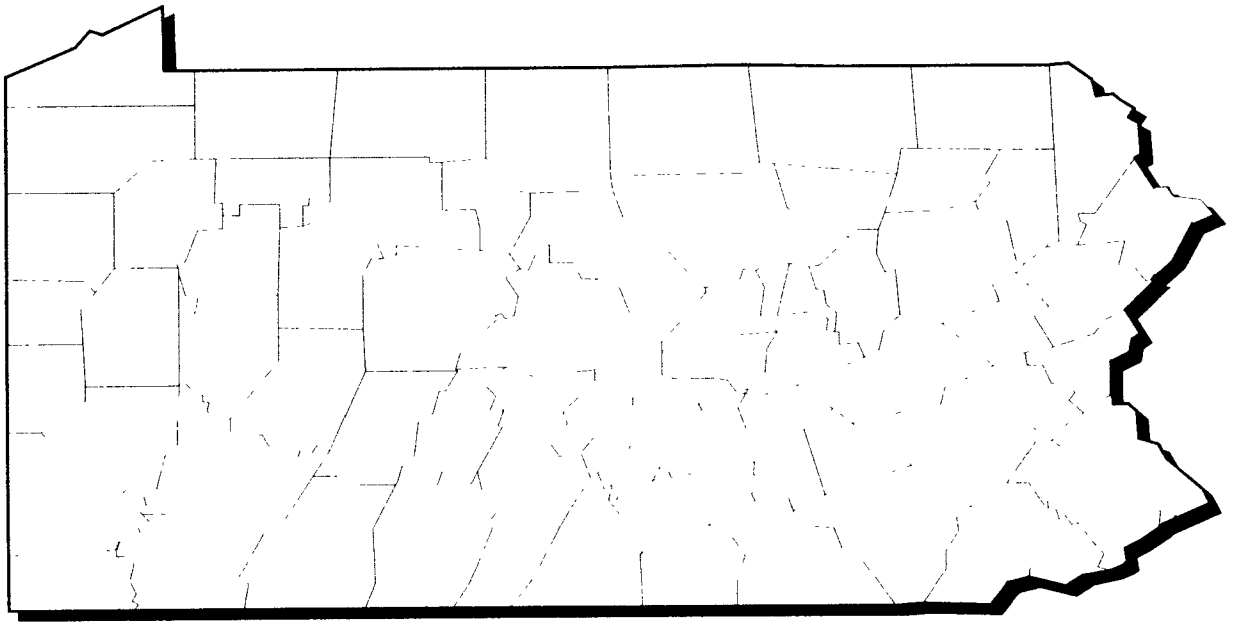
EPA

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Solid Waste And
Emergency Response
(5201 G)

EPA/540/R-95/108
PB95-962940
9200.5-738C
May 1995

SUPERFUND: Progress at National Priority List Sites



PENNSYLVANIA 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.

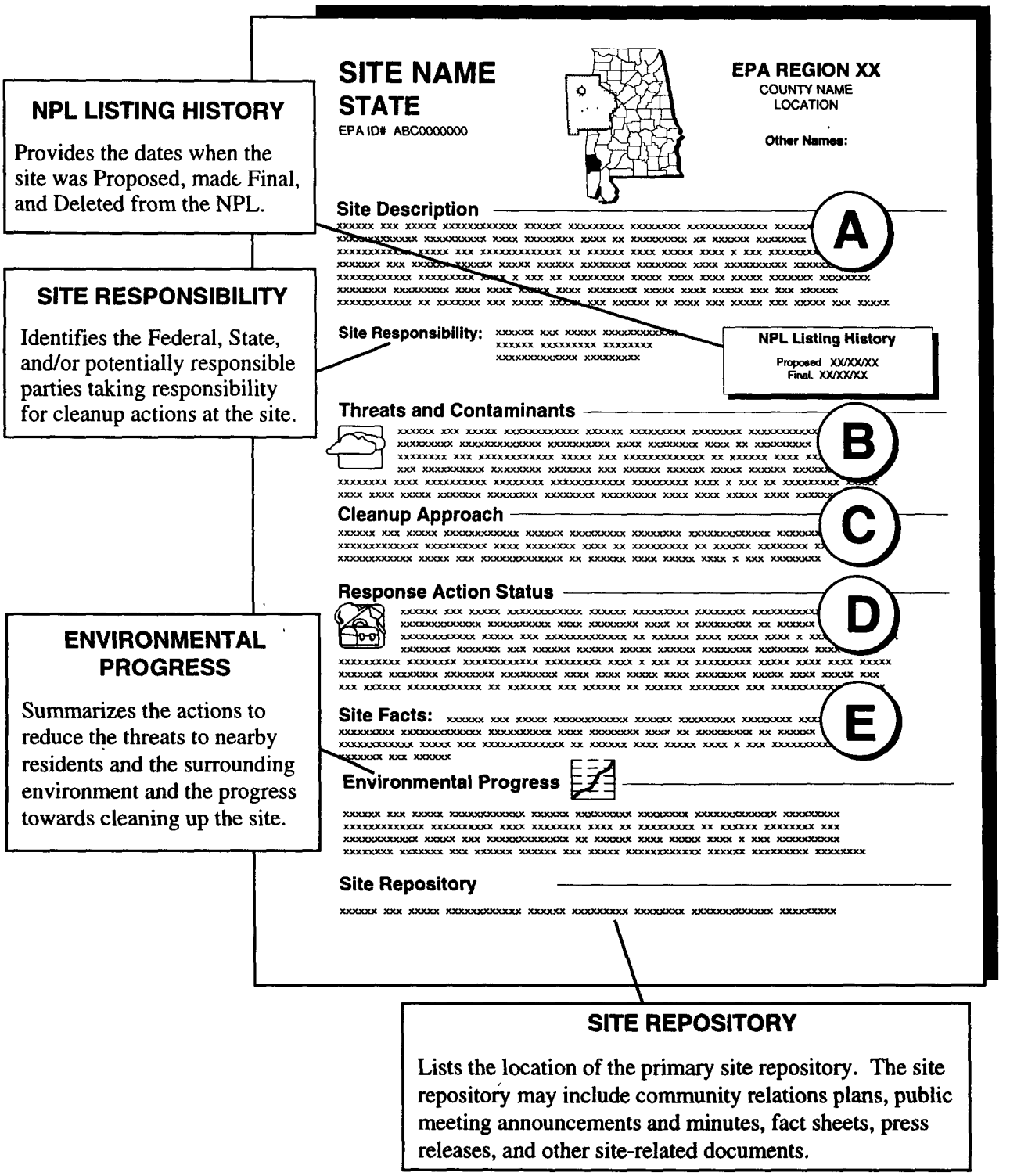
The fact sheets are arranged in alphabetical order by site name. Because site cleanup is a dynamic and gradual process, all site information is accurate as of the date shown on the bottom of each page. Progress is always being made at NPL sites, and the EPA periodically will update the site fact sheets 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.


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
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 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

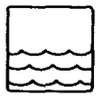
Additional information on activities and events at the site are included in this section. Often details on legal or administrative actions taken by the EPA to achieve site cleanup or other facts pertaining to community involvement with the site cleanup process are reported here.

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.

State	EPA ID Number	Site Name
PA	PAD004351003	A.I.W. FRANK/MID-COUNTY MUSTANG
PA	PAD075993378	ALADDIN PLATING
PA	PAD000436436	AMBLER ASBESTOS PILES
PA	PAD041421223	AMP, INC. (GLEN ROCK FACILITY)
PA	PAD987341716	AUSTIN AVENUE RADIATION SITE
PA	PAD003053709	AVCO LYCOMING (WILLIAMSPORT DIVISION)
PA	PAD061105128	BALLY GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION
PA	PAD980705107	BELL LANDFILL
PA	PAD003047974	BENDIX FLIGHT SYSTEMS DIVISION
PA	PAD980538649	BERKLEY PRODUCTS CO. DUMP
PA	PAD000651810	BERKS LANDFILL
PA	PAD980691794	BERKS SAND PIT
PA	PAD980539985	BLOSENSKI LANDFILL
PA	PAD047726161	BOARHEAD FARMS
PA	PAD980691760	BRODHEAD CREEK
PA	PAD980831812	BROWN'S BATTERY BREAKING
PA	PAD980712855	BRUIN LAGOON
PA	PAD980508451	BUTLER MINE TUNNEL
PA	PAD981034705	BUTZ LANDFILL
PA	PAD021449244	C & D RECYCLING
PA	PAD000436261	CENTRE COUNTY KEPONE
PA	PAD093730174	COMMODORE SEMICONDUCTOR GROUP
PA	PAD980508527	CRAIG FARM DRUM
PA	PAD980419097	CRATER RESOURCES/KEYSTONE COKE/ALAN WOOD
PA	PAD981740061	CROSSLEY FARMS
PA	PAD981035009	CROYDON TCE
PA	PAD002360444	CRYOCHEM, INC.
PA	PAD981038052	DELTA QUARRIES & DISP./STOTLER LANDFILL
PA	PAD980508832	DORNEY ROAD LANDFILL
PA	PAD002384865	DOUGLASSVILLE DISPOSAL
PA	PAD003058047	DRAKE CHEMICAL
PA	PAD981740004	DUBLIN TCE SITE
PA	PAD980690549	EAST MOUNT ZION
PA	PAD987323458	EAST TENTH STREET
PA	PAD980830533	EASTERN DIVERSIFIED METALS
PA	PAD980539712	ELIZABETHTOWN LANDFILL
PA	PAD980552913	ENTERPRISE AVE.
PA	PAD002345817	FISCHER & PORTER CO.
PA	PAD077087989	FOOTE MINERAL CO.
PA	PAD002338010	HAVERTOWN PCP
PA	PAD980829329	HEBELKA AUTO SALVAGE YARD
PA	PAD980537716	HELEVA LANDFILL
PA	PAD002390748	HELLERTOWN MANUFACTURING CO.
PA	PAD009862939	HENDERSON ROAD
PA	PAD980508618	HRANICA LANDFILL
PA	PAD980830897	HUNTERSTOWN ROAD
PA	PAD980508493	INDUSTRIAL LANE
PA	PAD980829493	JACKS CREEK/SITKIN SMELTING AND REFINERY
PA	PAD054142781	KEYSTONE SANITATION LANDFILL

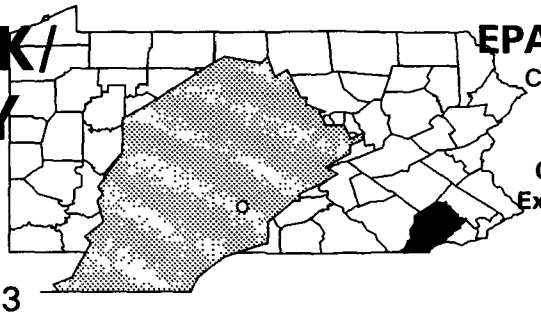
State	EPA ID Number	Site Name
PA	PAD980691703	KIMBERTON SITE
PA	PAD980508667	LACKAWANNA REFUSE
PA	PAD980830921	LANSDOWNE RADIATION SITE
PA	PAD980712731	LEHIGH ELECTRIC & ENGINEERING CO.
PA	PA2210090054	LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT (PDO AREA)
PA	PA6213820503	LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT (SE AREA)
PA	PAD980712798	LINDANE DUMP
PA	PAD980508931	LORD-SHOPE LANDFILL
PA	PAD014353445	MALVERN TCE
PA	PAD980712616	MCADOO ASSOCIATES
PA	PAD046557096	METAL BANKS
PA	PAD982366957	METROPOLITAN MIRROR AND GLASS
PA	PAD980538763	MIDDLETOWN AIR FIELD
PA	PAD980231690	MILL CREEK DUMP
PA	PAD980539068	MODERN SANITATION LANDFILL
PA	PAD980508766	MOYERS LANDFILL
PA	PAD980691372	MW MANUFACTURING
PA	PA6170024545	NAVAL AIR DEVELOPMENT CENTER (8 AREAS)
PA	PAD096834494	NORTH PENN-AREA 1
PA	PAD057152365	NORTH PENN-AREA 12
PA	PAD002342475	NORTH PENN-AREA 2
PA	PAD980692693	NORTH PENN-AREA 5
PA	PAD980926976	NORTH PENN-AREA 6
PA	PAD002498632	NORTH PENN-AREA 7
PA	PAD079160842	NOVAK SANITARY LANDFILL
PA	PAD980229298	OCCIDENTAL CHEMICAL CORP./FIRESTONE TIRE
PA	PAD980508816	OHIO RIVER PARK
PA	PAD980692420	OLD CITY OF YORK LANDFILL
PA	PAD980712673	OSBORNE LANDFILL
PA	PAD002395887	PALMERTON ZINC PILE
PA	PAD980692594	PAOLI RAIL YARD
PA	PAD980508865	PRESQUE ISLE
PA	PAD981939200	PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES INC.
PA	PAD039017694	RAYMARK
PA	PAD002353969	RECTICON/ALLIED STEEL CORP.
PA	PAD980829261	REESER'S LANDFILL
PA	PAD063766828	RESIN DISPOSAL
PA	PAD051395499	REVERE CHEMICAL CO.
PA	PAD000439083	RIVER ROAD LANDFILL/WASTE MNGMT, INC.
PA	PAD981033285	RODALE MANUFACTURING CO., INC.
PA	PAD981034630	ROUTE 940 DRUM DUMP
PA	PAD980692487	SAEGERTOWN INDUSTRIAL AREA
PA	PAD980830889	SHRIVER'S CORNER
PA	PAD014269971	STANLEY KESSLER
PA	PAD000441337	STRASBURG LANDFILL
PA	PAD980693907	TAYLOR BOROUGH DUMP
PA	PA5213820892	TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT
PA	PAD073613663	TONOLLI CORP
PA	PAD980692024	TYSONS DUMP

