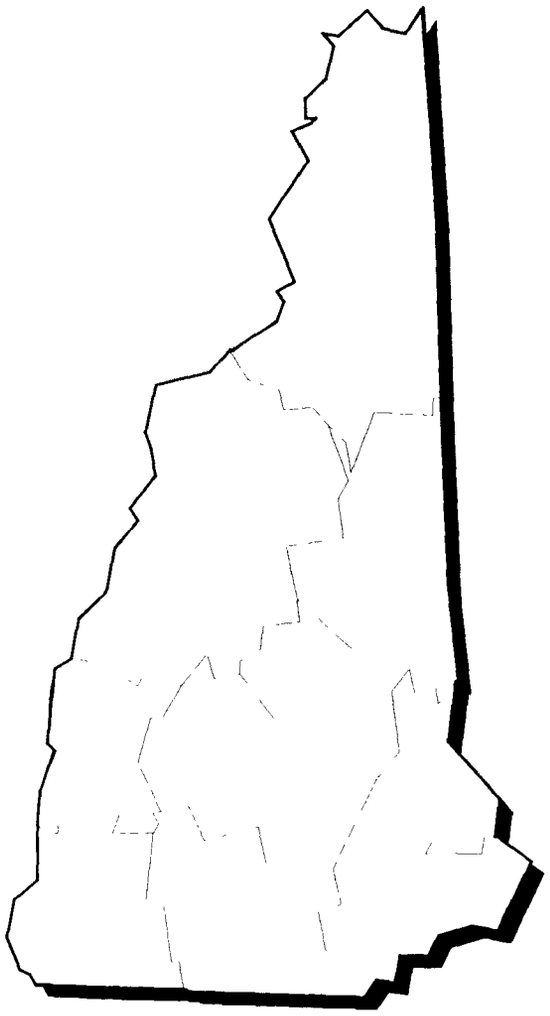
United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Solid Waste And
Emergency Response
(5201 G)

EPA/540/R-95/099
PB95-962931
9200.5-729C
May 1995

SUPERFUND: Progress at National Priority List Sites



NEW HAMPSHIRE 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.

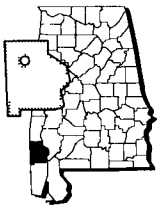
SITE RESPONSIBILITY

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.)

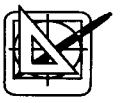
Threatened or contaminated *Environmentally Sensitive Areas* in the vicinity of the site. (Examples include wetlands and coastal areas or critical habitats.)

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.

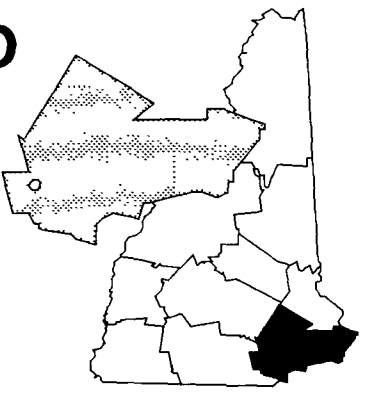
Cleanup Complete shows that all cleanup goals have been achieved for the contaminated site or part of the site.

EPA ID Number	Site Name
NHD980524086	AUBURN ROAD LANDFILL
NHD064424153	COAKLEY LANDFILL
NHD980520191	DOVER MUNICIPAL LANDFILL
NHD001079649	FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS & STORAGE
NHD062002001	KEARSARGE METALLURGICAL CORP.
NHD092059112	KEEFE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
NHD980503361	MOTTOLO PIG FARM
NHD001091453	NEW HAMPSHIRE PLATING CO.
NHD990717647	OTTATI & GOSS/KINGSTON STEEL DRUM
NH7570024847	PEASE AIR FORCE BASE
NHD980671002	SAVAGE MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY
NHD980520225	SOMERSWORTH SANITARY LANDFILL
NHD980671069	SOUTH MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY WELL
NHD099363541	SYLVESTER
NHD989090469	TIBBETTS ROAD
NHD062004569	TINKHAM GARAGE
NHD981063860	TOWN GARAGE/RADIO BEACON

AUBURN ROAD LANDFILL

NEW HAMPSHIRE

EPA ID# NHD980524086



EPA REGION 1
Rockingham County
Londonderry
2 miles north of Route 28
on Auburn Road

Site Description

The Auburn Road Landfill in Londonderry is a 200-acre site that consists of four separate disposal areas: the former Londonderry Town Dump, which operated during the 1960s and was the disposal site for over 1,000 drums of chemical waste; a tire disposal area, where tires and demolition debris and several hundred drums of chemical waste were dumped; a solid waste landfill, the largest disposal area, active until the entire site was closed in early 1980; and a septage lagoon, which is next to a mound of overflow waste from the tire dump. Most of the residents in the area depend on bedrock wells for their water supply. The State ordered the landfill closed early in 1980 after hazardous wastes were identified in soil and toxic organics were found in surface water and groundwater. In 1986, the EPA determined that contaminated groundwater flowed off site toward the drinking water supply wells at the Whispering Pines Mobile Home Park, and potentially to other private residential wells. The area surrounding the landfill is residential and commercial, and the 300 homes and 270 mobile homes within a 1-mile radius use groundwater as a primary source of drinking water. Approximately 1,000 people live within 3 miles of the site. Two unnamed streams drain from the site and flow into Cohas Brook, which in turn empties into the Merrimack River.

Site Responsibility: The site is being addressed through Federal, local, 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) and inorganic chemicals. The soil also is contaminated with VOCs and inorganics, as well as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and pesticides. The fencing of the town dump, the tire dump, and solid waste areas decreases the likelihood of exposure to contaminated soils, although the areas adjacent to the fences are used for riding dirt bikes and horses. Exposure to contaminated groundwater has been eliminated at the present time because the municipal water supply was extended to local residents; however, bedrock fractures may promote migration of contaminants into off-site groundwater and present a potential threat to private wells outside the area. The site includes large areas of wetlands, which are environmentally sensitive.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in four stages: initial actions and three long-term remedial phases focusing on providing a water supply, cleaning up the groundwater contamination, and capping the site.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) temporarily relocated 17 families beginning in early 1986. At that time, the EPA excavated 1,666 drums in three locations and then restored two of the excavated areas. Drums were consolidated, covered, and sampled prior to their disposal off site. A 24-hour security guard was on duty prior to disposal. Between 1987 and 1988, the owner fenced the four disposal areas and posted warning signs. In 1988, the EPA excavated an additional 360 drums from the tire dump.

Water Supply Line: In late 1987, the Town of Londonderry extended the current water service provided by the Manchester Water Works to 17 homes along Auburn Road and to 260 mobile homes in the Whispering Pines mobile home village. Nine thousand linear feet of water line were installed. Londonderry constructed and paid for the water supply line under an agreement with the EPA.

Groundwater: In 1989, the EPA selected cleanup technologies that specified the collection of contaminated groundwater through a series of overburden and bedrock wells and the use of groundwater collection trenches. Inorganic contamination will be removed using chemical precipitation. Groundwater will then be treated to remove organic contaminants using a combination of air stripping and, if necessary, carbon treatment. An engineering study conducted in 1994 concluded that VOCs in groundwater no longer exceed established cleanup levels. High levels of arsenic, however, still exist. EPA is currently evaluating methods of addressing the arsenic contamination.

Capping: The EPA specified that a multi-layer cap be placed over the solid waste area, the town dump area, and the tire dump area to prevent the further spread of contaminants into the groundwater. The Town of Londonderry has completed construction of the multi-layered caps over the town dump, fire dump, and solid waste area. In addition, preliminary site grading has been completed for replicating approximately 7 acres of wetlands disturbed during cap construction. Planting of wetland vegetation and other cleanup activities are expected to be completed in 1996.

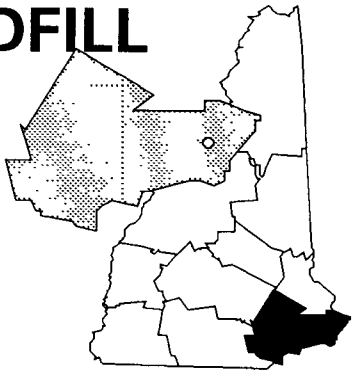
Environmental Progress

The EPA, FEMA, and the Town of Londonderry have acted to protect area residents from site contamination by relocating affected populations, erecting a fence to restrict site access, providing a safe water supply, and removing a large number of drums containing contaminants. The capping will prevent any further spread of contamination as the groundwater is treated at the Auburn Road Landfill site.

