party to conduct cleanup of surface contamination in September 1982.

Environmental Progress

After intensive investigations, the EPA and the State determined that the Big River Sand Company site does not pose a threat to the community or the environment. The site was deleted from the NPL on October 14, 1992.

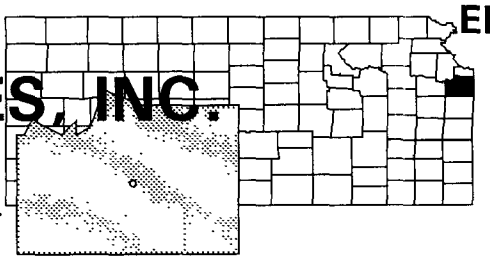
Site Repository

Wichita Public Library, 223 S. Main Street, Wichita, KS 67202

CHEMICAL COMMODITIES, INC.

KANSAS

EPA ID# KSD031349624



EPA REGION 7
Johnson County
Olathe

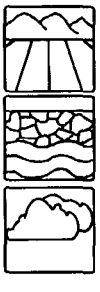
Site Description

The Chemical Commodities Inc. (CCI) site is located in a commercial and residential area of central Olathe, a suburb of Kansas City. The CCI site occupies approximately 1½ acres and borders the Burlington Northern railroad right-of-way, a vacant lot, and single family residences. CCI is an inactive chemical recycling facility that handled, stored, repackaged, and distributed a variety of chemicals. Before 1951, the site was occupied by an ice manufacturer. CCI operated the facility from 1951 to 1989. In 1980, CCI acquired a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permit allowing the facility to generate and transport hazardous waste. During the facility's operation, poor housekeeping, inappropriate material handling and storage practices, and facility conditions that allowed materials to migrate off site were documented. Concerns for public health and the environment were raised during the facility's operation due to emanating odors, contaminated rain water runoff from the site, and fires. Investigations by CCI, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, and the EPA have indicated that soil and groundwater are contaminated with a wide range of metals, volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and pesticides. Other substances have migrated off site via air and surface water runoff. A covered mound of excavated, contaminated soil is also present at the site. Approximately 60,000 people live in the city of Olathe; about 7,100 live within one mile of the site. Groundwater is not used as a source of municipal drinking water; however, private wells are found within 3 miles of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 01/18/94
Final Date: 05/31/94

Threats and Contaminants



The soil and groundwater are contaminated with the following: various metals, including chromium; VOCs and semi-VOCs, such as trichloroethylene (TCE), carbon tetrachloride, and tetrachloroethylene; and pesticides. Groundwater also is contaminated with high concentrations of halogenated organic compounds. High concentrations of two hazardous wastes found in the soil were detected in an air sample collected downwind of the site. The site is secured to limit public access. Ingesting or touching contaminated soil or groundwater could pose a public health threat. Inhaling contaminated air is also a risk.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1989 the EPA began to dispose of chemicals and contaminated soil, decontaminate buildings, and assess and treat groundwater contamination. An interceptor trench was constructed to capture contaminated water from the groundwater table. The groundwater is then treated on-site prior to discharge.

Entire Site: The EPA is planning to begin an intensive investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site. Final cleanup actions will address subsurface soil and further groundwater contamination.

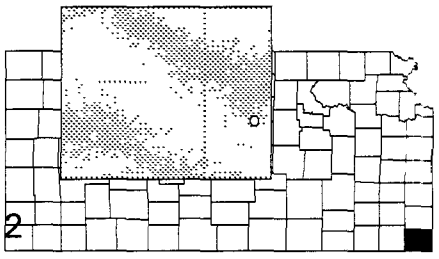
Environmental Progress

After investigating the site, EPA determined that the groundwater poses no immediate threat to the community due to its limited use. In addition, disposing of chemicals and contaminated soil, decontaminating buildings, and assessing and treating groundwater contamination has eliminated any likely threats while investigations leading to final cleanup of the site are underway.