State	EPA ID Number	Site Name
PA	PAD980539126	UGI COLUMBIA GAS PLANT
PA	PA3170022104	USN SHIPS PARTS CONTROL CENTER
PA	PAD980692719	VOORTMAN FARM
PA	PAD980539407	WADE (ABM)
PA	PAD980829527	WELSH LANDFILL
PA	PAD005000575	WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRONIC (SHARON PLANT)
PA	PAD043882281	WESTINGHOUSE ELEVATOR CO. PLAN
PA	PAD980692537	WESTLINE SITE
PA	PAD003005014	WHITMOYER LABORATORIES
PA	PAD980537773	WILLIAM DICK LAGOONS
PA	PAD987277837	WILLOW GROVE NAVAL AIR & AIR RESERVE STATION
PA	PAD980830715	YORK COUNTY SOLID WASTE/REFUSE LANDFILL

A.I.W. FRANK/ MID-COUNTY MUSTANG

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD004351003



EPA REGION 3

Chester County
Exton

Other Names:
Exton Area Sites

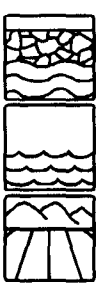
Site Description

The 16-acre A.I.W. Frank/Mid-County Mustang site was used from 1962 to 1981 to produce styrofoam cups and plates. In 1981, Continental Refrigerator Corp. acquired the property and manufactured refrigerators, freezers, and warming cabinets for the institutional food service industry. One acre of the site was leased by Mid-County Mustang from 1982 until 1984. The space leased by Mid-County Mustang had been used since the 1940s for auto repair facilities and body shops. Solvents used for cleaning engines were discharged into floor drains in the building and from there into an on-site, stone-bed drain field. Various contaminants have been detected in the floor drain, drain field, and soils. A well on the Mid-County Mustang property also was found to be contaminated. In August 1991, a fire of unknown origin destroyed one of the on-site buildings. Approximately 76,700 people obtain drinking water from public and private wells within 3 miles of the site. More than 900 people live within a mile of the site. Valley Creek, located within ½ mile of the site, is used for recreational activities and is threatened by runoff from the site. The area, which was originally farmland, is undergoing rapid development, becoming a residential, commercial, and light industrial area. However, 740 acres near the site were purchased by Chester County with the intent to preserve some of the area from development.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants



Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were found in a well on the Mid-County Mustang property and at the floor drain and drain field in 1983. Surface water within 3 miles downstream is used for recreational activities and may be threatened by runoff flow into Valley Creek. Various contaminants have been detected in the soils. There are no immediate threats resulting from the fire. The site is currently unfenced. People could be exposed to chemicals by ingestion of or direct contact with contaminated soil or groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The EPA is assuming responsibility for conducting site investigations to determine the nature and extent of site contamination and options for cleaning it up. So far, the EPA has removed the remainder of the fire-destroyed building. The full investigation is expected to be completed in 1995, at which time appropriate final cleanup remedies will be selected.

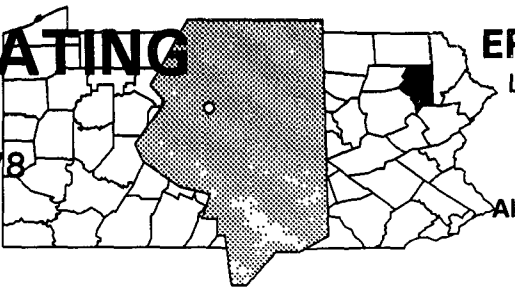
Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were needed at the A.I.W. Frank/Mid-County Mustang site while studies are being conducted and cleanup activities are being conducted.

Site Repository

West Whiteland Township Building, 222 North Pottstown Pike, Exton, PA 19341

ALADDIN PLATING
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD075993378



EPA REGION 3
Lackawana County
Scott Township

Other Names:
Aladdin Electroplating

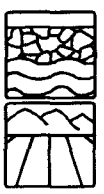
Site Description

The Aladdin Plating site covers 8 1/2 acres and was used as a small electroplating operation from 1947 to 1982, when it closed following a fire. The electroplating of nickel, copper, and chromium was the primary process during the company's operation. Sulfuric acid, chromic acid, and cyanide were used along with water for rinsing. Rinse water and sludge contaminated with electroplating materials were deposited in two unlined lagoons that had no diking or diversion ditches, permitting them to overflow. In the mid-1970s, the owner filled the lagoons with dirt. Vats containing process chemicals remained on site after a 1982 fire. Two surface water intakes along Leggetts Creek, the Griffin Creek intake, and Providence Reservoir intake are located approximately 1/2 mile and 2 miles, respectively, downstream of the site. The site is located in a residential community with about 120 people living within 1/4 mile of the site. An estimated 11,000 people obtain drinking water within 3 miles of the site. Four residences are located within 100 yards of the site.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



Shallow groundwater is contaminated with chromium from electroplating process wastes. The EPA has determined that, although the shallow groundwater is contaminated, drinking water aquifers in the area are not currently, and are not expected to be, impacted. Analyses conducted by the State in 1983 detected heavy metals including chromium, lead, and cyanide in the soil at several locations near the building and the two lagoons. Direct contact with contaminated soil and inhaling of hazardous materials that entered the air were potential threats to the health of the nearby population. Following the removal of all contaminated soil, neither human health nor the environment is at risk.

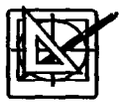
Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on soil and groundwater treatment.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1987, EPA emergency personnel stabilized the site by packing drums in new protective containers and emptying the vats. Two drums of cyanide were removed. The building was demolished and decontaminated. All decontaminated debris and vats were sent off site. Contaminated building debris was transported to an EPA-approved disposal facility. Fencing was installed to secure the site. Monitoring wells were drilled, and the EPA performed residential well sampling and soil sampling. The EPA completed these activities in early 1990.

Soil: The selected cleanup technology for the soil cleanup was excavation and off-site stabilization of approximately 29,000 cubic yards of chromium-contaminated soil; disposal of the treated soil in an off-site landfill; and replacement of the excavated soil with clean fill. The EPA began these actions in 1988 and completed them in mid-1992.



Groundwater: The EPA began a site investigation in 1990 to determine the extent of groundwater contamination and to select cleanup technologies. The EPA completed the investigation in 1993 and determined that the shallow groundwater contamination had not impacted, and is not expected to impact, drinking water aquifers in the area. The EPA and the State will install wells to monitor the groundwater for thirty years and implement institutional controls to prevent disturbance of the shallow aquifer, ensuring the safety of current and future drinking water supplies.

Site Facts: The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADER) cited the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination for violating the Clean Streams Law in 1974 and for treating industrial wastes without a permit. The public has expressed concern over the length of the cleanup process and the potential spread of contamination by groundwater runoff.

Environmental Progress

Over-packing drums, emptying vats, decontaminating and removing debris, and removing contaminated soil have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminants at the Aladdin Plating site. Continued monitoring of groundwater will ensure a safe drinking water supply.

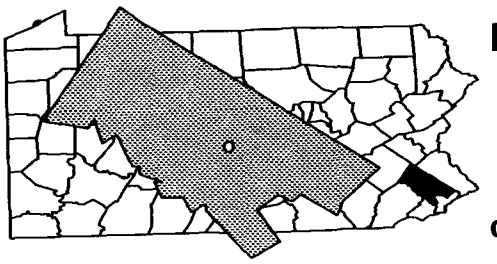
Site Repository

Scott Township Municipal Building, Route 457, Olyphant, PA 18447
South Abington Township Building, 104 Shady Lane, Chinchilla, PA 18410

AMBLER ASBESTOS PILES

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD000436436



EPA REGION 3

Montgomery County
Borough of Ambler

Other Names:
Nicolet Corporation
CertainTeed Corporation

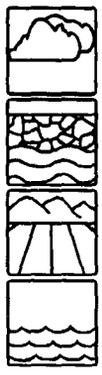
Site Description

The 25-acre Ambler Asbestos Piles site consists of three asbestos-containing waste piles and a series of filter bed lagoons. The site is located in Ambler, Pennsylvania and is surrounded by a mixed commercial and residential area. Dumping of asbestos-containing waste on the site apparently began in the early 1930's and continued until 1974. In 1962, the owner, Keasbey & Mattison company, a manufacturer of asbestos products, divided the property and operations into parcels which were separately sold to the Nicolet Corporation and CertainTeed Corporation, companies which also manufactured asbestos products. Contamination at the Locust Street and Plant Piles is a result of both solid and asbestos wastes and waste slurries that were pumped into cinder berms and allowed to dry. The Pipe Plant or "CertainTeed" Pile was formed as a result of dumping broken wallboard and asbestos pipe products, which were further broken and compacted by tractors. The total volume of asbestos-contaminated waste in the piles is estimated to exceed 1½ million cubic yards. In 1974, the State denied permit applications for continued disposal, and ordered both companies to stop dumping and to stabilize and cover the piles. The EPA conducted preliminary investigations on both parcels and found asbestos in the soil, in the filter bed lagoon sludges, and on equipment in the Locust Street playground, adjacent to the Locust Street Pile. Approximately 6,000 people live within 1/2 mile of the site. The nearest residence is located within 200 feet of one of the piles; about 40 residences are located with 1/4 mile. Wissahickon Creek and its flood plain border the site.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



The air, groundwater, soil, sediments, and surface water were contaminated with asbestos. Equipment in the neighboring playground was contaminated with asbestos, but has since been removed. Wissahickon Creek and its flood plain border the site.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: CertainTeed Corporation contained the asbestos pile with a vegetated soil cover in 1977. The Nicolet Corporation removed contaminated playground equipment and closed the playground in 1984. The site was partially fenced, and the asbestos piles were covered by the Nicolet Corporation and the EPA. The erosion gullies were repaired and reseeded and the problem drainage areas were regraded. These containment activities reduced the short-term threats of asbestos migrating off site. Also, the EPA installed additional fencing in 1989 to restrict access to the site and to limit the potential for residents to come in contact with contaminated areas.

Nicolet Piles: The remedies selected by the EPA for this phase of site cleanup included the design and construction of specially engineered covers on each of the asbestos piles to prevent the release of asbestos fiber, to allow proper drainage, and to prevent erosion. In addition, water from the lagoon and the settling basins has been pumped out, filtered for asbestos, and discharged on site. The lagoons were then backfilled and graded with clean soil and reseeded. Fencing with locking gates was renovated or newly erected at the site to restrict access. Erosion control structures were installed to prevent the erosion of the asbestos piles where they adjoin the Wissahickon Creek, and Stuart Farm Creek banks. No significant contamination has since been detected in Wissahickon Creek and a study conducted on the Stuart Farm Creek indicated no significant contamination in the creek that was attributable to the site. The parties potentially responsible for the site contamination completed construction in late 1992.

Certainteed Piles: Based on the investigation conducted by the parties potentially responsible for site contamination, the EPA selected remedies in 1988 and 1989 designed to restrict access and inhibit the potential migration of asbestos from the site. The combined remedies consisted of regrading the pile plateaus; reinforcing the soil cover; installing erosion and sedimentation control devices; installing or upgrading the fencing/locking gates; posting warning signs; and monitoring the air. The responsible parties completed the cleanup activities in early 1993.