Site Repository

Leach Library, 276 Mammoth Road, Londonderry, NH 03053

COAKLEY LANDFILL
NEW HAMPSHIRE
EPA ID# NHD064424153



EPA REGION 1
Rockingham County
Greenland and North Hampton

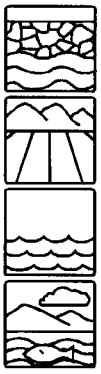
Site Description

The privately owned Coakley Landfill site is a 92-acre parcel of land that was operated by several municipalities. The landfill area encompasses 27 acres in the southern portion of the site. The site accepted municipal and industrial wastes from the Portsmouth area between 1972 and 1982 and incinerator residue from the incineration recovery plant for the Refuse to Energy Project between 1982 and 1985. The primary source of contamination is the landfill itself. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and metals are the predominant contaminants found. On- and off-site surface water and groundwater are contaminated. The site is located on a groundwater/surface water divide, and residential wells to the south, southeast, and northeast of the landfill are contaminated with low levels of VOCs. Public water service has been extended to the areas with contaminated wells by local communities. There are several small commercial facilities, motels, and restaurants nearby.

Site Responsibility: The 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



On-site groundwater is contaminated with arsenic, phenol, and methyl ethyl ketones; off-site groundwater is contaminated with heavy metals including arsenic, chromium, and lead, and VOCs including benzene and methyl ethyl ketones. On-site soil sediments are contaminated with arsenic and lead. Stream sediments contain contamination from arsenic and VOCs. Leachate contamination at the site includes VOCs, tetrahydrofuran, and ketones. Metals and VOCs were detected in nearby wetlands. Potential use of groundwater as a water supply is the main threat to human health.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: initial actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on source control and cleanup of off-site groundwater.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1989, North Hampton extended a municipal water line to residents who had been supplied by 13 private wells contaminated with VOCs. The State set up a residential well monitoring system with an early warning system to detect any groundwater contamination in the area. Most area residents now have access to municipal water or uncontaminated groundwater.

Source Control: The State conducted an investigation from 1986 to 1987. The goals of the field work were to characterize the hydrogeologic conditions at the site, including an estimate of the total area of the landfill and soil deposits, details of the hydraulic properties of bedrock and selected surface streams, and the identity of pathways for contaminant migration from the site. The State completed the study in 1990. Based on the results of the study, a cleanup remedy was selected which includes consolidating approximately 2,000 cubic yards of wetland sediments; consolidating approximately 30,000 cubic yards of on-site solid waste; fencing and capping the landfill; collecting and treating landfill gases by thermal destruction; extracting groundwater and treating it with a combination of chemical, biological, and physical processes; and establishing long-term monitoring and institutional controls. Design of the remedy began in the summer of 1992, and is scheduled for completion in 1995.

Off-site Groundwater: The EPA began a study in 1990 of the migration of contaminants into off-site groundwater and the ecological effects of the site contamination on adjacent wetlands. In the fall of 1994, a groundwater remedy was selected which includes imposing institutional controls to prevent the use of contaminated groundwater, allowing the groundwater to clean itself through natural attenuation, and long-term monitoring. Final cleanup actions are expected to begin in the fall of 1995.

Site Facts: The State issued a Consent Order in 1983 requiring the owner to accept only incinerator ash from the Refuse to Energy Project. As of February 1990, notices had been sent to 60 parties potentially responsible for the site contamination.

Environmental Progress

The provision of an alternate drinking water source has reduced the potential for exposure to contamination, making the Coakley Landfill safer while further cleanup activity is being planned.

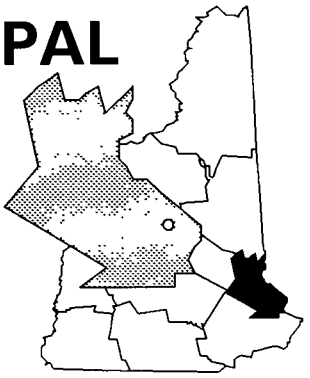
Site Repository

North Hampton Public Library, 235 Atlantic Avenue, North Hampton, NH 03862

DOVER MUNICIPAL LANDFILL

NEW HAMPSHIRE

EPA ID# NHD980520191



EPA REGION 1
Strafford County
In Mallego Plains section of Dover

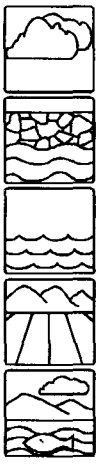
Site Description

The Dover Municipal Landfill is a 55-acre inactive landfill located on Tolend Road in the Mallego Plains section, in the western corner of Dover. Owned and operated by the City since 1960, the landfill initially accepted domestic refuse from Dover, but by the 1960s, it took in drums and loose trash from both Dover and Madbury. Buried materials include leather-tanning wastes, organic solvents, municipal trash, and sludge from the Dover wastewater plant. It is believed that drums were no longer accepted after 1975. In 1977, the State installed monitoring wells around the area and found that organic solvents were entering groundwater, posing a potential threat to public water supplies for Dover and Portsmouth. The State and the Dover City Council ordered the landfill closed in 1980. The site is in a residential area; the nearest home is 100 yards to the southeast. A nursing home is located 2,500 feet away, and a prison and work farm are located nearby. There are 50 homes within 1 mile of the landfill, and the surrounding area is used for hunting and berry picking. Two water supplies are at risk, but they are currently not contaminated. The Calderwood municipal well, 1/2 mile north, supplies 20 percent of Dover's water; Bellamy Reservoir, 1/3 mile south, supplies Portsmouth, Newington, New Castle, Greenland, and portions of Rye, Madbury, and Durham. Leachate from the landfill is entering the Cocheco River, 400 feet away from the site at the closest point.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

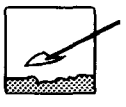


Air is polluted with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which have been detected above background levels near on-site leachate streams. The groundwater is contaminated with VOCs, acid and base/neutral extractable organic compounds, and heavy metals. Two residential wells have been contaminated with organics from the site; however, water is not currently being consumed from them. Sediments are contaminated with heavy metals including arsenic, chromium, and lead. Off-site soil contamination includes polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). On- and off-site soil contains heavy metals including arsenic, chromium, and lead. The Cocheco River receives leachate; VOCs have also been detected in the surface water. People on or near the site could be exposed to contaminants that have evaporated into the air. People using the site for recreational purposes could come in direct contact with, accidentally ingest, or inhale contaminated dust. Drinking contaminated groundwater and swimming or wading in the contaminated drainage ditch emptying into the Cocheco River also could expose people to harmful chemicals. Nearby wetlands are potentially threatened by site contamination.

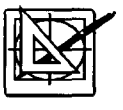
Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and long-term remedial phase aimed at cleanup of contamination at the entire site.

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: A water line was installed in 1981, after contamination was found in a few private wells, to connect those residents on Tolend Road to a separate water source.



Entire Site: In 1984, the State began a study of the site to assess the nature and extent of contamination. The parties potentially responsible for the site contamination assumed responsibility for the study in 1988. The EPA selected final cleanup remedies for the site in 1991. Remedies include recontouring and capping the landfill, treating leachate, extracting and treating the southern plume of contaminated groundwater, and allowing the eastern plume of groundwater to clean itself through natural attenuation. Design activities began in mid-1992 and are scheduled for completion in the summer of 1996.

Site Facts: The State and City Council ordered the landfill closed in 1980. The EPA and the potentially responsible parties entered into an Administrative Agreement in which the parties agreed to complete a feasibility study of site cleanup strategies and perform an additional investigation in the southern plume of groundwater contamination. The potentially responsible parties also signed into a Consent Decree in 1992 to perform the remedy associated with the landfill itself and control leachate migration from the landfill.

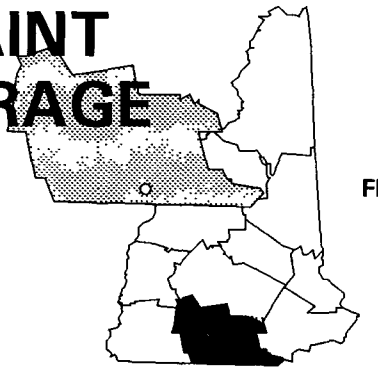
Environmental Progress

By installing a water line to residences with contaminated water supplies, the EPA has made the Dover Municipal Landfill site safer while final remedies are being designed.