Site Repository

Olathe City Library, 201 E. Park Street, Olathe, KS 66061

CHEROKEE COUNTY
KANSAS
EPA ID# KSD980741862



EPA REGION 7
Cherokee County
Galena

Other Names:
Tar Creek Area Site
Tri-State Mining District
Tar Creek-Cherokee County

Site Description

The Cherokee County site is a mining area covering about 110 square miles. It is part of a larger area sometimes called the Tri-State Mining District, which encompasses Cherokee County in Kansas, Jasper County in Missouri, and Ottawa County in Oklahoma. One hundred years of widespread lead and zinc mining created piles of mine tailings, covering 4,000 acres in southeastern Cherokee County alone. The mine tailings, containing lead, zinc, and cadmium, have leached into the shallow groundwater. Runoff from the waste piles also moves contaminants into nearby streams. The EPA has divided this site into six subsites that correspond to six general mining locations. Cleanup work is further along at the Galena subsite, in the east-central portion of the entire site, than at the other subsites. This 25-square-mile area has large tracts of mine and mill wastes, water-filled craters where the ground has collapsed, open mineshafts, and pits. Wastes have affected the quality of the shallow groundwater, a primary drinking source for the residents of the area, and the surface water. Several heavy metals were found in water samples from private wells. Surrounding lands are used for residences, business, light industry, farming, and grazing. Of the 22,320 people living in Cherokee County, 3,600 of them reside in Galena. Galena's city water does not contain contaminants. Another 1,100 residents live outside the town and depend on groundwater from the contaminated aquifer for drinking supplies.

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

Radon gas from the mining operations has been detected in the air around the Galena subsite. Private wells in Galena contain lead, cadmium, selenium, zinc, and chromium. Acidic waters in mine shafts throughout the site, tailing piles and surface waters in the mine pits, and streams across the site contain significant concentrations of lead, zinc, and cadmium. Risks to public health include accidentally ingesting soil or mine wastes; inhaling contaminated household dust; stirring up and inhaling metal-laden dusts while motorbiking on the tailings piles; touching contaminated soils, wastes, or surface waters; or ingesting contaminated surface waters, foodstuffs, or groundwater. Acid mine drainage containing dissolved heavy metals contributes to the transport of heavy metals into the Spring River, Short Creek, and Shoal Creek; analysts have found contamination in fish from local surface waters. Polluted mine water also surfaces in Oklahoma's Tar Creek.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in six stages: immediate actions and five long-term remedial phases directed at an alternate water supply; cleanup of the Spring River, Treece, and Baxter Springs subsites; and cleanup of the Galena groundwater and surface water.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: The EPA installed water treatment units on eight contaminated wells in Galena in 1986. In 1987, the EPA conducted a county-wide study of wells and a water supply monitoring program for public and private sources of water. This study showed that two more homes needed the treatment units. These units were installed, and along with the other units, continue to be maintained by the EPA.

Alternate Water Supply: The EPA selected an approach for supplying an alternate source of water to Galena in 1987. It features: collecting clean groundwater through existing wells owned by the City; distributing that water through a pipeline network to the houses, businesses, and farms within the subsite, but outside the municipal water system; rehabilitating two wells needed for the project; and drilling a new well if the existing ones cannot be fixed. The remedy also includes construction and equipment necessary to establish an alternate water supply to the area. Based on public comments, the EPA decided to amend the cleanup actions to include construction of two deep aquifer wells to collect water and two water storage tanks. These wells will be maintained and operated independently of the City of Galena. Construction of the two deep aquifer wells and the two water storage tanks was completed in 1992. Water line easement acquisition activities began in 1991 and were completed in 1993.

Spring River Subsite: The Spring River runs through all of the other subsites and will be handled appropriately, pursuant to each respective subsite cleanup plan.

Treece Subsite: The EPA initiated investigation activities at the Treece subsite in 1988. The parties potentially responsible for contamination of this area took over the study in early 1990. This investigation is exploring the nature and extent of soil and water pollution at the subsite and will recommend the best strategies for final cleanup. The investigation was completed in the summer of 1994, and a remedy is expected to be selected in late 1994.

Baxter Springs Subsite: The EPA initiated an investigation at the Baxter Springs subsite in 1987. The parties potentially responsible for contamination of this area took over the study in conjunction with the Treece investigation in early 1990. This study is exploring the nature and extent of soil and water pollution at the subsite and will recommend the best strategies for final cleanup. As with the Treece subsite, a remedy is scheduled for selection in late 1994.