Site Facts: In 1988, the EPA entered into a Consent Order with CertainTeed Corporation to conduct field sampling of the asbestos pile it owns. The EPA entered into separate agreements with CertainTeed and T&N Industries, Inc. to design and implement the selected remedies on their respective portions of the site. Nicolet Corporation dissolved in bankruptcy in 1988.

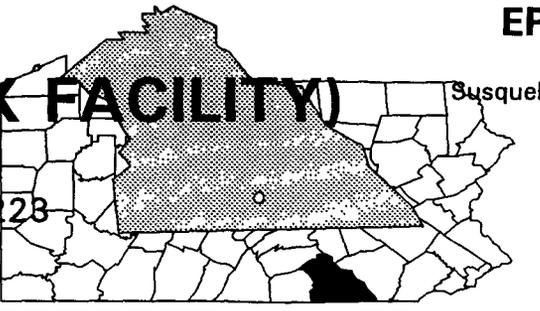
Environmental Progress 

Construction of all cleanup remedies is complete. Fencing the site, removing asbestos piles, decontaminating and closing the adjacent playground, and covering the contaminated soil with a vegetative soil cover, have minimized the potential for exposure to asbestos from the Ambler Asbestos Piles site. The EPA will continue to monitor air quality at the site to ensure that the remedies remain protective of human health and the environment.

Site Repository 

Wissahickon Valley Library, Ambler Branch, 209 Race Street, Ambler, PA 19002

AMP, INC. (GLEN ROCK FACILITY)
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD041421223



EPA REGION 3
York County
Susquehanna Road in Glen Rock

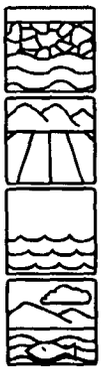
Site Description

The Amp, Inc. (Glen Rock Facility) is a 20-acre site located in a rural area outside of Glen Rock. The facility is the plastics division of Amp, Inc., which manufactures injection-molded plastics and polyester. The materials development lab uses contact adhesives and lubricants. The facility has a permit for managing hazardous wastes under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). In 1984, employees' complaints about the taste of their water led to testing. Three wells located on the site were tested, and the owners were notified of the contamination. Well water serving an apartment complex also was tested, and the owner was notified of possible exposure to contaminants in the groundwater. Amp, Inc. is working to prevent contaminants from migrating off the property, and solvents are being removed from nearby wells. Approximately 4,700 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site. A trailer park and apartment complex are nearby. Larkin Pond, a wetland located next to the site, is used for recreational activities and drains into a tributary of Seaks Run.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/16/88
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants

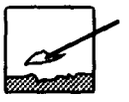


Analysis of the groundwater, soil, and surface water from 1984 through 1990 revealed contamination with trichloroethane and trichloroethylene from manufacturing wastes. People who accidentally ingest or come into direct contact with contaminated groundwater, soil, or surface water may be at risk. The site is adjacent to a wetland, which could be subject to contamination from runoff from the site. Larkin Pond, located next to the site, also is a potential threat to people who use the pond for recreational purposes

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: Amp, Inc. currently is pumping and treating contaminated groundwater by utilizing six recovery wells and two air stripping towers to prevent the contaminants from migrating off site. The monitoring wells are analyzed quarterly. Results have indicated the system is working; contaminant concentrations have decreased significantly since the start-up of the system. A third air stripping tower installed in 1987 is used to treat water as a backup drinking water source for the neighboring trailer park. The tower is located off site in the trailer park.

Soil and Groundwater: Amp, Inc. completed a study of the nature and extent of contamination at the site and recommended a remedy for site cleanup. The EPA agreed to the cleanup remedy and Amp, Inc. installed a bedrock flushing infiltration trench in 1991. This currently operational treatment system flushes contaminants through the bedrock and into the groundwater pumping wells and air stripping towers. Following completion of the above treatment, scheduled for 1994, an additional site investigation will be conducted to address those areas not covered by the bedrock treatment system.

Site Facts: In 1991, a RCRA order was issued to Amp, Inc. that formally obligated the company to take corrective measures with regard to the groundwater pump and treatment system.

Environmental Progress

The pump and treat system currently in operation at the Amp, Inc. (Glen Rock Facility) site is restricting the spread of contamination and has reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials. Active monitoring wells ensure that contamination continues to be localized in the site area while the final cleanup remedies are ongoing.

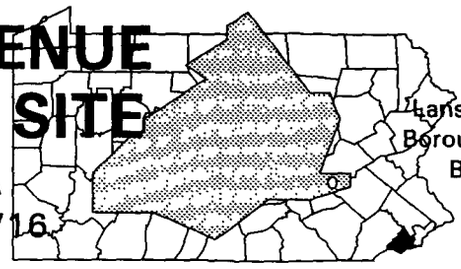
Site Repository

Not established.

AUSTIN AVENUE RADIATION SITE

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD987341716



EPA REGION 3

Delaware County
Lansdowne Borough, East Lansdowne Borough, Upper Darby Township, Aldan Borough, Yeadon Borough, and Darby Borough

Site Description

The Austin Avenue Radiation site consists of 40 contaminated properties located in Lansdowne Borough, East Lansdowne Borough, Upper Darby Township, Aldan Borough, Yeadon Borough, and Darby Borough. Contamination of these properties resulted from the disposal of radioactive materials generated by W. L. Cummings Radium Processing Co.; this company conducted radium-refining operations from 1915 to 1925. Radium tailings resulting from these plant operations were mixed with materials used to construct buildings or used for fill material at the various properties in Delaware County. In 1991, an advisory was issued to the area by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). In this advisory, the nearby population was warned of the significant risks posed to their safety and health by the radium, thorium, radon, and asbestos present in the structures.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

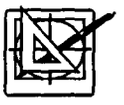
Radium, thorium, radon, and asbestos are present in buildings and other structures located on the contaminated properties. Coming into contact with or accidentally ingesting contaminated solids could pose a public health risk. Based on early studies at the site, the EPA is also investigating potential groundwater contamination.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: Thousands of properties were assessed by the EPA using a radiation detection vehicle; properties requiring further monitoring were then revisited. The old warehouse at Austin and Union Avenues has been demolished. Site activities also included the temporary relocation of residents from several contaminated properties. In 1991, the EPA began excavating and removing contaminated soils and debris to a regulated disposal facility. All immediate removal actions have been completed.



Entire Site: In mid-1994, following a comprehensive site investigation, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the site. The remedy includes the removal of materials contaminated with radioactive waste, the demolition of contaminated houses, the repairing of one contaminated house, the permanent relocation of residents of eight of the demolished houses, the rebuilding of 10 of the houses, and the removal of contaminated soils on 21 different properties in five municipalities. The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have completed the design stage for these activities. Cleanup actions are expected to begin in late 1995.

Site Facts: Under an Interagency Agreement with the EPA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is cooperating on the design phase for the selected remedy and the cleanup activities.

Environmental Progress

Immediate actions such as the removal of warehouse debris, assessments of thousands of possibly contaminated properties, and temporary relocation of affected residents have reduced risks posed to the safety and health of the nearby population while cleanup activities are being planned.

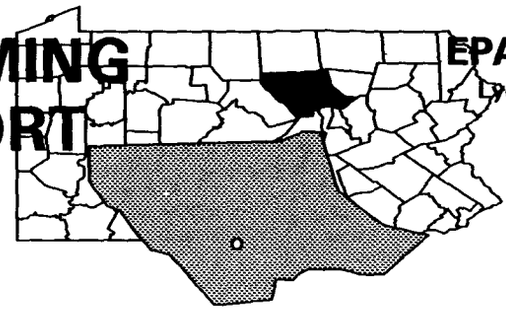
Site Repository

Lansdowne Borough Library, Baltimore Ave., Lansdowne, PA 19050

AVCO LYCOMING (WILLIAMSPORT DIVISION)

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD003053709



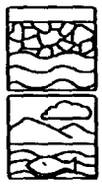
Site Description

The 28-acre Avco Lycoming (Williamsport Division) site has produced aircraft engines for over 50 years. The plant operates a still to reclaim Varsol, a petroleum solvent, and has operated a waste treatment facility since the early 1950s. According to the State, poor housekeeping practices apparently have contaminated the site. A municipal well field located 3,000 feet to the southwest of the site is used as a backup water supply under drought conditions. This water system is protected by air stripping treatment. There are approximately 34,000 people living within 3 miles of the site. Private wells within 3 miles of the site serve 2,500 people. The site is located near pristine stream environments, including a trout stream.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 01/22/87
Final Date: 02/21/90

Threats and Contaminants



Monitoring wells on the site, off-site downgradient wells and a well field 3,000 feet southwest of the site are contaminated with trichloroethylene (TCE). The backup water supply system used in emergency situations is protected by air stripping treatment. Pristine stream environments, including a trout stream, are located near the site. People who accidentally ingest or come in direct contact with contaminated groundwater are at risk.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: Currently, on- and off-site groundwater is being pumped and treated to remove contaminants.

Entire Site: Avco Lycoming, under EPA monitoring, has investigated the nature and extent of contamination at the site. This investigation defined the contaminants and recommended alternatives for the final cleanup. The remedy for site cleanup, selected in mid-1991, includes the continued use of an on-site groundwater recovery and treatment system. The potentially responsible parties began designing the cleanup remedy but were delayed by a State permitting process. During the delay, an alternative cleanup remedy was investigated. Design activities will resume once the alternative is considered as a replacement for the current pump and treat system.

Site Facts: In 1985, the State and Avco signed a Consent Order requiring monitoring of groundwater. In May 1992, a Unilateral Administrative Order was signed requiring the potentially responsible parties to design and implement the selected remedy.

Environmental Progress

The pumping and treating of groundwater described above has reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances at the Avco Lycoming (Williamsport Division) site while final cleanup actions are being designed.

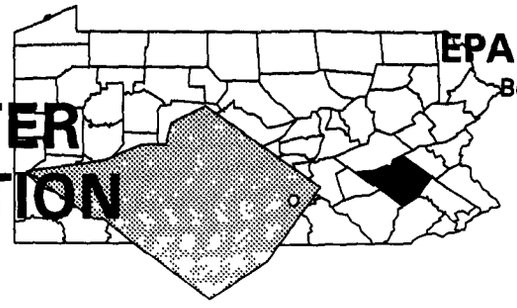
Site Repository

Not yet established.

BALLY GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD061105128



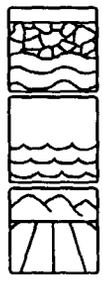
Site Description

The Bally Groundwater Contamination site consists of an area of groundwater contamination in and around the Bally Engineered Structures (BES) plant in the borough of Bally, PA. In 1982, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources discovered organic solvent contamination in Bally Municipal Well #3; the well was taken out of service shortly thereafter. Currently, water is being pumped from the well and treated by an air stripping system to remove volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) before it is discharged to the municipal water supply system and into the West Branch of the Perkiomen Creek. The source of the contamination is thought to be BES, a company that manufactures urethane-insulated panels for refrigerating, which is located approximately 1,000 feet from the well. The company and its predecessor used lagoons on the property to dispose of spent solvent waste from at least 1960 to 1965. By 1966, the lagoons were backfilled and used for vehicle parking. Approximately 6,400 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site. The closest residence is within 1/8 mile of the manufacturing facility. About 5,100 people depend on wells for their drinking water.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/10/86
Final Date: 07/22/87

Threats and Contaminants

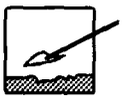


The groundwater and surface water is contaminated with various VOCs, including tetrachloroethane, trichloroethane, and dichloroethane. Potential health risks exist through direct contact with or drinking of contaminated groundwater or surface water. Currently, contamination levels in active public water supply wells do not pose any danger; however, private well contamination does pose a risk. Surface soil contamination that could pose a public health hazard has been either covered or is secured by a fence.

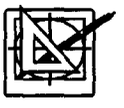
Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: Well #1 at the Bally well field has been taken out of service in an attempt to limit severe contamination to Well #3. An air stripping unit has been installed to treat the water supply provided by Well #3. The public water supply now meets acceptable EPA standards.



Groundwater: Bally Engineered Structures, Inc. completed a study of the extent of contamination and alternative technologies for cleanup in 1989. The remedy selected includes pumping and treating the groundwater using an air stripper. A party potentially responsible for contamination at the site began design activities late in 1991. Cleanup activities are expected to begin in late 1995 following the completion of the design for the remedy.