Site Repository

Dover Public Library, Carnegie Building, 73 Locust Street, Dover, NH, 03820

FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS & STORAGE
NEW HAMPSHIRE
EPA ID# NHD001079649



EPA REGION 1
Hillsborough County
21 Elm Street in Milford

Other Names:
Fletcher Paint on Elm Street
Fletcher Storage Facility on Mill Street

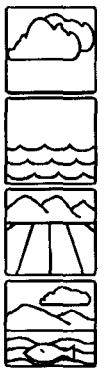
Site Description

This 2-acre site consists of two neighboring lots owned by Fletcher's Paint Works: a manufacturing plant/retail outlet on Elm Street and a storage area 700 feet south on Mill Street. Fletcher's Paint Works has manufactured and sold paints and stains for residential use at its plant from 1949 until 1991. Bulk paint pigments were stored at the warehouse shed. The owner stored several hundred drums behind the plant, and naphtha and mineral spirits were stored in unlined underground tanks. Contaminants from the storage facility were found in a drainage ditch on the adjoining Hampshire Paper Co. property; this ditch was made a part of the site. The State inspected the facility in 1982 in response to a complaint and found 800 drums of alkyd resins and 21 drums of solvent. Leaking and open drums, as well as stained soil, were observed. An EPA investigation of the site was prompted by discovery of contamination of the adjacent Keyes municipal water supply well. Drums were removed from the Elm Street facility, and a synthetic liner and clean fill have been placed over the high levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) at the Mill Street and Elm Street locations. A fence has been erected around the Elm Street property. The storage shed and its contents were properly disposed of during the summer of 1993, due to deteriorating conditions and concern of local citizens. The site is situated in a densely populated residential and commercial area, located approximately ¼ mile from the downtown area. Approximately 11,400 people within 3 miles obtain drinking water from public and private wells. There are three schools within ½ mile of the site. The site is adjacent to and upgradient from the Souhegan River, which is used for recreational activities.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



Air contaminants consist of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Bagged asbestos was stored on the site and the drummed wastes were contaminated with VOCs, base/neutral solids and liquids, and PCB liquids. Sediments from the Souhegan River, upgradient and adjacent to the site, and surface waters contain VOCs, including benzene and toluene; heavy metals, including nickel and lead; and PCBs. Soil contamination consists of VOCs; heavy metals such as barium, lead, and nickel; PCBs; and organic solvents. The plant is easily accessible and is adjacent to a road leading to a popular recreation area. PCBs have been found in residential yards adjacent to Mill Street. Fish from the river are being evaluated for bioaccumulation of PCBs. People on or near the site could risk exposure to contaminants by accidentally ingesting, coming into direct contact with, or inhaling chemicals in the air, water, soil, or sediments.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: The EPA undertook an emergency removal effort at the site in 1988. Twelve bags of asbestos were contained and sent to an EPA-approved landfill. Soil and air were sampled. Air monitoring was conducted regularly during the cleanup activities. The EPA lined the surface of the PCB-contaminated lot with a synthetic liner, covered it with 6 to 8 inches of gravel, and topped it with 1½ inches of stone dust. More than 860 drums of hazardous substances were consolidated, packed in new containers, and sent to an EPA-approved landfill or treatment facility. In 1991, a large portion of the Elm Street facility was secured by a fence, while inside the facility, containers of lab chemicals were retrieved. In 1993, the contents of the Elm Street building were inventoried, overpacked, and properly disposed of, and the storage shed was demolished and disposed of. Clean fill was placed over the Mill Street portion of the site, and it was seeded with grass. The majority of the wastes disposed of consisted of heavy metal-ladened paint pigments. Other wastes disposed of included PCB wastes, asbestos, resins, and solvents. By the spring of 1994, a total of approximately 100 wrangler boxes and 559 drums had been disposed of.

Soil and Groundwater: The EPA completed an intensive study of soil and groundwater contamination at the site in mid-1994. A feasibility study is currently underway to recommend cleanup strategies. The EPA expects to select a final remedy in the fall of 1995.

Environmental Progress

With the initial actions described above, the EPA has reduced the potential for accidental soil and dust exposure at both Fletcher Paint Works & Storage locations. Upon completion of the soil and groundwater cleanup, contamination levels will be reduced to meet estabished health and ecological standards for the site, or contained to provide protection from accidental exposure.

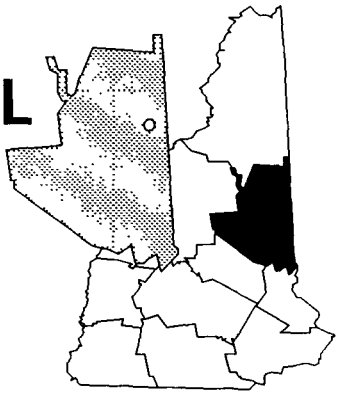
Site Repository

Wadleigh Memorial Library, 49 Nashua Street, Milford, NH 03055

KEARSARGE METALLURGICAL CORP.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

EPA ID# NHD062002001



EPA REGION 1
Carroll County
Conway

Site Description

Precision stainless castings were manufactured on this 9-acre site from 1964 until Kearsarge Metallurgical Corporation went out of business in 1982. Of the 9 acres, Kearsarge owned 5; the 4 remaining acres have different ownership but are included within the site boundaries. The wastes produced from the cast-making processes (casting, cleaning, finishing, and pickling) initially were disposed of on site. During the 1970s and 1980s, some of these wastes were drummed and stored on site. A large, 20-foot-high pile of approximately 9,000 cubic yards of solid waste was located behind a foundry building and surrounded by a chain link fence. This waste pile contained ceramic sand, scrap metal, rusted drums, and various other refuse from foundry operations, and extended across the Kearsarge property line. The closest drinking water wells supply water for the municipality and a residential area across the Pequawket Pond. The two municipal wells are located approximately 3,000 feet north of the site and supply most of the drinking water to the area. Pequawket Pond marks the southern boundary of the site and is used for recreational purposes. Approximately 8,100 people live within 3 miles of the site, and 2,700 people within 3 miles of the site use groundwater in the area for drinking purposes.

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

The groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including trichloroethane (TCA). Sediment samples taken from Pequawket Pond indicated the presence of some heavy metals. The soils in the woodlands area east of the site and in the drainage way area are contaminated with low levels of VOCs, primarily TCA. Samples taken from Pequawket Pond indicate the presence of heavy metals including chromium, copper, and nickel. VOCs were detected in off-site surface water, primarily in the swampy area to the east of the site and the catch basins. There was the potential for exposure to VOCs by inhalation and ingestion of the dusts and dirt from the site. The potential exists for exposure to contaminants from the sediments and surface water in the swamp and drainage area, and contaminated groundwater. The town's drinking water supply is not contaminated; however, the possibility exists that the site may contribute groundwater to the municipal wells during periods of low recharge and high pumping rates. Residents could be exposed through direct contact with the contaminated soils and surface water in the swamp areas east of the site.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: The site owner arranged for the removal of 300 drums from the site. In addition, 23 monitoring and observation wells were installed. The wells supplemented the eight monitoring wells previously installed by the State of New Hampshire. Seventeen test pits were excavated and solid waste samples were collected from drums. Three rounds of groundwater samples were also collected. Surface water and sediment samples were collected from the Pequawket Pond. In 1991, six additional drums and two pails of hazardous materials were removed from the site.

Waste Pile: Based on investigations by the State completed in 1990, the waste pile was surrounded by a chain link fence to secure the area. As a pilot for the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM) initiative, removal of the waste pile began in the summer of 1992 and was completed in the fall of 1992. The cleanup action performed under SACM resulted in the following: the excavation, transportation, and disposal of approximately 13,663 tons of waste pile material to a municipal solid waste landfill; the transportation and disposal of the contents of the septic tank in fourteen 55-gallon drums to a hazardous waste incinerator; and the excavation, transportation and disposal of approximately 12 cubic yards of leach-field soils and the associated concrete septic tank at a hazardous waste landfill.

Remainder of the Site: Based on investigations performed by the State of New Hampshire, the following remedies were selected: the removal of a septic tank and contents to an off-site incinerator for thermal destruction; excavation of contaminated leach-field soils; and excavation and off-site disposal of materials in the two waste piles. To control migration of contaminated groundwater, groundwater will be extracted and treated in a clarifier to remove heavy metals, air stripped to remove VOCs, and passed through a carbon filter to adsorb the airborne contaminants. Construction of the groundwater pump and treat facility began in the spring of 1993. By the fall of 1993, the facility was operational, pumping approximately 42 gallons per minute. The groundwater cleanup is expected to take 15 years to achieve the appropriate cleanup levels. All construction activities at the site are now complete. Long-term monitoring of groundwater, soil, sediments, and surface water will be implemented to ensure the effectiveness of the remedy.

Site Facts: The State of New Hampshire filed a Civil Action in the Superior Court of Carroll County in 1983, asking for civil penalties for disposal of hazardous waste and ordering the owner to conduct a hydrogeological study.

Environmental Progress

Removing the waste pile and septic tank has reduced the threat of exposure at the site, while the groundwater pump and treat facility continues to operate. All construction activities have been completed at the Kearsarge Metallurgical Corp. site.