Galena Groundwater and Surface Water: In 1989, the EPA, with the agreement of the State, selected a remedy for cleaning up the groundwater and surface water in the Galena subsite. It includes: removing and selectively placing mine waste below the ground surface; diverting surface streams away from the contaminants; recontouring the land surface to control runoff and erosion; and investigating deep aquifer wells. The investigation and design of activities have been completed. Implementation of cleanup activities began in June 1993 and involved plugging four wells and cleaning up one well. The site clean up was completed in late 1994.

Site Facts: The EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to the potentially responsible parties in May 1990 to design the groundwater and surface water cleanup activities at the Galena subsite. However, the EPA assumed control of the remedy design in July 1990, because the parties failed to comply with the Order.

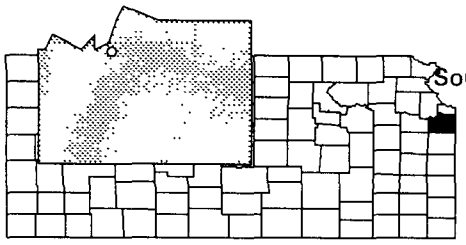
Environmental Progress

The alternate water supply for the Galena subsite has been completed and a rural water district was formed. Approximately 450 homes have been connected to the system. Cleanup of the surface mine wastes in Galena has been completed. These activities have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminants while cleanup investigations are underway.

Site Repository

Galena Public Library, 315 W. Seventh, Galena, KS 66739

DOEPKE DISPOSAL (HOLLIDAY)
KANSAS
EPA ID# KSD980632301



EPA REGION 7
Johnson County
Southern bluffs of the Kansas River Valley

Other Names:
Doepke-Holliday Site

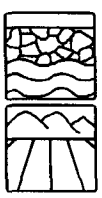
Site Description

Between 1963 and 1970, the 80-acre Doepke Disposal (Holliday) site operated as a private industrial and commercial landfill and accepted unknown quantities of wastes such as paint sludges, solvents, pesticides, metal sludges, and fiberglass resins. Liquids seeping from the site flow through a culvert under Holliday Drive into the Kansas River. In the early 1960s, many wastes were burned and buried. Liquids were later stored in ponds on the site. In 1966, with County approval, 374 drums of various pesticides and solvents were placed with fire debris in a trench. When the State closed the site in 1970, it was covered and terraced. Approximately 150 people live within a mile of the site, and 2,500 live within 3 miles. Residents of Johnson County get drinking water from 21 wells in the Kansas River alluvial aquifer and from a river intake about 3/4 mile downstream of the site; 200,000 people are served by these systems. About 30 wells lie within 3 miles; the nearest is 1/2 mile away. Contaminants are not migrating off site in large enough concentrations to affect water quality in the Kansas 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, soil, and leachate are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and heavy metals from former waste disposal activities. Subsurface soils and wastes contain significant concentrations of contaminants and could threaten people working or trespassing on the site. On-site contaminated groundwater is not being used, so exposure to contaminants is unlikely.

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: The EPA selected a remedy for this site in 1989 featuring: removal and off-site treatment of contaminated liquids currently ponded underground in the area of the former surface impoundments; construction of an impermeable multi-layer cap over the majority of the waste disposal area; collection and, if necessary, off-site treatment of significant groundwater seepage; extended groundwater monitoring of the effectiveness of the remedy; and deed and access restrictions. The potentially responsible parties have completed a pre-design hydrogeological study and the final design was approved by EPA on May 25, 1993.

Site Facts: In 1987, Deffenbaugh Industries, Inc. entered into a Consent Agreement with the EPA to study site contamination and to develop cleanup options. An Administrative Order on Consent was signed with the potentially responsible parties in 1990 to design the remedy for the site.

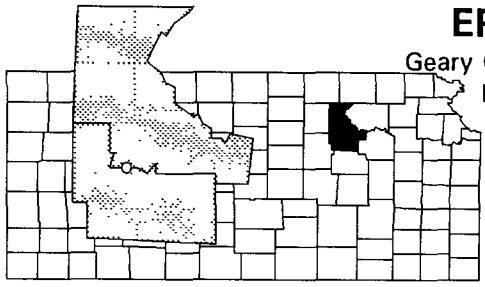
Environmental Progress

Following the listing of this site on the NPL, the EPA completed a site assessment and determined that the Doepke Disposal (Holliday) site poses no immediate threat to public health or the environment while site cleanup activities are being planned.