Site Facts: In 1987, the EPA entered into a Consent Order with Bally Engineered Structures, Inc., for the company to conduct a study on the type and extent of contamination at the site. In March 1991, the potentially responsible parties signed a Consent Decree with the EPA to design the remedy and conduct the cleanup activities.

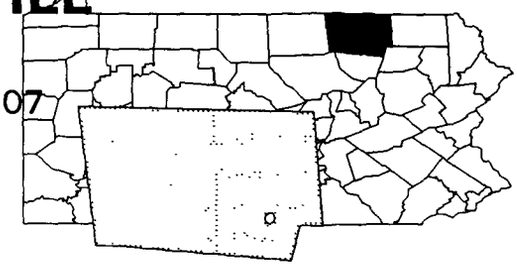
Environmental Progress

By treating the public drinking water, nearby residents of the Bally Groundwater Contamination site are protected from hazardous chemicals while cleanup activities are being designed.

Site Repository

Borough Business Office, South Seventh Street, Bally, PA 19503

BELL LANDFILL
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980705107



EPA REGION 3
Bradford County
Wyalusing

Other Names:
Terry Township Fill

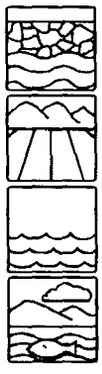
Site Description

Bell Landfill covers 33 acres in Terry Township. Prior to 1970, the privately owned and operated site served primarily as an open dump for municipal trash. In 1978, the State licensed the landfill to accept ferric hydroxide sludge in an asphalt-lined portion of the fill. From 1979 to 1981, 8,225 tons of sludge were disposed of at the site. After identifying numerous permit violations related to leachate collection and the material used to cover the filled material, the State closed the landfill in 1982. The former owner's estate had the disposal areas partially covered with soil and installed two leachate collection tanks. However, the EPA does not believe these actions were performed satisfactorily. Approximately 800 people live within 3 miles of the site and use private wells for drinking water. About 100 people live within a mile of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/16/88
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with manganese from the former disposal activities. Leachate is contaminated with high levels of organic pollutants, including methylene chloride and vinyl chloride and heavy metals including manganese and arsenic. Leachate has seeped from the landfill into an unnamed tributary of Sugar Run, which is used for recreation and is protected by the State for cold water fishing. Contaminants were found in an on-site pond used as a water supply for farm animals. People who come into direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated groundwater, surface water, or leachate may be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

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

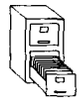
Response Action Status

Entire Site: In 1993, the parties potentially responsible completed an investigation into the nature and extent of the site contamination. The remedy selected, based on investigation results, will include capping two fill areas with a state-approved municipal landfill cap; reconstruction of the existing leachate collection system; deed restrictions to prevent residential use of the site; removal of visibly stained soil from areas impacted by leachate; long-term monitoring of groundwater and surface water; and construction of a landfill gas venting system.

Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that the Bell Landfill site does not pose an immediate threat to public health or the environment while final cleanup remedies are being planned.

Site Repository



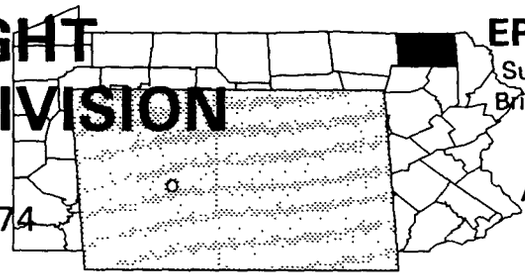
Terry Township Municipal Building, RD #2, P.O. Box 180A, Wyalusing, PA 18853

U.S. EPA Region III, Administrative Record Coordinator, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, PA 19107

BENDIX FLIGHT SYSTEMS DIVISION

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD003047974



EPA REGION 3

Susquehanna County
Bridgewater Township

Other Names:
Allied Corporation

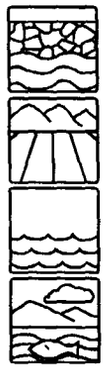
Site Description

The Bendix Flight Systems Division site encompasses 60 acres and is an active manufacturing facility for aircraft instruments. The Bendix Corporation bought the parcels that formed the site in 1951 and 1952. Bendix was purchased by Allied Corporation in 1983. From 1952 until 1958, industrial solvent wastes were disposed of in a lagoon to the northeast of the plant and also in a series of trenches east of the plant. In addition, from the 1950s to 1978, an earthen pit was used for the disposal of water-soluble cutting oil and oil-contaminated water from air compressors. Liquids were drained from the basin in 1978, and it was backfilled and seeded. Bendix conducted investigations from 1984 through 1987 that showed contamination of subsurface soils from past disposal practices. The contaminants have been leaching into the underlying groundwater. Five areas of contamination have been identified at the site: a trichloroethylene (TCE) storage tank area, the pit/trench area, an old landfill area, the area of a former solvent evaporation facility, and a former drum storage area behind the plant building. Approximately 1,400 people living within 3 miles of the site depend on water from private wells. An estimated 500 people live in the town of South Montrose. The town is dependent on the groundwater for its drinking water supply, and 19 residential wells have been found to be contaminated. Surface water runoff from the site flows into waste water treatment ponds that drain into a nearby wetland.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/01/85
Final Date: 07/01/87

Threats and Contaminants



Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including vinyl chloride and carbon tetrachloride from former process wastes have been identified in the groundwater. Low levels of VOCs including benzene and toluene have also been detected in off-site private wells. VOCs, especially TCE and tetrachloroethene, have been identified in soils. Surface water also contains TCE, benzene, and chloroform. The groundwater can pose a threat to the health of people who come in direct contact with or consume it. The nearby wetlands are at risk from contaminated runoff from the site.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: Bendix has drained the freestanding liquid from the basin. Bendix also supplied carbon filters to affected well users and samples these on a quarterly basis. Contaminated groundwater is not being used as a source of drinking water.

Entire Site: The following remedies were detailed in the EPA's 1988 remedy decision: mechanical screening of the soils, vacuum extraction of contaminants from the soil and soil aeration, the pumping and treatment of deep groundwater with carbon filtration, capture and collection of shallow groundwater by an interceptor trench, followed by treatment with carbon filtration and treatment of off-site groundwater through carbon adsorption. Construction of the groundwater interceptor trench began in late 1991 and was completed in 1992. 50,000 gallons per day of contaminated groundwater are continually pumped from production wells. To assess the effectiveness of the groundwater remedy, additional monitoring wells are expected to be installed by late 1993. Soil remediation by mechanical screening began in 1991 and is expected to be completed by 1994. A treatability study for vacuum extraction was completed on the TCE Area in 1992, which yielded technically unfavorable data. As a result, EPA is now considering other options for cleaning up the TCE area.

Site Facts: The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources and Bendix negotiated a Consent Order and Agreement for the company to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup. The EPA and Allied negotiated a Consent Decree, effective July 13, 1990, for the company to design and construct the remedy.

Environmental Progress

By providing and maintaining water filtration systems for affected residences, regularly sampling affected wells and removing the source of contamination at the site, the potential for exposure to contaminated drinking water has been reduced while cleanup activities at the Bendix Flight Systems site are being designed and implemented.

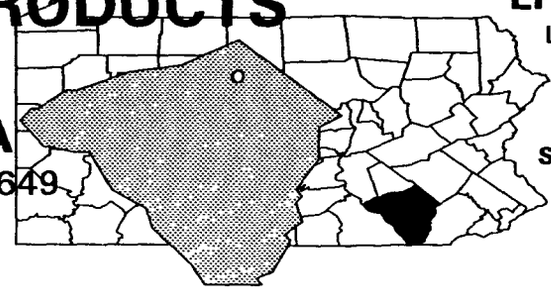
Site Repository

Susquehanna Planning Commission, 31 Public Avenue, County Office Building, Montrose, PA 18801

BERKLEY PRODUCTS CO. DUMP

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD980538649



EPA REGION 3

Lancaster County
Denver

Other Names:
Schoeneck Landfill

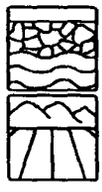
Site Description

From the 1930s until 1965, the 2-acre Berkley Products site accepted municipal wastes, which were burned or buried at the facility. The operation was privately owned. In 1965, Lipton Paint and Varnish Co., a subsidiary of Berkley Products Co., bought the site and used it to bury municipal waste mixed with organic solvents, paint wastes, resins, and pigment sludges. When operations ceased in 1970, the site was seeded and sold. The contamination affects the groundwater, a major drinking water supply. There are 25 homes bordering the site. Cocalico Creek, which is about 2 miles downstream of the site, serves an estimated 2,000 people. The community around the site is primarily rural.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



Heavy metals including barium, lead, and mercury, and plastic production wastes including phthalates have been found in groundwater, soils, and in leachates migrating off site. People may be at risk through direct contact with contaminated leachate seeps. Because the groundwater also is contaminated, drinking water could be affected.

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: When operations on the site stopped in 1970, the Berkley Products site was covered and seeded. These actions limited the potential for direct contact with wastes on the site. In late 1991, buried drums found during the site investigations were excavated and disposed of off-site.

Entire Site: A study of the nature and extent of site contamination is expected to be completed in 1995, at which time the EPA will select a final cleanup remedy.

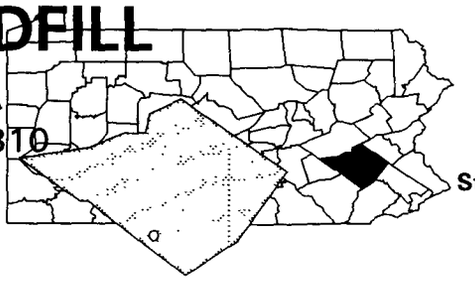
Environmental Progress

By covering the site and seeding it with a vegetative cover, the potential for direct contact with hazardous materials has been reduced at the Berkley Products site while studies leading to the selection of final cleanup actions are ongoing. The excavation and removal of buried drums in 1991 has reduced the potential for further groundwater contamination through contact between groundwater and the contaminated drum waste.

Site Repository

Not yet established.

BERKS LANDFILL
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD000651810



EPA REGION 3
Berks County
Sinking Springs

Other Names:
Stabatrol Berks County Landfill

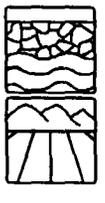
Site Description

The Berks Landfill consists of an eastern 43-acre, and a western 17-acre landfill, both of which are unlined. The Berks Landfill has been in operation since the 1950s. In 1975, the landfill was granted a permit to discharge treated leachate from its leachate collection system into an adjacent stream. Also in 1975, the eastern landfill was granted a solid waste permit to accept municipal refuse and demolition refuse. Starting in 1979, Stabatrol Corporation operated the western landfill, disposing of stabilized alkali sludges under a State permit. The State halted the discharges later that year because of violations of water quality standards. In 1980, the State suspended its approval for Stabatrol to stabilize sludges due to inadequate storage methods, ceasing all operations at the western landfill. A new owner acquired the site in 1984. A current leachate collection system discharges into three lined surface impoundments. A fourth unlined surface impoundment collects stormwater. The leachate and stormwater are pumped to the local wastewater treatment facility. In 1985, the EPA and the State discovered contamination of a private well and the monitoring wells on the site. About 23,500 residents use private and public wells within 3 miles of the site for drinking water.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/16/88
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants

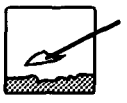


The groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including vinyl chloride and benzene, and with manganese, a heavy metal, according to sampling of an on-site monitoring well and a private well near the site. Lead has been identified in the leachate and in on-site soils. Before the site was fenced, contaminants in the lagoons posed a threat to site trespassers. Ingestion of contaminated groundwater poses a threat if wells become contaminated. A nearby stream may be threatened by contaminants as it formerly received leachate from the site.

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: As an immediate action, the potentially responsible parties, under an EPA order, erected a fence around the eastern landfill and constructed clay caps over several areas to prevent contaminants from spreading further. Leachate and rainwater building up in the lagoons currently are collected and sent to the local wastewater treatment authority for treatment.

Entire Site: In 1986, the potentially responsible parties and the State conducted a preliminary site investigation, which identified VOC contamination in on-site groundwater. Under EPA oversight, the potentially responsible parties began investigating the nature and extent of the contamination at the site in mid-1991. Once the investigation is complete, the EPA will select the final cleanup remedies for the contamination at the Berks Landfill site.