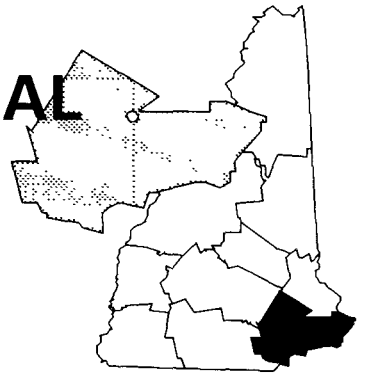
Site Repository

Conway Public Library, Main Street, Conway, NH 03813

KEEFE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

NEW HAMPSHIRE

EPA ID# NHD092059112



EPA REGION 1

Rockingham County
Epping

Other Names:
KES

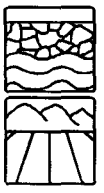
Site Description

The Keefe Environmental Services site, covering 7 acres in Rockingham County, was operated as a chemical waste storage facility from 1978 until 1981, when the company filed for bankruptcy. Waste storage containers that were present on site at that time included 4,100 drums, four 5,000-gallon and four 10,000-gallon aboveground storage tanks, and a 700,000-gallon synthetically lined lagoon. Solvents, acids, caustics, heavy metals, paint sludges, waste oils, and organic chemicals were disposed of at the site. Soil and groundwater on and off site have been contaminated. The site is located in a State-protected watershed with wetland areas draining to the Piscassic River. The site is located in a semi-rural area. There are approximately 12 houses, with a population of 30 people, located along Exeter Road, south of the site. The groundwater aquifer is used as a water supply for ten residences located nearby and is the major source of drinking water for approximately 2,000 people within a 3-mile radius of the site. The Town of New Market has a water supply intake on the Piscassic River, 7 miles downstream from the site.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater at the site is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including trichloroethane and benzene. Soils adjacent to the lagoon were contaminated before cleanup was completed. Drinking contaminated water poses a threat to workers or others at the site.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1981, when the site operations ceased, the EPA declared an emergency at the site after determining that the waste lagoon was about to overflow. The EPA and the State initiated emergency actions that included drawing down the lagoon to lessen the threat of a spill. In continuing emergency actions during 1983 and 1984, the EPA and the State removed more than 4,000 drums, four 5,000-gallon aboveground tanks, and four 10,000-gallon aboveground tanks of hazardous waste.

Lagoon: The actions for cleanup of the lagoon included removal of the contents of the lagoon, lagoon liner, and the highly contaminated soil adjacent to the lagoon for disposal at a regulated facility. These cleanup activities were completed in 1984.

Groundwater: The cleanup activities chosen by the EPA for the groundwater include treatment by pumping the contaminated groundwater, filtering volatile contaminants by exposing the groundwater to air, and containing the airborne chemicals by carbon adsorption. Treated groundwater is discharged into a groundwater recharge area adjacent to the wetland along the site border. The State completed the technical specifications and design for the selected remedy. Construction of the groundwater treatment facility began in 1990 and was completed in March 1993. Long-term operation and maintenance of the groundwater treatment facility is being conducted by the State.

Site Facts: A Consent Agreement was entered into with 119 settling potentially responsible parties in 1986. The EPA filed suit against the non-settling parties in 1989. A Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) was issued in 1990. In late 1991, the State took over the cleanup of the site from the potentially responsible parties. A final Consent Decree, with approximately 150 settling potentially responsible parties, was entered in the court in December 1992 requiring the parties to perform the selected cleanup actions.

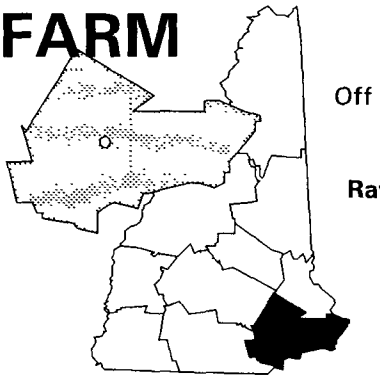
Environmental Progress

Construction of all remedies has been completed at the Keefe Environmental Services site. All direct contact threats from contaminated soil have been eliminated, and groundwater contamination is being reduced as treatment continues.

Site Repository

Harvey-Mitchell Memorial Library, 52 Main Street, Epping, NH 03042

MOTTOLO PIG FARM
NEW HAMPSHIRE
EPA ID# NHD980503361



EPA REGION 1
Rockingham County
Off Blueberry Hill Road in Raymond

Other Names:
Raymond Hazardous Waste Site

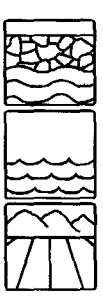
Site Description

The 50-acre Mottolo Pig Farm site is an abandoned pig farm located in an undeveloped wooded area. From 1975 to 1979, the owner of the property disposed of chemical manufacturing wastes from two companies in a 1/4-acre fill area adjacent to the piggery buildings. During this 4-year period, over 1,600 drums and pails of wastes, including organic compounds such as toluene, xylene, and methyl ethyl ketone, were disposed of at the site. State studies showed that groundwater beneath the site was contaminated and that contaminants were seeping into a brook that empties into the Exeter River. The Exeter River is a drinking water supply for the nearby communities of Exeter, Hampton, and Stratham. An estimated 1,600 people depend on groundwater within 3 miles of the site as a source of drinking water. There are approximately 200 single family residences located within 1 mile of the site, with the nearest residence located approximately 150 yards from the source area. Residential areas border the site property on three sides.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 04/10/85
Final Date: 07/22/87

Threats and Contaminants



Specific contaminants detected in groundwater include volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and arsenic. Contaminated leachate from the site seeps into an adjacent brook. A small area of on-site soil contains VOCs. The only potential threat to public health is drinking contaminated groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1980, under authority of the Clean Water Act, the EPA used emergency funds to excavate and store drums on site. From 1981 to 1982, the EPA removed drums and pails from the site along with 160 tons of contaminated soil, preventing further contamination of the soil and groundwater. EPA actions also included limiting site access, sampling and analyzing materials, strengthening berms, overpacking containers, and removing and disposing of materials. The EPA excavated observation pits to determine if surface water diversion was feasible.

Entire Site: Based on studies performed by the parties potentially responsible for contamination at the site, the EPA selected groundwater, surface water, and soil cleanup remedies. The selected remedies included installing a groundwater interceptor trench; sealing the ground surface in both the former drum disposal area and the southern boundary area with temporary caps; and installing and operating a vacuum extraction system to remove air and vapor phase VOCs from the soil gas. The interceptor trench was installed in 1992. Groundwater will clean itself naturally after the sources of contamination are removed. Additional measures included installing a security fence to limit access to contaminated areas, continued monitoring of groundwater and surface water, and institutional controls, which will restrict the use of contaminated groundwater and prevent disturbance of cleanup activities. The fence was installed in the fall of 1992. Construction of the vacuum extraction system was completed in 1993 and the system is scheduled to operate until late 1995.

Site Facts: In 1988, the EPA and the K.J. Quinn Company signed an Administrative Consent Order, in which the company agreed to perform an investigation of the site under EPA monitoring. K.J. Quinn is one of several parties potentially responsible for contamination problems originating at the site.

Environmental Progress

Initial actions to limit access to the site and to remove contaminated drums and soil have reduced all direct contact threats from contaminated soil while vacuum extraction is removing VOCs from the soil at the Mottolo Pig Farm site.

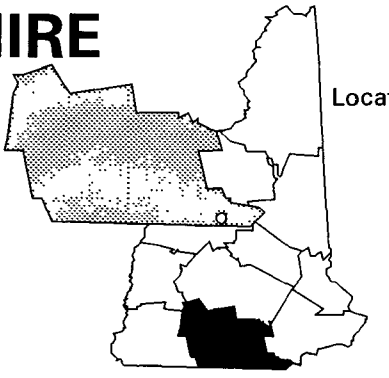
Site Repository

Dudley-Tucker Library, 6 Epping Street, Raymond, NH 03077

NEW HAMPSHIRE PLATING CO.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

EPA ID# NHD001091453



EPA REGION 1

Hillsborough County

Located on Wright Avenue in Merrimack

Site Description

From 1962 to 1985 the New Hampshire Plating Co. (NHPC), more than 13 acres in size, conducted electroplating operations. Four natural lagoons located on site were used for disposal of wastes and waste waters resulting from the electroplating operations. These lagoons were unlined and had no leachate detection or collection system. Because of the nature of operations on site, NHPC declared itself a hazardous waste disposal facility under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) in 1980. In 1982, the EPA and the New Hampshire Division of Environmental Services (NH DES) cited NHPC as having violated several RCRA requirements. A Notice of Violations and Order of Abatement were issued to NHPC by NH DES as a result. In 1983, a suit was filed against NHPC and decided in favor of NH DES. Operations at NHPC ceased in 1985 due to NHPC's financial inability to meet compliance standards and continue hydrogeologic investigations at the site. In 1987, the lagoon system underwent treatment, contaminated debris on site was removed, and the NHPC building was given a superficial cleaning. In 1990, contaminated sludge and soil at the property were solidified by the EPA. These cleanup activities were performed by a contractor hired by NH DES. Wells within 4 miles of the site are a drinking water source for an estimated 39,000 people; the closest of these wells is within a mile of the site. Groundwater below the site is shallow, flowing eastward to the Merrimack River and southward to Horseshoe Pond, both of which are within 1,000 feet of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 07/29/91
Final Date: 10/14/92

Threats and Contaminants

Various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in the lagoon system through on-site monitoring wells. On-site soil, sludge, debris, drums, and plating tank liquids also were contaminated with VOCs and heavy metals. Exposure to site contaminants could pose a health risk.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: Cleanup activities that took place in 1987 included treatment of the lagoon system with lime and a sodium hypochlorite solution; removal of debris, drums, and plating tank liquids; and a superficial cleaning of the NHPC building. From 1990 to 1991, the EPA removed, solidified, and consolidated sludges and soils from the four lagoons. To secure and restrict access to the site, a fence was built. In 1994, the building was decontaminated, demolished, and removed from the site. An underground storage tank was also removed. Sampling under the former building was performed and a temporary cap was installed to prevent possible spread of contaminated soils to any receptors.