Site Repository

Johnson County Public Library, 8700 West 63rd Street, Merriam, KS 66201

FORT RILEY
KANSAS
EPA ID# KS6214020756



EPA REGION 7
Geary County and Riley County
Near Junction City

Site Description

The Fort Riley site is a 152-square-mile U.S. Army base. Fort Riley, established in 1853, has been a major fort since the Civil War. Its operations are diverse and involve seven landfills, numerous motor pools, burn and firefighting pit areas, hospitals, pesticide and mixing areas, dry cleaners, and shops. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs), pesticides, waste motor oils, chlorinated solvents, and mercury were deposited in landfills above and below the water table and were spilled or dumped on the ground near buildings. The most serious problems are groundwater contamination resulting from past operations at the former sanitary landfill at Camp Funston, groundwater contamination resulting from past and present operations at adjacent dry cleaning facilities in the Main Post cantonment area, and pesticide residues in soils in a maintenance yard in the Main Post area. Investigations in 1992 found vinyl chloride and other VOCs in shallow monitoring wells in proximity to the former Camp Funston Landfill. Groundwater along the Republican and Kansas Rivers is the sole source of drinking water for Fort Riley, Ogden, and Junction City. Fort Riley water supply wells are located approximately 3/4 mile upgradient of the dry cleaning facilities where tetrachloroethylene (PCE) was detected in groundwater sampling conducted in mid-1992. Municipal and Army wells within 3 miles of the base provide drinking water for approximately 47,800 people. Groundwater also is used for crop irrigation. People use the Kansas River along the site property for recreational activities.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 07/14/89
Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants

Monitoring wells in proximity to the former Camp Funston Landfill are contaminated with vinyl chloride and other VOCs. PCE has been detected in groundwater at the dry cleaning facility sites. The dry cleaning facilities are located downgradient of the Fort Riley well field. Groundwater near the installation boundary at the Marshall Army Airfield has been found contaminated with VOCs due to the operations of a former fire training pit. Landfill debris are reported to contain waste oils and degreasing solvents. The landfill is located within the flood plain of the Kansas River. Touching or ingesting contaminated groundwater or soil could pose a health risk.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in four stages: cleanup of the former Camp Funston Landfill, the former Pesticide Storage Facility, the Dry Cleaning Facilities, and other areas of contamination.

Response Action Status

Camp Funston Landfill: An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the landfill was completed in mid-1994. An interim response action to stabilize the bank of the Kansas River along the landfill was completed in early 1994. An additional interim action to provide improvements to the surface cover of the landfill is expected to begin in late 1994. Investigations are expected to be completed in 1995.

Pesticide Storage Facility: An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination was completed in mid-1993. An interim response action to excavate and dispose of contaminated soils at the site was begun in early 1994. The investigation is expected to be completed in 1996 and will evaluate whether any further response actions will be required to complete cleanup of the former pesticide storage facility.

Dry Cleaning Facilities: An investigation to define the extent of groundwater contamination and better define site geology is underway and scheduled for completion in late 1996. A soil vapor extraction (SVE) system and a groundwater extraction system have been installed at the site as part of a pilot study. If the systems can be operated successfully, this interim cleanup action will be constructed.

Other Areas: Investigations into the nature of contamination of other areas of site contamination began in the summer of 1993. Investigations have been prioritized such that the areas posing the greatest potential risk will be addressed first. As a result, lead-contaminated soils from a former firing range near an on-post housing area were excavated, stabilized, and disposed of off-post. Further, a soil vapor and groundwater extraction system pilot study will be evaluated at the Marshall Army Airfield VOC site. Investigations to identify the need for further response measures are planned through 1995.

Site Facts: Fort Riley is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DOD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DOD facilities.

Environmental Progress

The EPA and the Army have agreed to use the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM) approach, to the extent practical, to address short-term cleanup objectives at the Fort Riley site. Several interim cleanup actions have been implemented based on this strategy, with the opportunity for additional actions to be completed in the near future.