Site Facts: The current site owner and the State entered into a Consent Order in 1986 to study the contamination of the groundwater and to close the landfill. In 1990, the EPA issued a Unilateral Order to 12 potentially responsible parties to conduct immediate actions at the site. The EPA also issued an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) requiring potentially responsible parties to conduct investigations of contamination.

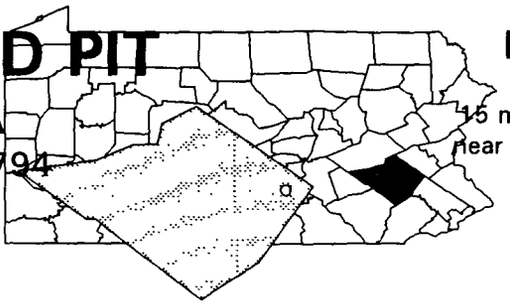
Environmental Progress

After listing the Berks Landfill site on the NPL, the EPA evaluated site conditions and determined that the selected immediate actions have reduced the imminent threats to the public health and the environment while site investigations are being completed and final cleanup remedies selected.

Site Repository

Not established.

BERKS SAND PIT
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980691794



EPA REGION 3

Berks County
15 miles northeast of Reading,
near the Village of Huffs Church

Other Names:
Van Elswyck Property

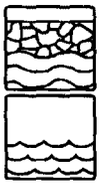
Site Description

The Berks Sand Pit site covers 4 acres in Longswamp Township. The privately owned sand pit was used for the disposal of refuse before it was filled in and regraded. The source of contamination has not yet been determined. Houses and private wells were constructed at the site in 1978. Nearby residential wells are contaminated and in 1983, the EPA installed an upgradient drinking water well as an alternate water source for residents. Longswamp Township has a population of approximately 4,600. There are approximately 30 single-family homes on or adjacent to the site. Perkiomen Creek tributaries are located to the east and west of the site.

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

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

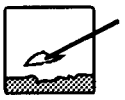
Threats and Contaminants



Residential and monitoring wells drawing on the groundwater are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). A tributary of Perkiomen Creek also is contaminated with VOCs. Area residents are at risk from drinking contaminated groundwater; however, an alternative water source provided to four residences has limited this exposure. Contaminated groundwater is discharging into the headwaters of the Middle Branch of Perkiomen Creek.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1983, the EPA installed a holding tank and water line to four residences. The homeowners are now maintaining the system. The EPA also excavated the waste disposal area and disposed of one drum of contaminated water. The area was filled in with clean soil.

Groundwater: The EPA plans to clean up the groundwater by extracting it and then treating it by air stripping. The contaminants removed by the air stream are further treated before releasing the air into the atmosphere. In 1990, the EPA began constructing the groundwater extraction wells. The wells were completed in 1991. Design of the groundwater treatment plant began in 1990 and was completed in 1991. Construction of the treatment plant began shortly thereafter and the first phase was completed March 1993. Three additional extraction wells were installed and connected to the treatment plant in 1993. The treatment plant is fully operational, and is expected to be operational for 10 years before established cleanup goals are met.

Site Facts: The State and the EPA signed a Cooperative Agreement to study the nature and extent of contamination at the site.

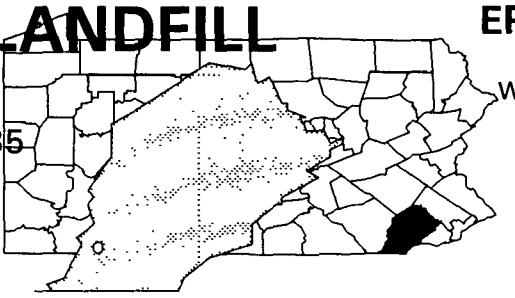
Environmental Progress

Construction of all cleanup remedies is complete. The EPA supplied an alternate drinking water supply to area residents and excavated and filled in the waste disposal area with clean soil, which reduced the imminent threat posed by the contamination while final cleanup activities are underway at the Berks Sand Pit site.

Site Repository

Longswamp Township Office, 1010 Main Street, Mertztown, PA 19539

BLOSENSKI LANDFILL
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980539985



EPA REGION 3
Chester County
West Caln Township

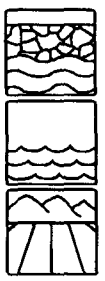
Site Description

The Blosenski Landfill, now inactive, covers approximately 8 acres of this 13 1/2-acre site in West Caln Township. It is bordered by heavily wooded and agricultural areas and new housing. The site operated as a landfill for the disposal of municipal and industrial wastes from the 1940s to the 1970s. Solvents, paints, leaking drums, and tank truck contents were dumped randomly into the unlined landfill. The landfill was ordered to cease operation by the Chester County Health Department in 1971. In response to citizen concerns, regulatory actions were taken against the facility. Approximately 30 residents live within 1/4 mile of the site, and about 470 residents live within a mile. Groundwater within a 3-mile radius of the site is used as a drinking water source by approximately 600 people.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater and surface water contain volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzene, vinyl chloride, and chloroform from former disposal practices. These compounds, as well as heavy metals such as mercury and arsenic, also were detected in monitoring and residential wells on and surrounding the site. VOCs, polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and heavy metals have been detected in soils on site. VOCs and heavy metals have been detected in a tributary that receives runoff from the Blosenski Landfill. Potential risks may exist through direct contact with contaminated soils and through accidental ingestion of contaminated groundwater or soil. Recreational use of a tributary of Indian Spring Run, located approximately 500 feet north of the property, or of Indian Spring Run itself, may result in exposure to contaminants in surface water and sediments. The landfill also may pose a potential hazard because wastes with organic content may generate methane, which has the potential to explode if it accumulates in the landfill.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in five stages: an initial action to install an alternative water supply line, and four long-term remedial phases focusing on construction of a permanent water line, drum removal, pumping and treatment of contaminated groundwater, and capping of the landfill.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1982, 50 to 60 drums and a leaking tank truck were removed from the site by the EPA. A temporary alternate water supply was provided to two residences by the EPA, and a permanent alternate water supply servicing approximately 70 residents was completed in 1989. Parties potentially responsible for site contamination, under EPA oversight, constructed a fence around the site that restricted access to the public.

Waterline: In early 1990, the EPA permanently connected approximately 75 residences to an alternate water supply.

Drum Removal: Eight potentially responsible parties excavated approximately 800 buried drums, materials within the drums, and freestanding liquids, and disposed of the waste in an EPA-approved off-site facility. The responsible parties completed this activity late in 1992.

Groundwater: In early 1994, parties potentially responsible for site contamination, under EPA monitoring, began the design phase of a pump and treatment facility to address groundwater contamination. The facility is expected to begin operating in 1997. In the meantime, additional monitoring wells have been installed, and further sampling of residential wells and surface water will take place.

Landfill Capping: The EPA is planning construction of a cap over the landfill. The cap is currently in the design phase, slated for completion in 1995. The EPA also plans to construct a surface water diversion system and, if needed, a gas venting system to protect the cover.

Site Facts: The landfill was ordered to cease operations by the Chester County Health Department in 1971. Work to remediate the site began in 1986 through a series of Interagency Agreements with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to eight potentially responsible parties on December 30, 1990, requiring them to excavate and remove the buried drums of waste.

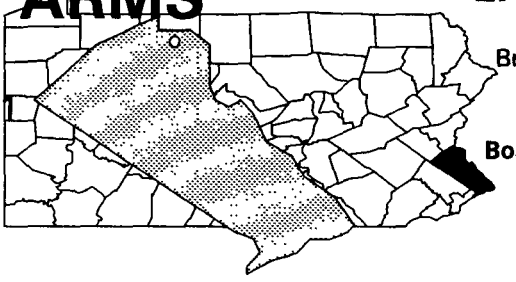
Environmental Progress

The provision of a permanent public drinking water source to the nearby residents and the removal of contaminated drums have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Blosenski Landfill site while further cleanup actions are underway.

Site Repository

West Caln Township Building, Route 340, Wagontown, PA 19376

BOARHEAD FARMS
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD047726161



EPA REGION 3
Bucks County
Bridgeton Township

Other Names:
Boarhead Corporation

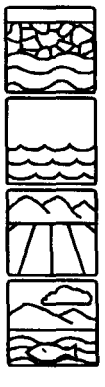
Site Description

The 113-acre Boarhead Farms site was used for horse breeding until 1970, when the Boarhead Corporation began using the property to repair equipment and store waste materials associated with its waste salvaging and hauling business. Shaak Excavating Company (also known as the Keystone Excavating Company), a heavy equipment firm, leases a portion of the property. Little is known about the quantities and types of waste that may have been deposited on site; however, three documented releases have occurred on the property, attributed to broken valves on trucks that stopped for repairs or to discharges by the Boarhead Corporation. Discharges included 3,000 gallons of ferrous chloride in 1973, and 4,000 gallons of ammonia and 2,700 gallons of sulfuric acid in 1976. After the last spill, the State of Pennsylvania issued an injunction forbidding any chemicals to be brought onto the property. Approximately 900 people live within 3 miles of the site and obtain drinking water from public and private wells. Roughly 1/3 of the site is low-lying wetlands. The Delaware River, which is used for recreational activities, is 2 1/2 miles downstream of the site.

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



In 1984, the EPA detected volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) and heavy metals in wells, surface waters, soils, and sediments on the site thought to have been caused by the release of hazardous materials. Although only sporadic instances of contamination were found in residential wells, people in the area could be exposed to contaminants by drinking or coming into direct contact with contaminated groundwater, surface water, or soil on this partially unfenced site. An on-site farmhouse well is heavily contaminated with VOCs. On-site wetlands could be affected by contaminants from the groundwater and surface water.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: The EPA completed the removal of 2,500 drums and contaminated soil from 37 pits on the site in the summer of 1993.

Entire Site: The EPA is performing a study to determine the extent of contamination at the site and to develop alternatives for site cleanup. The study, expected to be completed in late 1996, will result in the selection of the groundwater, soil and surface water cleanup remedies as well as remedies for any additional contaminated resources identified during the investigation.

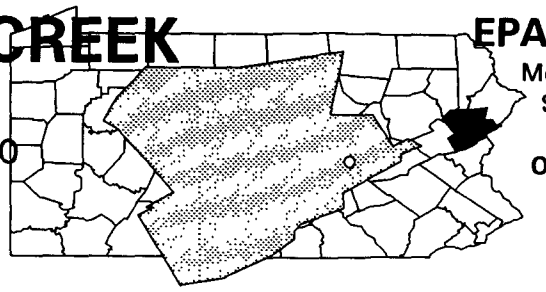
Environmental Progress 

Removing drums and contaminated soil has reduced the risk posed by the Boarhead Farms site while further investigations leading to the selection of final cleanup remedies are being conducted.

Site Repository 

Bucks County Library, Center County Branch, 150 South Pine Street, Doylestown, PA 18901

BRODHEAD CREEK
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980691760



EPA REGION 3
Monroe County
Stroudsburg

Other Names:
Union Gas

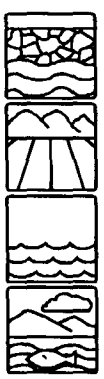
Site Description

The Brodhead Creek site covers 12 acres and is located near Brodhead and McMichael Creeks in Stroudsburg. A coal gasification plant that operated from 1888 to 1944 within the site area disposed of tar in two large unlined lagoons. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers conducted a flood control project after a 1955 hurricane. Brodhead Creek was rechanneled, and a flood control level was constructed on site. In 1981, coal tar was found to be seeping into the creek, which is a heavily used trout fishing stream. Approximately 500 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site. The nearest residence to the site is less than 1/4 mile away. The main street of Stroudsburg is within 500 feet of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants

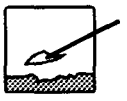


Groundwater on site is contaminated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and toxic organic chemicals associated with coal tar. On-site subsurface soil is contaminated with PAHs, arsenic, and coal tar constituents. Brodhead Creek sediments also are contaminated with chemicals associated with coal tar. Potential public health risks exist if contaminated groundwater is accidentally ingested and if direct contact is made with contaminants.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of free coal tar and soils and cleanup of the bedrock aquifer.

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1981, the EPA took steps to stop the seepage of contaminants including constructing filter fences and a dam, constructing an underground slurry wall to contain the wastes, and partially excavating coal tar-contaminated soil. The current landowner pumped about 8,000 gallons of coal tar out of the ground and collected 150 drums of material. The owner and the State installed monitoring wells to determine the extent of groundwater contamination.