Entire Site: In mid-1992, the EPA began an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site. Following the investigation, scheduled to be completed in late 1995, final cleanup remedies will be recommended.

Environmental Progress

Immediate actions such as treating the lagoon system, installing a cap, demolishing a contaminated building, removing contaminated debris, and fencing in the New Hampshire Plating Co. site have reduced the risk posed to the safety and health of nearby residents and workers while final cleanup remedies are being investigated.

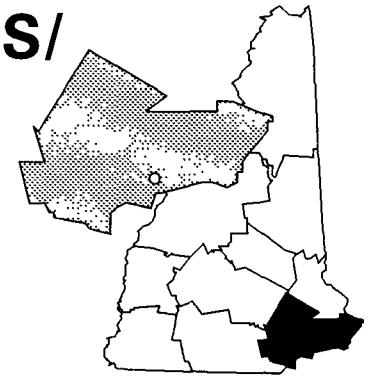
Site Repository

Merrimack Public Library, 470 Daniel Webster Highway, Merrimack, NH 03054

OTTATI & GOSS/ KINGSTON STEEL DRUM

NEW HAMPSHIRE

EPA ID# NHD990717647



EPA REGION 1

Rockingham County
Kingston

Other Names:
Kingston Steel Drum/
GRT Lakes Container

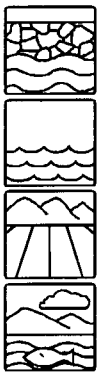
Site Description

The Ottati & Goss/Kingston Steel Drum site, situated on 35 acres, contains a 1-acre parcel in the southwestern portion that was leased and known as the Ottati & Goss (O&G) site and a 6-acre Great Lakes Container Corporation (GLCC) site consisting of a rectangular parcel bordered on the east by Route 125. From the late 1950s through 1967, Conway Barrel & Drum Company (CBD) owned the site and performed drum reconditioning operations on the parcel of land later owned by the Great Lakes Container Corporation. The reconditioning operations included caustic rinsing of drums and disposal of the rinse water in a dry well near South Brook. Kingston Steel Drum, the operator of the facility from 1967, continued the same operations as GLCC through 1973. South Brook and Country Pond became polluted, so CBD established leaching pits in an area removed from South Brook. The State's Water Supply and Pollution Control Commission reported on-site runoff and seepage from the leaching pits draining into South Brook and eventually into Country Pond, where fish kills occurred. Vegetation along South Brook died and swimmers experienced skin irritation. In 1973, International Mineral & Chemical Corporation (IMC), purchased the drum and reconditioning plant and operated it until 1976. In 1978, heavy sludges from the wash tank and from drainings, as well as residues from incinerator operations, were brought to the O&G site for processing. After O&G operations ceased in 1979, the New Hampshire Bureau of Solid Waste Management ordered the owners and operators not to restart operations and to remove approximately 4,400 drums that were at various stages of deterioration and were spilling organic compounds onto the ground. Approximately 450 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site. Most of these residents rely on bedrock wells for their water supply. An estimated 4,500 people live within 3 miles of the site. A marshy area lies downgradient of the site. The Powwow River and Country Pond, located nearby, are used for swimming and fishing.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

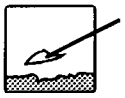


The groundwater, surface water, and soils are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The on-site soil also contains polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), metals, and acid and base/neutral compounds. Sampling conducted in 1989 indicated no current public threat was likely at the site; however, there is a potential for future threats due to contaminated groundwater off site. The overburden and bedrock aquifers are contaminated, but residential water supply wells show no contamination. Some PCBs have migrated into South Brook; however, no PCBs have been detected in Country Pond water. The adjacent marshlands are considered to be an environmentally sensitive area and are partially contaminated with PCBs.

Cleanup Approach

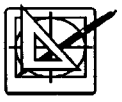
The site is being addressed in five stages: initial actions and four long-term remedial phases concentrating on soil excavation at the Ottati & Goss area, groundwater cleanup at two separate areas, and soil cleanup at the Kingston Steel area.

Response Action Status

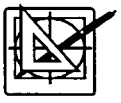


Initial Actions: Beginning in 1980, several actions were taken: the site was secured by fencing; leaking drums were packed and removed; and contaminated soils and debris were removed. In total, approximately 12,800 tons of soil, drums, and metals were removed, plus 101,700 tons of flammable sludge, 6,000 cubic yards of flammable liquid, and other materials.

Ottati & Goss Soil Excavation: Based on the results of the site investigation conducted by the EPA, the selected remedy was to excavate and treat the contaminated soil on the O&G portion of the site. The parties potentially responsible for the site contamination excavated approximately 4,700 cubic yards of contaminated soil and sediments, which were treated by low temperature thermal aeration. The cleanup action was completed in 1989.



Kingston Steel Groundwater Treatment: Extraction and treatment of contaminated groundwater, with eventual discharge of treated groundwater, is planned for the cleanup of the Kingston Steel area groundwater and the adjacent marshlands. One of the potentially responsible parties is designing the groundwater extraction and treatment system under EPA supervision. Design of this system is expected to be completed in 1995, with cleanup work to begin shortly thereafter.



Ottati & Goss Groundwater Remediation: Based on the results of the site investigation, the EPA has selected extraction and treatment of contaminated O&G groundwater with the eventual discharge of treated groundwater on the site. Design of the cleanup remedy is expected to be completed by the EPA in 1995.

Kingston Steel Soil Remediation: The EPA-selected remedy at the Kingston Steel area and the remainder of the site is similar to the soil excavations and cleanups previously performed at the site, in addition to cleanup of adjacent stream sediment. In 1993, the EPA completed the demolition of the 20,000 square foot building. Sixteen underground storage tanks were simultaneously removed from below and adjacent to the building. Building materials were recycled or disposed of off site. Incineration alternatives are currently being reviewed for the treatment of the PCB-contaminated soil. Further cleanup actions are scheduled to begin in early 1996.

Site Facts: The Justice Department, on behalf of the EPA, brought a civil action suit against several potentially responsible parties in 1980. The court found the defendants liable for contamination on and off site. The EPA settled with a group of potentially responsible parties during the trial and this group, under a Consent Decree, has completed the soil remedy on the O&G portion of the site. An additional Consent Decree was entered in the court in December 1993 with the remaining potentially responsible parties, which compensates the EPA for completing the remainder of site cleanup.

Environmental Progress

Although some direct contact threats remain, the EPA has determined that the removal of contaminated soils and sediments has reduced the potential for exposure to contamination at the Ottati & Goss/Kingston Steel Drum site. These completed actions and other site cleanup activities will continue to reduce site contamination levels, making the site safer as it approaches final cleanup.

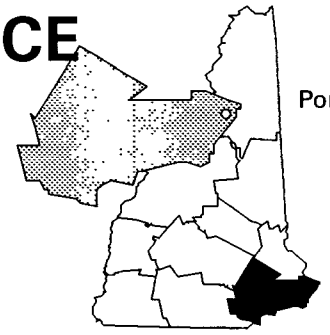
Site Repository

Kingston Public Library, Main Street, Kingston, NH 03848

PEASE AIR FORCE BASE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

EPA ID# NH7570024847



EPA REGION 1
Rockingham County
Portsmouth, Newington, and Greenland

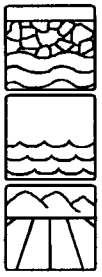
Site Description

The Pease Air Force Base (AFB) site maintained aircraft from the 1950s on a 4,365-acre parcel of land until 1991 when the base was closed. In support of its missions, Pease AFB generated various quantities of fuels, oils, lubricants, solvents and protective coatings. Some of these materials contaminated site soils, groundwater, surface water, and sediments. The Department of Defense's Installation Restoration Program (IRP) is responsible for identifying the locations of releases from past disposal sites and minimizing associated hazards to human health and the environment. Most of the 43 identified areas of contamination have had preliminary investigations performed. In addition to these studies, the Air Force has implemented 10 early cleanup actions to reduce the risks to human health and the environment from known contaminant sources. Three pilot groundwater extraction and treatment plants have been installed to recover and treat contaminated groundwater. In addition, soil removal actions have been completed at three locations and three drum removal actions were accomplished.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 07/14/89
Final Date: 02/21/90

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including trichloroethylene (TCE). Sediments from various drainage ditches are contaminated with fuel oils and heavy metals including lead and zinc. The soil is contaminated with organic solvents, fuel, and fuel oils. People and animals may be threatened by accidently ingesting contaminated groundwater, soil, and sediment.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in eight stages: initial actions and seven long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the landfill; fire training area; Building 222; Buildings 113 and 119; Zone 4; Zone 5; and the remaining locations categorized by zones.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: Since beginning site studies, the Air Force has removed drums from the Landfill 5 area, removed contaminated soil, and installed three pilot groundwater extraction and treatment plants to begin reducing levels of contamination. Similar soil removals and treatment systems are reducing contamination at Buildings 113, 119, 222 and the Fire Training Area.