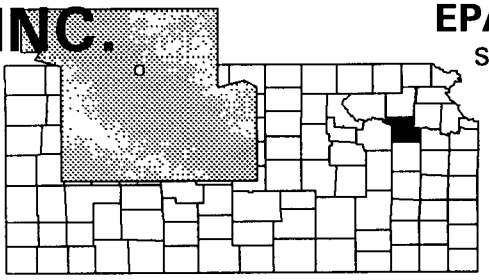
Site Repository

Manhattan Public Library, Juliette and Poyntz, Manhattan, KS 66502

HYDRO-FLEX INC.

KANSAS

EPA ID# KSD007135429



EPA REGION 7

Shawnee County
Topeka

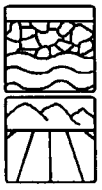
Site Description

Since 1970, Hydro-Flex Inc. has manufactured specialized tubing, hoses, heat exchangers, and fittings at this 3-acre site. From 1970 to 1981, operators discharged rinse water and sludges from a chromate metal finishing bath through a septic tank and into a series of buried silos. Wastes also were discharged into the on-site injection well. These open-ended vertical shafts were filled with porous fill material and penetrated to within 2 feet of an aquifer, the sole source of drinking water in the area. Operators discharged a maximum of 320 gallons per day to the silos and periodically allowed the overflow of wastes from the third silo onto neighboring cropland. These techniques were abandoned when municipal sewers became available in 1981. The silos were filled with sand and covered with earth. In 1987, the Kansas Department of Health and the Environment (KDHE) detected process-related metals in on-site wells. A 1989 site visit showed that access to the site was unrestricted, but tall grass had covered the disposal areas and they appeared untouched for some time. The only evidence of the past disposal practice is distressed plant growth and discolored soils over the three areas. Approximately 30 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site, many in older residences that pre-date the industrial zoning of the area. Approximately 6,500 people obtain drinking water from public and private wells within 3 miles of the site. The Kansas River and Soldier Creek are within a 1-mile radius of the site, and Topeka's surface water intake on the Kansas River is located about a mile to the south. Two public water supply wells lie about 1½ miles northeast of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 03/31/89
Deleted Date: 11/09/93

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater both on and off the site and soil contained low levels of various heavy metals. The chief threat to public health from this site was ingesting contaminated groundwater and soil.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Entire Site: Under State monitoring, the parties potentially responsible for site contamination conducted an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination and any needed strategies for final site cleanup. Upon completion of the investigation, the EPA determined that the site did not pose a threat to public health or the environment. The site was deleted from the NPL in November 1993.

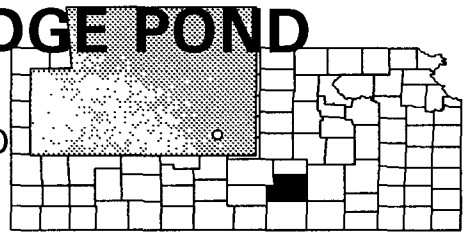
Environmental Progress

The EPA determined that the Hydro-Flex Inc. site did not pose a threat to public health or the environment.

Site Repository

Contact the Region 7 Superfund Community Relations Office.

JOHNS' SLUDGE POND
KANSAS
EPA ID# KSD980631980



EPA REGION 7
Sedgwick County
Wichita

Other Names:
Johns' Oil Sludge Pit

Site Description

The Johns' Sludge Pond site covers ½ acre and is located in an industrialized area in northern Wichita. From 1951 to 1970, Super Refined Oil, which no longer is in business, recycled waste oil and disposed of an estimated 7,000 cubic yards of oily sludge into an unlined pond. The principal hazard associated with the site was the acidity of the sludge and the water lying above it. Historically, the site would overflow periodically during periods of heavy rainfall, releasing its contents to the surrounding surface waters. Most of the site was owned by the Johns' Estate. The City of Wichita condemned the remainder of the site in the 1970s to provide drainage along the adjacent highway and, as a result, owns the remainder of the property. A drainage ditch adjacent to the site carries surface water from the site to Chisholm Creek, 1½ miles downgradient of the site. Chisholm Creek flows into a concrete ditch receiving runoff from the adjacent highway and empties into the Arkansas River to the south of the city. Fishing takes place in a borrow pit located adjacent to the site. Currently, there are no wells at or near the site used for drinking.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83
Deleted Date: 01/06/92