Free Coal Tar and Soils: The EPA selected cleanup remedies including stabilization of the stream channel by backfilling, excavating the back channel area to eliminate coal tar, and pumping of coal tar from the major areas of contamination. In 1991, the EPA agreed to an interim action to clean up contaminated subsurface soils. The remedy involves an innovative technology to recover coal tar and process water from extraction wells to be installed as part of the remedy. Reinjection wells also will be installed. Treated water will be discharged to Brodhead Creek and reinjected into the subsurface soils to enhance coal tar recovery. Recovered coal tar will be disposed of off site in a permitted incineration facility. Fencing and deed restrictions will be used to limit access during the cleanup and to limit future use of the site. The groundwater and Brodhead Creek will continue to be monitored to ensure that the remedy is effective. Construction of the remedies began in mid-1994 and is expected to be completed in early 1995.

Bedrock Aquifer: In 1992, the potentially responsible party began a study to assess the nature and extent of contamination in the bedrock aquifer. The study is expected to be completed in early 1995, at which time the EPA will select a cleanup remedy.

Site Facts: In 1983, the Government filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to recover costs incurred by the EPA and the Coast Guard in the response actions at the Brodhead Creek site. In 1987, Union Gas and the Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. signed a Consent Order with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources to perform an investigation to determine the extent of site contamination and to develop alternative remedies for cleanup.

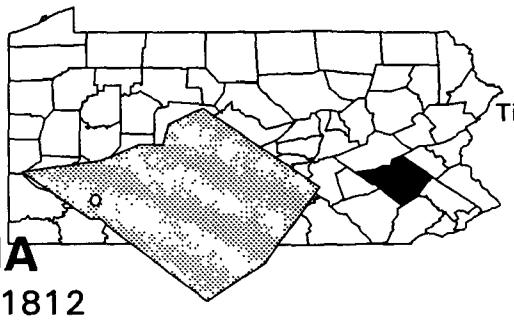
Environmental Progress

The construction of slurry walls to contain the spread of contamination, the pumping and removal of coal tar, and the removal of contaminated soil have made the Brodhead Creek site safer while it awaits the implementation of further cleanup actions.

Site Repository

Stroudsburg Borough Building, Seventh and Sarah Streets, Stroudsburg, PA 18360

BROWN'S BATTERY BREAKING
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980831812



EPA REGION 3
Berks County
Tilden Township near the town of Shoemakersville

Site Description

The Brown's Battery Breaking site, covering 14 acres, is an abandoned battery recycling facility that was operated from 1961 to 1971. Three families were living on the site when the State discovered elevated levels of lead in children living in these residences. Additional investigations by the EPA found soil and surface water contamination. There is a fence around the primary disposal area; however, the remainder of the site is not restricted to public access. The landfill is bordered by Conrail tracks to the west, the Schuylkill River to the southeast, and Mill Creek to the southwest. It lies within the flood plain of the Schuylkill River. Approximately 220 people live within 1 mile of the site. There are 1,000 people within 3 miles of the site who depend on groundwater for drinking water supplies. Two private residential wells are located on site and are used as a drinking water source. The adjacent Schuylkill River is used as a potable water source, as well as for recreation.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater is contaminated with lead from former site operations. Nickel and zinc, as well as lead, have contaminated the soil. The Schuylkill River is used for recreation and as a municipal water source and may become contaminated during periods of high rainfall or flooding. People who come into direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated groundwater or soil may be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Emergency Actions: In 1983, the EPA temporarily relocated three families during an extensive emergency action. Contaminated soil and battery casings were moved to a containment area and were covered with a low permeable cap. Also, the primary disposal area was fenced. In 1990, more residents were temporarily relocated. In 1991, a resident was moved permanently and all personal property was decontaminated under an Interagency Agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Residential Relocation: In 1990, the EPA decided to permanently relocate three residences and a business, and the potentially responsible parties began the process under the EPA's monitoring. In early 1993, the EPA completed relocating all residents and one business. An additional business will be relocated from the site when the cleanup for the entire site begins.

Entire Site: In late 1991, the EPA completed an investigation into the extent and nature of soil, debris, and groundwater contamination, and identified cleanup alternatives at the site. The EPA selected a remedy in mid-1992 calling for the treatment of all soils containing lead levels above 1000 ppm, using an innovative thermal treatment technique. The design of the remedy is expected to begin shortly.

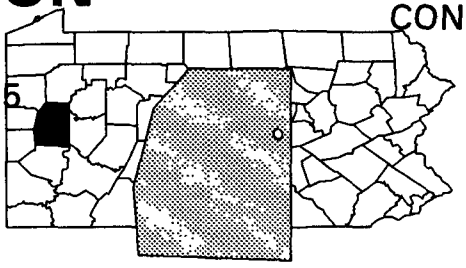
Environmental Progress

Emergency actions conducted by the EPA, including permanently relocating affected families during cleanup activities, containing contaminated soil and battery casings, and capping the containment area, have reduced imminent threats from exposure to site contaminants at the Brown's Battery Breaking site while final cleanup actions are being planned by the EPA.

Site Repository

Hamburg Public Library, 35 North Third Street, Hamburg, PA 19526

BRUIN LAGOON
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980712855



EPA REGION 3
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 04
Butler County
South Branch of Bear
Creek Bruin Borough

Other Names:
AH-RS Coal Corporation

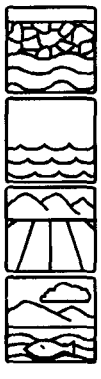
Site Description

Bruin Lagoon covers approximately 4 acres, consisting of a 1-acre open sludge lagoon contained by a 22-foot earthen dike, a 2-acre closed lagoon, an effluent pond, abandoned storage tanks and equipment, and an area of contaminated soil on adjacent private property caused by flooding in 1980. The site is an inactive impoundment and storage facility located on the site of a former petroleum refinery. For 40 years, the site was used to dispose of mineral oil production wastes and motor oil reclamation wastes. The oil refinery discharged its wastes into several lagoons. Approximately 35 people live in houses adjacent to the site. An estimated 700 people reside in the community.

Site Responsibility: This site was addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/81
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater and surface water contained sulfuric acid, heavy metals, and hydrogen sulfide. The soil on an adjacent private property was contaminated with hydrogen sulfide and sulfuric acid in a 1980 flood. Direct contact with or accidental ingestion of contaminated soil, surface water, or drinking water once posed a potential health risk. The first evidence of site contamination occurred when a large fish kill in the Allegheny River was reported in 1968. The site is located within a 100-year flood plain and subject to periodic flooding that could have spread contaminants from the site.

Cleanup Approach

This site was addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases that focused on site stabilization and cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: Freeboard was added to the lagoon, and the lagoon's overflow was diverted. The lagoon overflow was stabilized, and the open lagoon was closed. Cleanup work included the demolition and off-site disposal of abandoned storage tanks, disposal of PCB-contaminated residues, and excavation of contaminated surface soils. In 1984, site security and 24-hour communication with the fire chief was started; air monitoring and groundwater and surface water sampling were initiated; and 13 venting wells were installed. Well heads were covered, and the bank was stabilized. The work stopped the migration of sludge below the grade of the lagoon with physical containment.

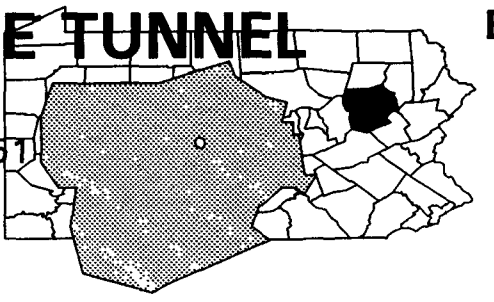
Site Stabilization: The EPA began an investigation in 1981 to determine the extent of contamination and the technologies available for cleanup. Cleanup work included removing the liquid floating on top of the open lagoon and disposing of it off site, containing the remaining wastes on site, and stabilizing the lagoons and dikes. In 1984, discovery of sulfur dioxide gas during the cleanup action required stopping all activities at the site to start an immediate emergency action. The EPA then determined that a second investigation was needed to re-evaluate the site for additional sources of contamination, which is now complete.

Entire Site: The EPA completed a re-investigation of the site in 1986. In 1987, the Army Core of Engineers resumed cleanup activities which included stabilizing the wastes on the site and constructing a cap over the approximately 80,000 cubic yards of stabilized sludge. The Army Core of Engineers completed these activities in early 1992.

Environmental Progress

The immediate and long term actions to stabilize the lagoon, cover the site, and remove contaminated materials have removed the potential of exposure to hazardous materials and have prevented further spreading of contamination at the Bruin Lagoon site.

BUTLER MINE TUNNEL
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980508451



EPA REGION 3
Luzerne County
Pittston

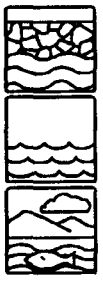
Site Description

The Butler Mine Tunnel site was constructed approximately 50 years ago as a collection and discharge point for acid mine drainage from an estimated 5-square-mile area of underground coal mines. Hazardous materials were disposed of in the tunnel, which discharges directly to the Susquehanna River. In 1979, an oily discharge coming from the tunnel created an oil slick, from bank to bank, on the river. The EPA tracked the contaminants from this initial discharge to a municipal water intake 60 miles downstream, which is the sole source of drinking water for approximately 11,700 residents of Danville. The oil contamination was then traced to the illegal dumping of hazardous chemicals into a 4-inch borehole located 3 1/2 miles from the outlet of the tunnel. The borehole was found to drain into the Butler Mine system. Approximately 25,000 people live within a 5-mile radius of the site, and approximately 1,400 people live within the boundaries of the Butler Mine Tunnel site. Also, a number of schools are located within a mile of the tunnel's discharge point.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/10/86
Final Date: 07/22/87

Threats and Contaminants

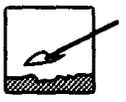


Preliminary on- and off-site groundwater (mine water) and surface water sampling results have identified contamination from semi-volatile organic compounds and petroleum hydrocarbons thought to have originated from the mine tunnel. Potential human risks exist if individuals ingest or come into contact with contaminated surface water and groundwater. Possible risks also exist if individuals eat contaminated fish or livestock. The Susquehanna River is the area's source of drinking water and is a valuable ecological resource.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Emergency Actions: In 1979, in response to the Butler Mine discharge, EPA emergency personnel installed booms to collect the oily substances on the surface. The booms continued to operate until 1980, collecting a total of 160,000 gallons of oil, which contained approximately 13,000 pounds of VOCs. After the booms were removed, an automated detection system was installed at the tunnel and was operated by the State until 1984, during which time there was no evidence of any additional discharge from the tunnel. In 1985, approximately 100,000 gallons of waste oil were released at the Butler Mine Tunnel, following heavy rains associated with Hurricane Gloria. The EPA once again responded by installing booms on the river and collecting the contaminated oil. The existing monitoring boreholes again were sampled, and contaminated vegetation was removed.

Entire Site: In 1987, the potentially responsible parties, under EPA monitoring, began an investigation to determine the extent of the contamination and to identify the alternative technologies available for cleanup. The investigation is scheduled to be completed in late 1995.

Site Facts: The EPA and 17 potentially responsible parties entered into a Consent Order on March 30, 1987, under which the parties agreed to conduct a study of site contamination.

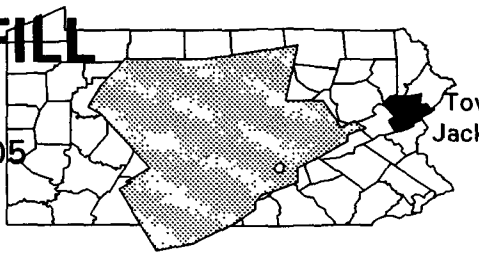
Environmental Progress

Due to emergency actions taken after discovery of the site contamination and again after Hurricane Gloria, the EPA has reduced potential hazards at the Butler Mine Tunnel site while the potentially responsible parties, under EPA monitoring, complete investigations.