Landfill 5: A study of Landfill 5 was completed and a remedy was selected in the fall of 1993. The remedy calls for consolidation of buried landfill debris saturated by groundwater to dry areas of the landfill, followed by the construction of an impermeable cap over the landfill area. Construction plans were completed in the fall of 1994. Final cleanup activities are underway and scheduled for completion in 1996.

Fire Training Area: The Air Force completed investigations at the fire training area in the fall of 1994. The remedy selected for the fire training area includes soil vapor extraction and pumping and treatment of groundwater. Design of the cleanup remedy has begun and is scheduled for completion in 1995.

Building 222: A study of the contamination at Building 222 was completed and a cleanup remedy was chosen in the fall of 1993. Cleanup activities include the removal of petroleum- and solvent-contaminated soils for off-site treatment and disposal at a licensed facility. Cleanup began in the fall of 1994 and is scheduled for completion in late 1996.

Buildings 113, 119: The Air Force is finalizing its study of possible cleanup options for Buildings 113 and 119, and is scheduled to solicit public recommendations and comments on the proposed cleanup actions in 1995.

Zone 4: In 1995, the Air Force completed investigations of Zone 4 and selected a cleanup remedy. The remedy includes excavating soils from Landfill 6 and consolidating the material into landfills prior to capping Landfill 5; restoring the area to wetlands; allowing the groundwater to clean itself through natural processes once the landfill 6 soils, the source of groundwater contamination, are removed; placing deed restrictions on groundwater use; and providing long-term monitoring of groundwater, surface water, and sediments. Design of the remedy is scheduled for completion in early 1996 at which time cleanup activities will begin.

Zone 5: The Air Force completed studies of Zone 5 in the fall of 1994 and determined that no further actions were necessary to cleanup the area.

Remaining Areas: The Air Force is finalizing its studies of the remaining areas of the site, categorized by zones, and is scheduled to select cleanup remedies in 1995.

Site Facts: The EPA issued a Special Notice Letter to the Air Force in 1989 to initiate an Interagency Agreement (IAG) negotiation among the EPA, the Air Force, and the State of New Hampshire. In 1990, the Air Force signed an IAG with the EPA and the State outlining cleanup responsibilities at the site. The Pease Air Force Base is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program by the DOD. The Pease Air Force Base closed in early 1991 and is now in the process of being transferred by the Air Force to the State. The Air Force will continue its program to clean up the entire base.

Environmental Progress

Air Force early cleanup actions, such as drum removal, soil removal, and groundwater treatment, have improved environmental conditions at the site, while final cleanup activities are underway and being planned.

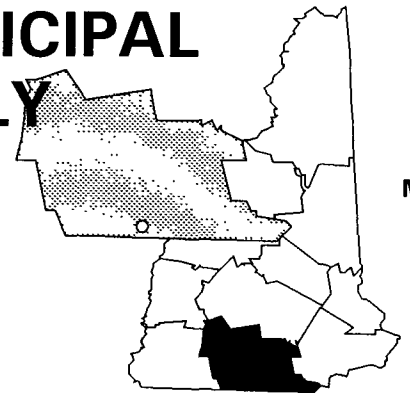
Site Repository

Portsmouth Public Library, 8 Islington Street, Portsmouth, NH 03801

SAVAGE MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY

NEW HAMPSHIRE

EPA ID# NHD980671002



EPA REGION 1

Hillsborough County
2 miles west of Milford

Other Names:
Milford Well and Trailer Park

Site Description

The Savage Municipal Water Supply site covers approximately 235 acres west of the center of Milford and consists of a municipal well and the underlying aquifer. The Savage Well operated from 1960 to 1983, during which it supplied about 45 percent of Milford's drinking water, averaging about 200,000 gallons per day. The remainder of the Town's water supply was provided by the Keyes and Kokko Wells. Land uses found within the site area include residential, agricultural, heavy and light industry, commercial enterprises, and aquaculture. Contamination was discovered at the site as a result of a State-wide drinking water sampling program in 1983. The Savage Well and a nearby contaminated well supplying a trailer park were later closed. At that time, the State began investigations to locate the source of contaminants that were also present in the wastes of nearby industries. Industry and fish hatcheries also withdraw water from the aquifer. A stream that receives discharge from Hitchiner Manufacturing and previously from Hendrix Wire and Cable flows through the site prior to entering the Souhegan River. Hitchiner Manufacturing has purchased the Savage Well from the Town of Milford.

Site Responsibility: The 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 volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including tetrachloroethylene (PCE), trichloroethylene (TCE), 111 trichloroethane, and vinyl chloride; and heavy metals including lead, chromium, and nickel. The soil is contaminated with VOCs. The stream on site is contaminated with VOCs and lead. Trespassers who come into direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated soil or groundwater are potentially 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: In 1983, the EPA provided bottled water to the 75 residents of the Milford Mobile Home Park affected by contaminated well water, and subsequently connected the park to the municipal water supply

Entire Site: The parties potentially responsible for the site contamination conducted an investigation into the nature and extent of the contamination at the site. The cleanup remedy was selected in 1991 and entails the construction and installation of a pump and treatment facility for groundwater. Treated water will be discharged on site into the Souhegan River and its tributaries. The design of the facility began in mid-1994 and is scheduled for completion in late 1995.

Site Facts: In 1987, the EPA and the parties potentially responsible for the contamination of the site signed a Consent Order in which the parties agreed to conduct an investigation at the site. Two Consent Decrees were entered in the U.S. District Court of New Hampshire in 1994. The first, entered in June, requires the settling potentially responsible parties to clean up the groundwater. The second, entered in December, is for financial assistance from the potentially responsible parties.

Environmental Progress

Connecting residents to the municipal water supply has reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Savage Municipal Water supply site while design of the groundwater pump and treatment facility is underway.

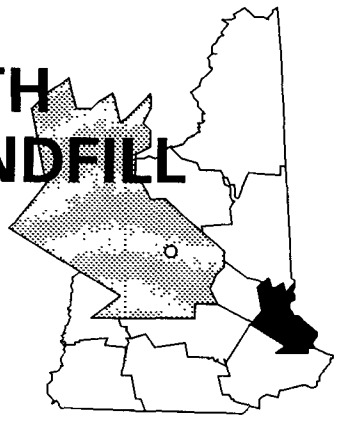
Site Repository

Wadleigh Memorial Library, 21 Nashua Street, Milford, NH 03055

SOMERSWORTH SANITARY LANDFILL

NEW HAMPSHIRE

EPA ID# NHD980520225



EPA REGION 1
Strafford County
1 mile southwest of Somersworth

Site Description

The Somersworth Sanitary Landfill is located on 26 acres of land approximately 1 mile southwest of downtown Somersworth. The City operated a disposal site on the property from the mid-1930s until 1981. Originally, the City burned residential, commercial, and industrial wastes at the site. In 1958, the dump was converted to a landfill. Unknown quantities of sludges, solvents, acids, dyes, metals, laboratory or pharmaceutical wastes, and potash were disposed of at this site. In 1981, four groundwater monitoring wells installed as part of site closure plan activities indicated that volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and inorganic contaminants were present. The landfill is located in a predominantly residential area of Somersworth. Forest Glade Park, which was reclaimed as a recreational park in 1978, sits atop the easternmost 10 acres of the site. An apartment building for senior citizens, a fire station, and a National Guard Armory abut the property to the east, and an elementary school is located approximately 2,300 feet northeast. Approximately 11,000 people live in Somersworth. The former Somersworth Municipal Supply Well #3 was located approximately 2,300 feet from the landfill. This well was closed and dismantled because of historically high levels of iron and manganese. Previously, the well supplied approximately 10 percent of the City's total water supply and was used during peak periods. Most of the residences in the area obtain drinking water from the Somersworth municipal supply system; however, there are at least seven private wells in the area. Peter's Marsh Brook, located adjacent to the western edge of the landfill, is a tributary of Tate's Brook, which, in turn, is a tributary of the Salmon Falls River. Both the City of Somersworth and the City of Berwick, Maine, withdraw water from the river for their drinking water supplies. Water intakes are located approximately 1½ miles from the landfill.

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

The groundwater is contaminated with VOCs. Sediments were found to contain low levels of arsenic, chromium, and lead. The on-site soil is contaminated with VOCs, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and heavy metals. Peter's Marsh Brook and Tate's Brook have been shown to contain VOCs and heavy metals including arsenic and mercury unrelated to the landfill. Peter's Marsh Brook is considered to be the primary receptor of groundwater contamination. If private water supply wells were installed or reopened in this area or near Peter's Marsh Brook, long-term exposure to contaminated drinking water would pose health risks. There is a short fence restricting access to the landfill from the park.