Threats and Contaminants

Before cleanup, the site contained highly acidic sludge, topped by acidic water. The EPA found heavy metals including lead, as well as volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in groundwater on the site. Site sludge and surface water was highly acidic and contained PCBs and heavy metals, including aluminum, lead, chromium, and zinc. Site cleanup activities have alleviated the potential harm to public health and the environment.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: Under EPA oversight, the City of Wichita's Department of Public Works removed sludge from the impoundment and stockpiled it on the adjacent ground surface; installed a compacted clay soil liner on the bottom and sidewalls of the empty impoundment; solidified stockpiled sludge with cement kiln dust; re-deposited the sludge in the lined disposal cell; constructed a compacted clay cap above the solidified sludge; and covered the cap with soil and vegetation. Deed restrictions were placed on the property, preventing land uses that would interfere with the effectiveness of these actions. The site was fenced to prevent dirt bike riding and other activities that could damage the cap and cover, and no-trespassing signs were posted. The EPA decided to install additional monitoring wells to determine the direction of groundwater flow and the nature and degree of contamination, if any, of downgradient groundwater. Sedgwick County and the City of Wichita continue to conduct monitoring and maintenance of the cap and vegetative cover.

Entire Site: In 1989, the EPA, in consultation with the State of Kansas, determined that no further cleanup actions were required for the Johns' Sludge Pond. The EPA found that the initial actions already conducted at the site by the City of Wichita are protective of public health and the environment. The site was deleted from the NPL in January of 1992.

Site Facts: In 1983, the EPA issued a Consent Order to the City of Wichita, requiring the City to submit a site cleanup plan for the EPA's approval. An interim cleanup plan was submitted, approved, and implemented. The EPA evaluated the adequacy of the interim cleanup and, in 1989, determined that no further action was required at the site, except for continued site monitoring and maintenance.

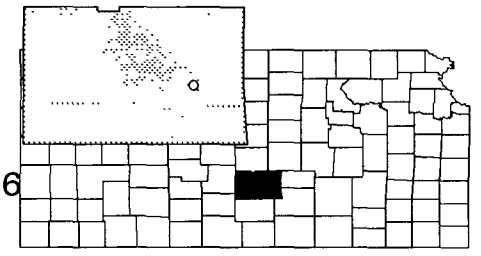
Environmental Progress

The cleanup actions performed by the City of Wichita have eliminated the potential for exposure to hazardous substances at the Johns' Sludge Pond site. The EPA determined that no further cleanup actions were needed and that the site no longer posed a threat to human health or the environment. The John's Sludge Pond site was deleted from the NPL on January 1, 1992. However, Sedgwick County and the City of Wichita continue to monitor the site to ensure long-term effectiveness of the initial cleanup actions.

Site Repository

Wichita City Hall, 455 N. Main, Wichita, KS 67202

OBEE ROAD
KANSAS
EPA ID# KSD980631766



EPA REGION 7
Reno County
Obeeville

Other Names:
Hutchison City Dump

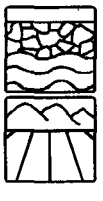
Site Description

The Obee Road site is a plume of contaminated groundwater located in Obeeville. An investigation in 1983 by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) was prompted by a citizen's concern over the taste and odor of his well water. Sampling by the KDHE showed volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the shallow aquifer. The source of the contamination is suspected to be an old city landfill on the eastern edge of the Hutchinson Municipal Airport. Before closing in 1973, the landfill accepted unknown quantities of liquid wastes and sludges from local industries, as well as solvents from small metal-finishing operations at local aircraft plants. The landfill now is covered with vegetation. Septic tank systems in the area are another potential source of contamination. Approximately 1,900 people in Obeeville obtained drinking water from private wells that drew water from the contaminated aquifer before alternate water sources were provided. The area around the site is rural; some residents have farm animals on their property.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 01/22/87
Final Date: 07/22/87

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with VOCs such as trichloroethylene (TCE), vinyl chloride, and chloroform. Soil is contaminated with VOCs including meta-xylene and toluene. Although the residences in the area now are connected to the public water supply, the private wells have not been plugged. Therefore, there is the possibility that the contaminated groundwater may be used for domestic purposes, such as watering gardens.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Initial Action: In 1985, the City of Hutchison constructed a water line extension to the residents affected by the contaminated well water. An alternate water supply also was provided to the Obee school system adjacent to the landfill, which was drawing water from a contaminated well.