Site Repository

Pittston City Hall, 35 Broad Street, Pittston, PA 18640

BUTZ LANDFILL
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD981034705



EPA REGION 3
Monroe County
Township Route 601 (RD#5)
Jackson and Pocono Townships

Other Names:
North Road Site

Site Description

The Butz Landfill site is a 8 1/2 acre, privately owned landfill near Tannersville that operated from 1963 to 1973. In 1973, the State denied the owner's application for a solid waste disposal permit. The owner/operator kept no records on the amount or types of wastes dumped at the site, although the permit application lists garbage, mixed solids, and septic sludge. Analyses in 1979 showed elevated levels of chromium and mercury in drinking water wells. In 1986, the State identified volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the groundwater. A private well located 1,700 feet to the east of the site contained high levels of trichloroethylene (TCE). The EPA confirmed organic chemical contamination in more than 20 wells downgradient of the site in early 1987. Later that year, hydrogeologic studies suggested the landfill as the source of the solvents found in the groundwater. Surface runoff from the site appears to move toward the south. The surrounding area is rural and residential. Two large recreation areas lie within a mile of the site, and a children's camp is located within 1/2 mile. Surface water is used for recreational activities within 3 miles downstream of the landfill. Groundwater is the sole drinking source for area residents. An estimated 6,400 people draw drinking water from private wells within 3 miles of the site.

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

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

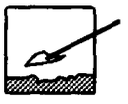
Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater in the area is contaminated with VOCs. Threats to the health of local residents include drinking, inhaling, or coming in direct contact with contaminated groundwater.

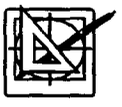
Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: emergency actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the groundwater and provision of an alternate water supply.

Response Action Status



Emergency Actions: In 1986, EPA emergency staff provided bottled water to 28 locations and installed carbon filter systems at 22 locations. Later that year, 17 groundwater monitoring wells were installed. In 1987, the EPA installed air strippers at two locations.



Groundwater: The EPA began an intensive study of groundwater contamination at the site in early 1990. EPA selected a remedy in mid-June 1992 calling for pumping and treating contaminated groundwater, with on-site discharge. The remedy is currently in the design stage.

Alternate Water Supply: In 1990, the Bureau of Reclamation began design activities to provide a new water line to homes with VOC-contaminated water. Construction began in mid-1992 and was completed in late 1992. All residents with contaminated or potentially contaminated groundwater have been connected to the water line.

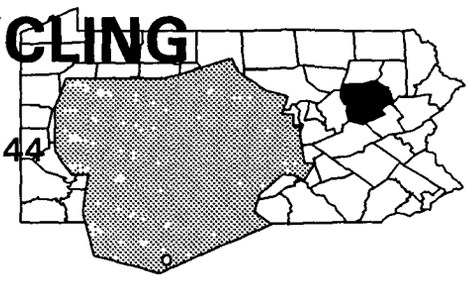
Environmental Progress

By supplying emergency drinking water to the neighboring residences, installing monitoring wells to measure contaminant levels, and installing a waterline to supply drinking water to all residents threatened with site-related groundwater contamination, the EPA reduced the potential of exposure to hazardous materials in the drinking supply while design of final groundwater cleanup activities is ongoing.

Site Repository

Pocono Township Library, Township Municipal Building, Route 611, Tannersville, PA 18372

C & D RECYCLING
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD021449244



EPA REGION 3
Luzerne County
Foster Township

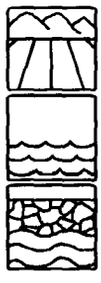
Site Description

The 45-acre C & D Recycling site operated as a metal reclamation plant from the 1960s to early 1980s. The company incinerated lead- and plastic-cased telephone cables or burned them in pits to melt off the lead and reclaim the remaining copper wire. Plastic coverings mechanically were stripped prior to incineration and were stored on site in piles. According to tests conducted by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER), high concentrations of lead and copper are present in the ash piles, soil, burn pit, and drainage pathway areas on the site. Approximately 6,100 people within 3 miles of the site depend on public and private wells as their source of drinking water. Private wells are located within 1/2 mile of the site. Some of these wells have lead readings in excess of acceptable levels. The nearest well is within 1,000 feet of the site. Private residences and a trailer park with approximately 280 people are located within a 1-mile radius of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/01/85
Final Date: 07/01/87

Threats and Contaminants



Heavy metals including lead and copper have been found in on- and off-site soils, sediments, surface water and groundwater. Groundwater contamination, however, has not been linked to the site. Potential risks exist if people accidentally ingest or come in contact with contaminated soil, sediment, groundwater, or surface water.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1985, the potentially responsible parties excavated 68 tons of lead-containing material from the open burn pit areas, under the supervision of the PADER. In 1987 and 1988, the parties constructed a fence, removed cable casings from the site, and took measures to control soil erosion. The waste on site is now stabilized, and the site is secured.

Entire Site: The potentially responsible parties, under EPA monitoring, initiated an investigation to determine the extent of the contamination and to identify alternative technologies available for the cleanup. On-site monitoring wells were installed. The investigation and study was completed in early 1992. The EPA reviewed the findings of the site study and selected a final cleanup remedy for site contamination. The selected remedy will include removal of soil ash, and stream and pond sediments, and disposal off site. Stabilization of the area will also take place. Design activities are expected to begin in early 1995.

Site Facts: The EPA negotiated two Consent Orders with the potentially responsible parties, one to conduct a study to determine the extent of contamination, and a second that enforced an immediate site response that restricted access to the site and limited the migration of contaminants off site.

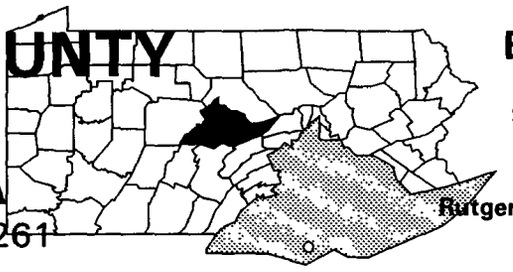
Environmental Progress

By constructing a fence, controlling soil erosion, and removing lead-containing materials, the potentially responsible parties at the C & D Recycling site have reduced the potential for accidental exposure to contamination while design of cleanup activities are completed.

Site Repository

Foster Township Municipal Building, 1000 Wyoming Street, Freeland, PA 18224

CENTRE COUNTY KEPONE
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD000436261



EPA REGION 3
Centre County
State College Borough

Other Names:
Rutgers Nease Chemical Company
Nease Chemical

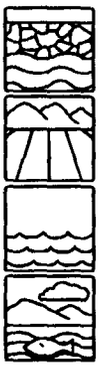
Site Description

The Centre County Kepone site is approximately 32 acres in size. The site includes an active chemical manufacturing facility that produced the pesticide kepone in 1958, 1959, and 1963, and mirex in 1973 and 1974. Process wastes originally were disposed of on site in a spray irrigation field, a concrete lagoon, and two other earthen lagoons. Process wastes also were stored in drums on site. After a leak was discovered in the concrete lagoon, the material in the lagoon was solidified and the concrete then was disposed of in the two earthen lagoons and capped. However, the material failed to solidify, and hazardous materials leached into the groundwater and surface water. Spring Creek is located adjacent to the site and a section of the creek has been designated a "no kill" area for fishing because of high levels of kepone in fish. Approximately 2,100 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site. The closest residence is less than 1/4 mile from the site.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



Various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and the pesticides kepone and mirex have been detected in on-site and off-site groundwater, soil, sediments, and surface water. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) have been detected in on-site sediments and soils, and petrochemicals have been detected in off-site drainage ditch sediment. Threats to human health include accidental ingestion of or direct contact with contaminated surface water, soil, groundwater, and sediment, as well as eating contaminated fish.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in three stages: initial actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the entire site and the soils and sediments from the spray field, drainage ditch, spring, and floodplain areas of Spring Creek.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1982, the parties potentially responsible for site contamination excavated and removed the contaminated material from the lagoons, removed the drums, excavated the topsoil of the drum storage area, and disposed of the waste material in a landfill. The parties also started a groundwater recovery and treatment program.

Entire Site: The potentially responsible parties, under EPA supervision, initiated a study in 1989 to determine the type and extent of contamination at the site and to identify alternative technologies to clean up the site. In the spring of 1995, the EPA selected a remedy that includes extraction and treatment of contaminated groundwater; excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soils and sediments; surface water system improvements; additional soil and sediment sampling; groundwater, surface water, stream sediments, and fish tissue monitoring; on-site and off-site fencing; and deed restrictions.

Soils and Sediments: An investigation to study the nature and extent of soil and sediment contamination will be conducted in the spray field area and floodplain areas of Spring Creek. The field work will be performed along with the design of the site remedies described above. Once the study is completed, EPA will evaluate the results of the investigation and select the final cleanup remedies.

Site Facts: Ruetgers-Nease, a potentially responsible party, signed a Consent Order that required the company to investigate the nature and extent of site contamination.

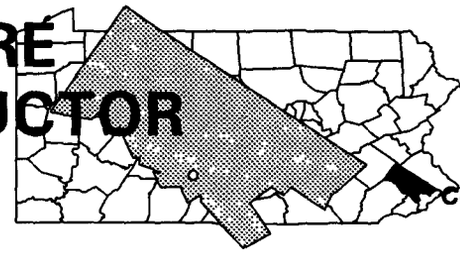
Environmental Progress

The removal of contaminated soils and sediments, and enhancement of waste disposal practices have eliminated imminent threats at the Centre County Kepone Site. The on-site groundwater recovery and treatment system has reduced the threat of more widespread groundwater and surface water contamination. Ruetgers-Nease has also made voluntary enhancements to the groundwater recovery network to further improve groundwater quality while further studies are evaluated and final cleanup activities are planned.

Site Repository

Schlow Memorial Library, 100 East Beaver Avenue, State College, PA 16801

COMMODORE SEMICONDUCTOR GROUP
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD093730174



EPA REGION 3
Montgomery County
Norristown

Other Names:
Commodore Business Machines

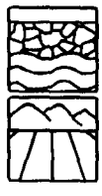
Site Description

The 14-acre Commodore Semiconductor Group site is an active computer chip manufacturing facility. Waste solvents were stored in an underground concrete storage tank on site until 1975, when it was taken out of service. An unlined steel tank was installed next to the concrete one in 1975. Inspections conducted by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources indicated that both tanks have leaked. Approximately 15,900 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site and an Audubon Nature Reserve is located 2 miles from the site. Two public water supply wells, which served 6,300 people, were taken out of service in 1979 due to contamination. Within 3 miles of the site, approximately 800,000 people draw drinking water from wells in the contaminated aquifer.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 01/22/87
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants



On- and off-site groundwater is contaminated with high levels of trichloroethylene (TCE) and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from the waste solvents that leaked from the underground storage tanks. TCE was also found in on-site soils. Accidental ingestion or contact with contaminated soils or groundwater on the site poses health risks.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: Commodore excavated soils and pumped water from a contaminated well, then sprayed it onto surrounding fields. The volatile solvents dissipated into the air. Since 1984, air strippers have been used to remove solvents from the groundwater; air strippers have been installed on all affected public wells through agreements between Commodore and the local water authority. In addition, household carbon units were installed in residences where TCE concentrations exceeded health-based standards.

Entire Site: The EPA selected a remedy for the site in late 1992. Major components of the remedy selected include: groundwater extraction and treatment, extension of the existing water line to affected residences, and continued maintenance of household carbon units. In late 1993, parties potentially responsible for site contamination began the design phase for these remedies, which is slated for completion in late 1994.

Site Facts: EPA issued a Unilateral Order to potentially responsible parties in June 1993, requiring them to conduct the design phase for the selected cleanup approaches.

Environmental Progress

The numerous immediate actions performed by the potentially responsible parties, including excavating contaminated soil and treating contaminated water from wells, have made the Commodore Semiconductor Group site safer while final cleanup remedies are being designed.