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 parties potentially responsible for the site contamination conducted an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site. In the summer of 1994, remedies were selected to clean up the groundwater, which include using an innovative chemical treatment wall which will destroy the VOCs as the groundwater flows through treatment cells in the wall, with a cap after cleanup. If this remedy is not effective, the contingent remedy is a standard pump and treat system.

Site Facts: The EPA entered into a Consent Agreement, requiring the parties potentially responsible for contamination at the site to conduct a study of site contamination. The settling parties also have agreed to pay past State and Federal costs for the site and future oversight costs, as well.

Environmental Progress

Following listing of the Somersworth Sanitary Landfill site on the NPL, the EPA determined that the site contamination does not pose an immediate threat to public health or the environment while cleanup activities are being planned.

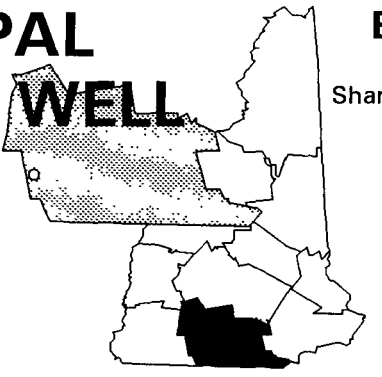
Site Repository

Somersworth Public Library, 27 Main Street, Somersworth, NH 03878

SOUTH MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY WELL

NEW HAMPSHIRE

EPA ID# NHD980671069



EPA REGION 1
Hillsborough County
Sharon Road, 2 miles south of Peterborough

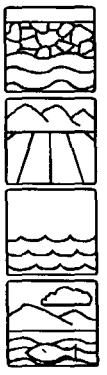
Site Description

The South Municipal Water Supply Well site covers 250 acres in a rural portion of the Contoocook River Valley. The well was installed in 1952 and provided water to the Town of Peterborough for nearly 30 years. The well served approximately 4,600 people. In 1982, the State conducted a routine sampling of the water supply and found contaminants in the South Well, at which time it was shut down. The source of the contamination was thought to be the New Hampshire Ball Bearings (NHBB) facility, located 1,200 feet west of the well, which has manufactured precision ball bearings at the site since 1946. In 1955, the company purchased the 24 acres it now occupies. Major source areas include discharges from three drainage outfalls, an inactive leachfield, and drainage from a tank truck used to haul waste from the facility. A brook 200 feet from the plant drains into a wetland area and Noone Pond before emptying into the Contoocook River. Discharges to the leachfield and sump ceased in 1972 with the connection of the town sewer line. Periodic on-site dumping of a 275-gallon tank truck containing waste solvents ceased in the late 1970s. Floor drains in the plant were sealed in 1983. The population of the Town of Peterborough is over 5,000. Less than 100 single-family residences are located within a mile of NHBB, and the nearest private residence is located approximately 1,000 feet from the facility.

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, soils, and surface water are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including chloroform, benzene, and toluene. Sediments also are contaminated with VOCs and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). People who accidentally ingest or come in direct contact with contaminated groundwater, surface water, soil, or sediments may be at risk. Included within the site area is the Contoocook River/ Noone Pond system and a wetlands area that could be at risk from contamination.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup was completed by NHBB, and the final cleanup decision was reached in 1989. The site cleanup methods selected by the EPA include: construction of a groundwater pump and treatment system; vacuum extraction for small areas of soils contaminated with VOCs; and excavation with off-site disposal of sediments contaminated with PCBs. NHBB completed the design of the cleanup remedies under EPA oversight in the spring of 1993. Construction of the groundwater pump and treat and vacuum extraction systems has been completed, and operations began in early 1994. The sediments were removed in the summer of 1994. Cleanup activities are scheduled for completion in 1995.

Site Facts: The EPA and NHBB signed a Consent Order in 1989, in which the company agreed to conduct a study of the contamination at the site. The EPA issued a Unilateral Order to NHBB in 1990 for the performance of the cleanup design and actions.

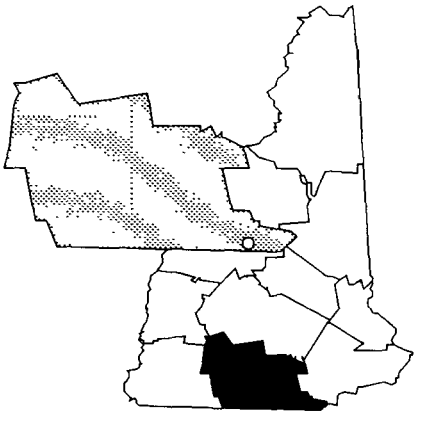
Environmental Progress

Construction of all site remedies is complete. Soil and sediments have been cleaned up and will protect the nearby population at the South Municipal Water Supply Well site while groundwater treatment is underway.

Site Repository

Peterborough Town Library, Maine and Concord Streets, Peterborough, NH 03458

SYLVESTER
NEW HAMPSHIRE
EPA ID# NHD099363541



EPA REGION 1
Hillsborough County
Nashua

Other Names:
Gilson Road Site

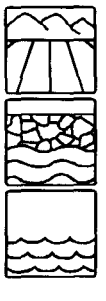
Site Description

The 6-acre Sylvester hazardous waste dump site was used as a sand borrow pit for an undetermined number of years. During the late 1960s, after much of the sand had been removed from the property, the operator of the pit began an unapproved and illegal waste disposal operation, apparently intending to fill the excavation. Household refuse, demolition materials, chemical sludges, and hazardous liquid chemicals were dumped at the site. The household refuse and demolition materials usually were buried, while the hazardous liquids were allowed to percolate into the ground adjacent to the old sand pit or were stored in steel drums that were placed on the ground. The illegal solid waste activity at the site was first discovered in late 1970. The first indication that liquid hazardous wastes were being dumped occurred in 1978, when State personnel observed drums being stored at the site. A court order was issued in 1979 prohibiting all further disposal of hazardous wastes on the site. The site is in a residential area, with approximately 1,000 people living in an adjoining mobile home park, and there are five private drinking water wells located within 1/4 mile of the site. The site is about 680 feet from Lyle Reed Brook, which flows through the trailer park and enters the Nashua River, a source of drinking water. The Merrimack River is 11 miles downstream and also is a source of drinking water.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



Approximately 900,000 gallons of hazardous wastes were discharged on site in 1979, contaminating the soil and hundreds of thousands of gallons of groundwater. The soil and groundwater are contaminated with heavy metals and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Lyle Reed Brook also is contaminated with VOCs and metals. The main health threat associated with the site is drinking or coming into direct contact with contaminants in the groundwater and surface water. Groundwater currently is not used, since all residents are connected to a separate municipal supply. Contaminants may leach into the bedrock aquifer; however, capping the site has greatly reduced the likelihood of continued contamination of the surface water.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1979, the State removed 1,000 drums from the site. In early 1980, the EPA built a fence around the dumping area and removed 1,314 accessible surface drums. The movement of the groundwater contaminant plume was monitored and an access road was built. Between 1981 and 1982, the EPA installed a groundwater interception and recirculation system to temporarily pump and recirculate the contaminated groundwater to prevent it from reaching Lyle Brook and from further contaminating the aquifer.

Capping: The State built a slurry wall surrounding a 20-acre area and built an impervious membrane cap to prevent any further migration of the contamination to on-site groundwater.

Groundwater Treatment: A 300-gallon-per-minute groundwater treatment facility was constructed to remove toxic substances in the groundwater. The treatment process consists of a combination of physical, chemical, and biological treatments. The process involves pumping the groundwater from within the slurry wall containment area and then exposing it to air to remove contaminants. In addition, a vacuum extraction system was installed to clean up the large amounts of toluene in the groundwater and soils in the southern portion of the site. Finally, new extraction wells were installed and the recharge trenches were repaired. Groundwater treatment and monitoring is expected to continue until 1997.

Site Facts: Several Consent Decrees were entered into by the EPA, the State, and numerous potentially responsible parties to provide for reimbursement of past costs and the undertaking of cleanup designs and actions.

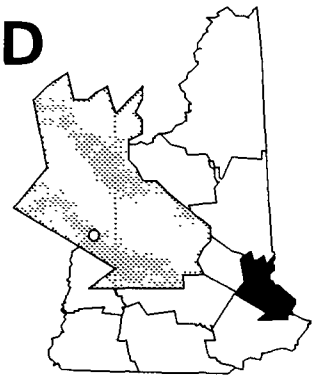
Environmental Progress

Construction of all cleanup remedies at the site have been completed. Removing drums, fencing, capping, and containing and treating the groundwater have reduced the risk of exposure to hazardous materials at the Sylvester site. The threat of direct contact with contaminants in soil has been eliminated. Groundwater cleanup actions at the Sylvester site have reduced contamination levels, and additional treatment will continue until established cleanup goals are met.