Entire Site: In early 1990, the potentially responsible parties, under State supervision, began conducting a study to determine the extent of soil and groundwater contamination and to identify the sources responsible for contamination in the Obee Road Landfill subsite and the Airport Road subsite. This study was completed in 1994. The EPA selected the final cleanup remedy for the Obee Road Landfill subsite. The remedy calls for groundwater monitoring with a contingency for further action if contaminant concentrations rise above specified levels. The remedy also calls for institutional controls to limit access to the site as well as not allowing the disturbance of the landfill cover. An additional phase of investigation is needed to further characterize the groundwater plume contamination at the Airport Road subsite.

Site Facts: In March 1990, a group of the parties potentially responsible for site contamination signed a Consent Agreement with the KDHE in which the parties agreed to complete an investigation of the site. After reviewing data from the Obee Road Site investigation and data from the East Fourth Street Facility, a site bordering the Obee Road Site on the west, it became apparent that the site needed to be divided into two subsites. In March of 1993 an amendment to the State Administrative Order was signed and the Obee Road Landfill Subsite and the Airport Road Subsite were defined.

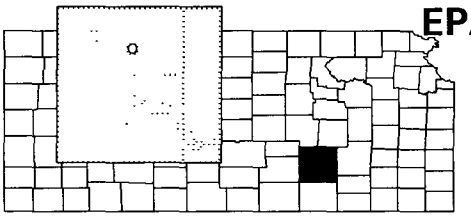
Environmental Progress

Providing an alternative water supply reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated well water. An interim pump and treat groundwater containment system is in operation at the East Fourth Street Facility. This system will contain and treat the groundwater contamination while cleanup of the Obee Road site is being planned.

Site Repository

Hutchison Public Library, 901 North Main, Hutchison, KS 67504

PESTER REFINERY CO.
KANSAS
EPA ID# KSD000829846



EPA REGION 7
Butler County
El Dorado

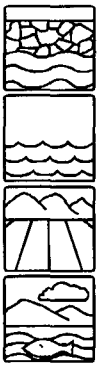
Site Description

The Pester Refinery Co. site occupies 10 acres in El Dorado. Refinery operations began in 1917. Refining wastes have been stored in a burn pond and these materials periodically were ignited through the mid-1970s. The burn pit is adjacent to the West Branch of the Walnut River, which is used for recreational activities. In 1987, the Kansas Department of Health and the Environment (KDHE) found seepage from the impoundment entering the river, and later the same year, confirmed contamination of the river. Seepage from the burn pond has been diked, forming a seepage pit. Rainwater and contaminated pond water, which have accumulated at the lagoon surface, have overflowed on occasion and discharged to the river and adjacent flood plain. An estimated 160 people obtain drinking water from private wells within 3 miles of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 03/29/89

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater contaminants include lead and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as vinyl chloride. Heavy metals, including lead and chromium, and VOCs have contaminated the burn pond sediments. The burn pond sludge and surface water are contaminated with heavy metals and VOCs. The soil is contaminated with heavy metals. Accidental ingestion of contaminated groundwater, soil, sediments, or surface water could pose a health risk. Since the site lies within the 100-year floodplain, flooding of the site area is a concern.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the source of contamination and the groundwater.

Response Action Status

Source Control: In 1990, the potentially responsible parties began conducting an investigation into the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and defining alternatives for cleanup. In 1992, the EPA selected a remedy to address the source of contamination, including off-site removal of sludge in the burn pond and in-place bioremediation of soils. Design of the remedy is currently underway and is expected to be completed in early 1995.

Groundwater: In 1994, the potentially responsible parties began conducting an investigation into the nature and extent of the contamination of the groundwater. Once this investigation is completed, scheduled for 1996, the EPA will select remedies to clean up the groundwater.

Site Facts: In 1986, the State issued an Administrative Order to Pester to conduct studies on how to close the impoundment. The owner demonstrated that he cannot afford to pay for the cleanup and filed for bankruptcy. In 1990, past owner, Fina, along with Pester, signed a Consent Order with the State to conduct a cleanup investigation and feasibility study. In September 1993, an Order was signed by the State and Fina for the cleanup design and action work for the source control. In December 1993, an Order was signed by the State and Fina for the cleanup investigation and feasibility study for groundwater.

Environmental Progress

After performing preliminary investigations, the EPA determined that the Pester Refining Co. site does not pose an immediate threat to human health and the environment while final site cleanup activities are being planned.

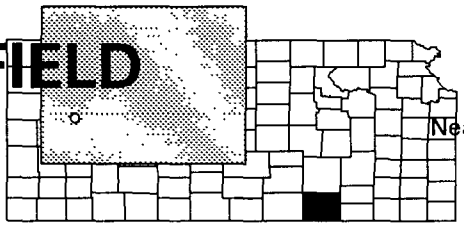
Site Repository

Contact the Region 7 Superfund Community Relations Office.

STROTHER FIELD INDUSTRIAL PARK

KANSAS

EPA ID# KSD980862726



EPA REGION 7
Cowley County
Near Winfield and Arkansas City

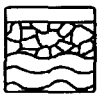
Site Description

Strother Field Industrial Park is located near Winfield and Arkansas City and covers approximately 2 square miles. Until 1946, the site was a military facility. The site now consists of about 20 industrial and commercial businesses, as well as two inactive solid waste landfills. The landfills were used for the disposal of various industrial wastes. Groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Until 1983, the Strother Field Commission operated a water supply system, consisting of eight wells on the site. The contaminated groundwater no longer is used for drinking, but still is used for industrial processes. Drinking water was provided by trucks until the Commission installed two wells upgradient of the contaminant plume. Approximately 2,300 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site. The size of the worker population on the site is approximately 2,000. There are private and public wells located in the vicinity of the site; some private wells are in the industrial park.

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



Samples collected and analyzed by the State indicated the presence of VOCs including trichloroethylene (TCE) in several wells used for industrial processes only. People who ingest or come in contact with contaminated groundwater may be at risk.

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: After the use of the industrial park wells as a source of drinking water was discontinued, water was brought in by tank trucks. The Strother Field Commission installed two wells upgradient of the contaminated plume to supply water. Two of the eight wells remained in use to supply process water for the industries located on the field. For the last several years, the Strother Field Commission has pumped these wells to contain groundwater contamination beneath the site. In 1985, General Electric, a potentially responsible party, installed groundwater extraction wells and air stripping towers to remove VOCs from the groundwater under an Administrative Order with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE).

Entire Site: An investigation by the potentially responsible parties to identify the types of contaminants remaining in the groundwater and other areas was completed in early 1994. The EPA selected pump and treat as the groundwater remedy and soil vapor extraction (SVE) to clean up the soil.

Site Facts: In 1985, the State issued an Administrative Order to General Electric Co., one of the parties potentially responsible for wastes in the northern zone of the site. The Order called for the company to sample soil; monitor groundwater; construct a groundwater flow model and use it to help locate, construct, and operate withdrawal wells under the guidance of the State; and submit a plan for a treatment and disposal system. The State issued another Administrative Order in January 1986 to each of the four potentially responsible parties associated with the southern zone of the site. The Order requires one potentially responsible party to treat the water from the public supply well, each of the companies to drill monitoring wells on the southern end of the field, and three of the parties to submit data on chemical use during the past 20 years. In March 1990, General Electric signed a Consent Agreement with the KDHE to complete an investigation of the site.

Environmental Progress

The Strother Field Commission and General Electric Co., in conjunction with the State and the EPA, have reduced the possibility of drinking contaminated groundwater by supplying a safe drinking water source and installing groundwater extraction wells while final cleanup remedies for the Strother Field Industrial Park site are being planned.

Site Repository

Strother Field Commission, Terminal Building, Fourth and "A" Street,
Cowley County, KS 67156