Site Repository

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Protection Office, 6 Hoyden Drive, Concord, NH 03301

TIBBETTS ROAD
NEW HAMPSHIRE
EPA ID# NHD989090469



EPA REGION 1
Strafford County
Barrington

Site Description

The Tibbetts Road site occupies approximately 2 acres. The site was used for storing drums collected from 1944 to 1958. Many of the drums were leaking and rusted and contained thinners, solvents, antifreeze, kerosene, motor and transmission oil, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), grease, and brake fluid. The EPA removed all the deteriorating drums in 1984. Approximately 2,100 people living within 3 miles of the site depend on groundwater for drinking water. The New Hampshire Water Supply and Pollution Control Commission found drinking water wells serving approximately 20 people to be contaminated. The site is situated in a residential area upgradient from a lake used for recreational purposes and a drinking water supply.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 04/10/85
Final Date: 06/10/86

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzene, trichloroethylene (TCE), toluene, xylenes, and heavy metals including arsenic, according to tests conducted by the New Hampshire Water Supply and Pollution Control Commission. Soil is contaminated with solvents, PCBs, and dioxin. People who accidentally ingest or come into direct contact with contaminated soil or groundwater are potentially at risk.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on groundwater contamination.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1984, the EPA removed approximately 337 deteriorated and leaking drums stored within 50 yards of private residences and disposed of them at an approved disposal site. Residents were temporarily relocated while the drums were being removed. During the summer of 1985, the EPA and the State conducted an investigation to determine whether any additional materials needed to be removed from the site. Low levels of dioxin were detected in the soil and VOCs were found in the drinking water. The EPA and the State began a joint soil removal effort. Between 1985 and the summer of 1988, PCB- and dioxin-contaminated soil was removed and incinerated, and solvent-contaminated soil was excavated and disposed of off site by the State. A water supply system, constructed to provide drinking water to the 45 homes with contaminated wells or wells with the potential to become contaminated, became operational in 1987. The water supply system was expanded in 1993.

Groundwater: Sampling conducted in 1990 and 1991 showed no current public threat likely at the site; however, there is a potential threat for future off-site contamination due to groundwater migrating off site. The bedrock aquifer is contaminated; however, an alternate water supply system provides safe drinking water to those residents with affected wells. The results of the investigation by the EPA was the selection of a remedy that calls for pumping and treating contaminated groundwater. The design of the groundwater remedy is underway and is scheduled for completion in 1996.

Site Facts: On November 8, 1994, the United States, the State of New Hampshire, and the Swains Lake Village Fire District signed a Consent Decree with Ford Motor Company. Under this Consent Decree, Ford will perform actions to reduce contamination at the site and clean up the groundwater. Ford will also fund a new drinking water supply system to replace the temporary system that EPA constructed.

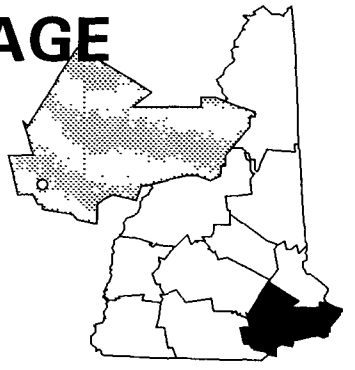
Environmental Progress

The removal of the drums, treatment of contaminated soil, and the provision of a new water supply at the Tibbett's Road site have reduced the potential for exposure to contamination. These actions have helped to protect the public health and the environment while the groundwater cleanup remedy is being designed.

Site Repository

Barrington Public Library, Star Route, Barrington, NH 03825

TINKHAM GARAGE
NEW HAMPSHIRE
EPA ID# NHD062004569



EPA REGION 1
Rockingham County
Londonderry

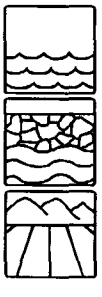
Site Description

The Tinkham Garage site covers about 375 acres in Londonderry. During 1978 and 1979, oil, oily wastes, washings from septic tank trucks, and other substances were discharged at the site. In 1978, residents complained of foam and odors in a small unnamed brook, which prompted an investigation revealing that improper waste disposal had occurred. The State ordered the site owner to prevent further degradation of surface water and groundwater. In early 1983, wells of the Londonderry Green Apartment complex and several other private supply wells were closed due to contamination, and residents were provided with access to a municipal water supply. The open and wooded land that comprises the majority of the site is bordered primarily by residential properties. Approximately 400 people reside within a condominium complex on the western boundary of the site. Additional residences include private, one-family homes within site boundaries to the north.

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



Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were identified in the surface water and groundwater on site and in areas adjacent to the site. The soils located in the field behind Tinkham Garage and in some condominium complex leachfields also have been shown to contain VOC contamination. A potential threat to residents may exist if the contaminated groundwater were to be used as drinking a water source. The contaminated area in the field behind the garage poses a threat if people accidentally ingest or come in direct contact with the soil, surface water, or groundwater.

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: The State issued a health order in early 1983, advising residents not to drink well water. Bottled water was initially provided, and a municipal water supply line was installed and operational by the fall of 1983.

Entire Site: In 1987, the EPA entered into an agreement with 23 of the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination to conduct a study of the nature and extent of site contamination. Four areas of contamination were identified as needing attention: the soil in the garage area; the groundwater in the general area of the garage and the condominium complex; two leachfields located in the condominium complex; and a soil pile that contains soil removed during earlier excavations of leachfield soils. The remedies selected include: on-site treatment of contaminated soils by vacuum extraction; backfilling, regrading and revegetation of excavated source areas after contaminated soils have been excavated; extraction and off-site treatment of contaminated groundwater at the Town of Derry's wastewater treatment works, which will require off-site pretreatment; and groundwater monitoring on and off site. Design activities have been completed and soil cleanup began in early 1994. The groundwater cleanup began in late 1994, following the construction of a municipal sewer line between the site and the Derry wastewater treatment plant.

Site Facts: The potentially responsible parties, under a Consent Decree, agreed to undertake the design and cleanup activities at the site. This site is closely associated with the Sylvester's, Plymouth Harbor, and Cannon Engineering NPL sites.

Environmental Progress

The provision of an alternate drinking water source has reduced the potential for exposure to contamination at the Tinkham Garage site, and has protected the public health while cleanup activities are being completed. Contaminated soil from the two leach fields and the soil pile have been removed from the condominium area, eliminating the threat of ingestion or direct contact.

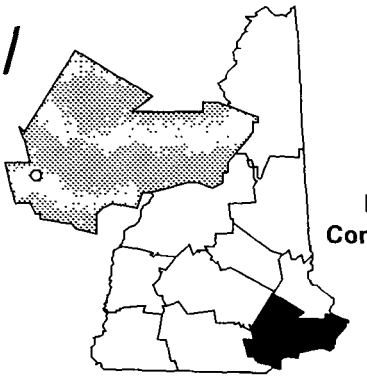
Site Repository

Leach Library, 276 Mammoth Road, Londonderry, NH 03053

TOWN GARAGE/ RADIO BEACON

NEW HAMPSHIRE

EPA ID# NHD981063860



EPA REGION 1

Rockingham County
Londonderry

Other Names:
Holton Circle Groundwater Contamination (Formerly Named)

Site Description

The Town Garage/Radio Beacon site includes a development of about 25 homes called Holton Circle, the Town Garage property on High Range Road, and an undeveloped woodland and wetland area. The site includes a series of residential wells and one commercial well, known as the Town Garage Well. The State conducted tests in 1984 and found several of the wells to be contaminated. The EPA and the State have been investigating the area since 1985, and have not yet verfied a source of the contamination. The Department of Defense owned the Town Garage property, located 1,000 feet west of the Holton Circle development, from the early 1940s to 1968 and operated a radio beacon there during World War II. The EPA also investigated a small auto repair shop located approximately 1,000 feet south of Holton Circle. The shop uses 1 to 2 gallons of degreasing solvents annually. The area around the site consists of mixed rural and residential properties and is being actively developed. Approximately 7,400 people obtain drinking water from private wells located within 3 miles of Holton Circle.

Site Responsibility: The 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 in the wells is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including dichloroethylene and dichloroethane. The six residences with contaminated drinking water wells have been connected to a public water supply.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In the late 1980s, six residences affected by well contamination were hooked up to the local public water supply.

Groundwater: In 1992, the EPA completed an investigation into the groundwater contamination at the site. The final cleanup remedy selected to address the contamination in the shallow and bedrock groundwater is to allow groundwater to clean itself through natural attenuation, along with institutional controls to prevent the use of groundwater for domestic purposes. This cleanup process could take from seven to 25 years to complete. The State will conduct long-term groundwater monitoring.

Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA assessed conditions and determined that, besides connecting six residences with contaminated wells to the public water supply and preventing the use of contaminated groundwater for domestic purposes, no further actions are required to make the Town Garage/Radio Beacon site safe while natural attenuation of the groundwater occurs.

Site Repository

Leach Library, 276 Mammoth Road, Londonderry, NH 03055