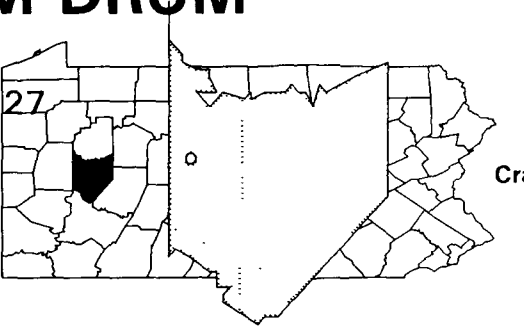
Site Repository

Lower Providence Library, 2765 Egypt Road, Audubon, PA 19403

CRAIG FARM DRUM

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD980508527



EPA REGION 3

Armstrong County
Parker

Other Names:
Craig Lagoon
Craig Farm Disposal Site

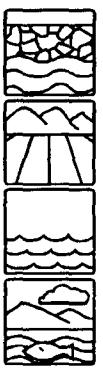
Site Description

The Craig Farm Drum site combines several areas that total one to two acres. The site consists of two abandoned strip mine pits. Between 1958 and 1963, at least 2,500 tons of drummed waste material were deposited uncovered at the site and later covered with dirt. Runoff from the site flows into an unnamed tributary to Valley Run Creek, which then drains into the Allegheny River 2½ miles downstream. Approximately 1,700 people reside within a 3-mile radius of the site, with the closest residence approximately one mile away. These residents obtain water from private and public wells.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater and soil are contaminated with creosotes and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Also, a stream draining from the site and flowing to the Allegheny River shows signs of contamination from the wastes deposited. Possible health threats include direct contact with the contaminated surface water or soil and accidental ingestion of contaminated groundwater. There is evidence that local residents use the site for hunting. The site threatens wetlands downgradient of the disposal pits.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

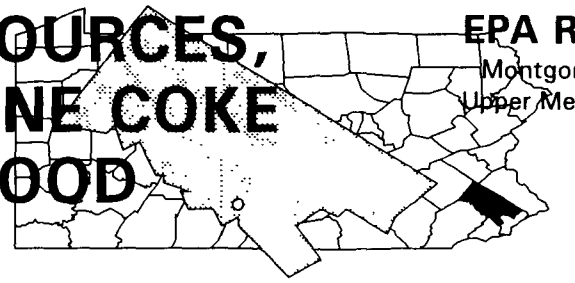
Entire Site: In 1986, the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination performed surface water sampling and groundwater sampling. Soil sampling also was performed in 1987. Five additional wells were drilled in 1988 to determine the full extent of contamination. A study that determined the remedies for site cleanup was completed in 1989. Remedies selected include the solidification of the contaminated source materials and any contaminated soil and removal of the contaminants to an on-site landfill. The contaminated groundwater will be treated off site. As part of pre-design work, the potentially responsible parties agreed to sample all of the wells to determine if further groundwater cleanup is necessary. Following the completion of the engineering design, the EPA held a public meeting in April 1994. Potentially responsible parties began a cleanup shortly thereafter which is expected to be completed in early 1995.

Site Facts: The potentially responsible parties conducted an environmental assessment of the site in 1983 as a result of negotiations with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER). Koppers Company, Inc., one of the potentially responsible parties, signed a Consent Order with the PADER on February 10, 1987. In 1989, Beazer Materials and Services, which acquired Koppers Company, Inc. and also is potentially responsible for contamination at the site, made a good faith offer to the EPA to conduct the cleanup design and perform the cleanup. A Consent Decree for the cleanup work was signed by Beazer Materials and Services in May 1990, and was officially lodged in August 1990.

Environmental Progress

The EPA has determined that contamination at the site does not pose an imminent threat to nearby residents or the environment. The investigations at the Craig Farm Drum site have been completed and groundwater, soil, and surface water cleanup is underway. All cleanup activities at the site are expected to be completed in early 1995.

CRATER RESOURCES, INC./KEYSTONE COKE CO./ALAN WOOD STEEL CO.



EPA REGION 3
Montgomery County
Upper Merion Township

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD980419097

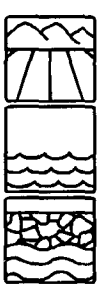
Site Description

The Crater Resources, Inc./Keystone Coke Co./Alan Wood Steel Co. site consists of three inactive quarries on an undeveloped parcel of land. Beginning in 1918, the Alan Wood Steel Co. disposed of wastes generated by its coking facility in Swedeland, Pennsylvania in the three quarries. In 1977, Alan Wood Steel declared bankruptcy and transferred ownership of the property to Alabama By-Products Corp. over a 3-year period. Its subsidiary, Keystone Coke Co., continued to dispose of wastes in one of the three quarries until 1980. The property was then bought by Crater Resources, the present owner. Various organics and tar wastes were disposed of in Quarry No. 1 from 1918 to 1965 via a pipeline from the Alan Wood Steel coking facility. Quarry No. 2 is filled with similar wastes as well as solid wastes, including cinders, bricks, and paint cans. Known as the waste ammonia liquor (WAL) quarry or lagoon, Quarry No. 3 also received organics and tar wastes until 1980. In 1992, the EPA found three ponds filled with stagnant water in the bottom of the WAL quarry. Public and private wells within 4 miles of the site supply an estimated 77,000 people with their drinking water; the nearest of these wells is within a mile of the site.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

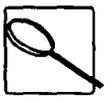


Wastes, liquids, soils, and sediments at the bottom of Quarry No. 3 are contaminated with organics such as phenolic compounds and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs); volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as benzene and toluene; cyanide; and heavy metals such as zinc, lead, and arsenic. Elevated levels of cyanide, ammonia, and phenol contaminate area groundwater. People could be at risk by touching or ingesting contaminated soil or groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed by a long-term remedial stage focusing on cleaning up the entire site.

Response Action Status



Entire Site: In late 1994, parties potentially responsible for site contamination began an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site and identify alternatives for final cleanup. The study is slated for completion in 1996.

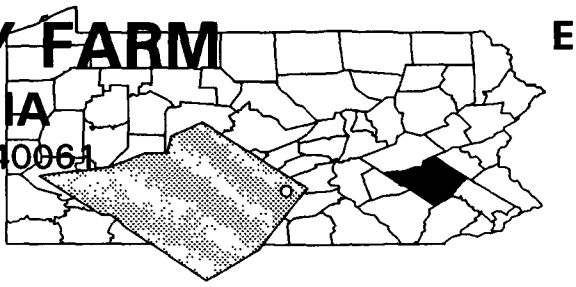
Environmental Progress

Initial investigations indicate this site poses no immediate threat to the health and safety of the nearby population while further studies are underway.

Site Repository

Not established.

CROSSLEY FARM
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD981740061



EPA REGION 3
Berks County
Hereford Township

Site Description

The Crossley Farm site, approximately 24 acres in size, is located in a rural area on top of Blackhead Hill. From the mid-1960s to the mid-1970s, a local plant, Bally Case and Cooler Co., reportedly sent numerous drums to the Crossley Farm for disposal. These drums contained mostly liquid waste and were described as having a distinctive "solvent" odor. The Bally Case and Cooler Co. was believed to have used trichloroethylene (TCE) as a degreaser until 1970. A 1983 investigation conducted by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) indicated that residential wells downgradient of the site are contaminated with various volatile organic compounds (VOCs). A health advisory was issued by PADER regarding the use of contaminated wells and temporary water supplies were provided by the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency. Additional sampling was conducted in response to complaints continuously filed by citizens. The EPA confirmed contamination at the site in 1983. A regional hydrogeologic study, which included constructing 21 monitoring wells and conducting a soil gas survey, was initiated in 1987. A large plume of TCE-contaminated groundwater was identified, its source located near the crest of Blackhead Hill. More private wells are being affected by site contamination as the plume continues to spread. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) emergency funds also were used to install 11 carbon infiltration units. Public and private wells within 4 miles of the site supply drinking water to an estimated 4,800 people; the closest private well is well within a mile of Crossley Farm.

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

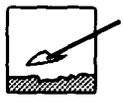
Threats and Contaminants

TCE and other VOCs have been detected in on-site groundwater and residential wells downgradient of Crossley Farm. Ingesting contaminated groundwater could pose a health risk.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1983, the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency provided a temporary water supply. Using emergency CERCLA funds, the EPA outfitted 11 wells with carbon infiltration units. A removal of site contaminants was initiated by the EPA in 1991. In 1992, the EPA again used emergency CERCLA funds to install carbon filtration units on additional private wells and to maintain the units previously installed.

Groundwater: In late 1994, the EPA began a study of the nature and extent of groundwater contamination. Once the study is completed, slated for late 1995, the EPA will select a remedy to clean up the site.

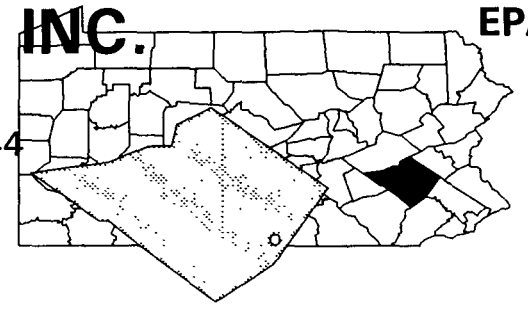
Environmental Progress

Immediate actions such as installing carbon filtration units and removing site contaminants have reduced health and safety risks posed to the nearby population while studies leading to final cleanup activities are underway.

Site Repository

Not established.

CRYOCHEM, INC.
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD002360444



EPA REGION 3
Berks County
Worman

Site Description

The 19-acre CryoChem, Inc. site has operated as a metals fabrication facility since 1962. The facility is composed of several production and storage buildings and an office complex located in the lower part of the property. The company uses solvents to clean finished metal parts, and any excess solvent is collected in shop drains. Prior to 1982, an organic solvent was used to remove a dye that was applied to welded connections to check for weld integrity. Excess solvent was placed in the shop drain system, which discharged into nearby surface waters that lead to Manatawny Creek. There are several residences within 1/4 mile of the site. The population within a 3-mile radius is approximately 1,100 and is solely dependent on groundwater as a drinking water supply. A series of environmental samples collected between 1981 and 1985 found organic chemicals in an on-site production well and in nearby residential wells.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/01/86
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater on and off site and soils are contaminated with various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from former solvent disposal practices. VOCs also were detected in waters that lead to Manatawny Creek and a tributary to Ironstone Creek. Exposure to contaminated groundwater, surface water, and sediments through direct contact or accidental ingestion poses potential risks to individuals. Residential wells are contaminated and threaten drinking water. A barrier to vehicular access provides the only restriction of the public's access to the site.

Cleanup Approach

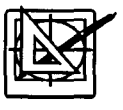
This site is being addressed in four stages: immediate actions and three long-term remedial phases focusing on providing carbon filters for residential wells and cleaning up the groundwater and soil. The affected community has expressed a strong preference for continued operation and maintenance of carbon filters on residential wells, including periodic pumping to ensure the continued effectiveness of this remedy.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: The EPA sampled water in residential wells near the site in 1987. As a result of the findings, 19 carbon units were installed at homes with wells exceeding acceptable drinking water standards. Some residents have opted to buy bottled water or filtered tap water at their own expense. As of 1993, 20 residences are using carbon filtration systems.

Water Supply: The potentially responsible parties, under EPA monitoring, started an investigation in 1988 to determine the extent of the contamination and to identify alternative cleanup technologies. Public involvement caused the EPA to re-evaluate the initial remedy of providing an alternate water supply through extension of the public water lines. The EPA determined that installing carbon treatment systems in affected homes would adequately achieve cleanup goals. By fall of 1994, carbon filters were installed in all affected homes. All cleanup goals for this operable unit have been met.

Groundwater: Under EPA oversight, the investigations conducted by the potentially responsible parties identified site cleanup alternatives. The EPA selected a remedy which involves pumping and treating groundwater by air stripping and surface discharge. Construction of the remedy began in late 1993 and is scheduled for completion in late 1995.



Soil: Solvent discarded behind the fabrication building may have contributed to groundwater contamination at the site. A study to explore technologies for addressing soil contamination was completed in mid-1991. In late 1991, the EPA selected a cleanup remedy which will provide for soil vapor extraction in the contaminated area. Design of this treatment system is underway and is scheduled to be completed by early 1995.

Site Facts: The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) initiated sampling of residential wells in 1981 as a result of complaints from residents. The PADER found VOCs in the wells and recommended that the company discontinue the use of trichloroethane (TCA), clean out the drain system, and properly dispose of all contaminated materials. The company complied with the recommendations.

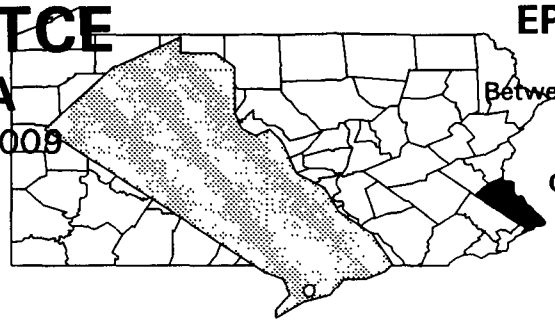
Environmental Progress

The water filtration units installed at nearby residences have eliminated the possibility of using contaminated water in area homes, while further cleanup activities proceed at the ChyoChem, Inc. site.

Site Repository

Douglass-Berks Township Building, Douglass Drive, Boyertown, PA 19512

CROYDON TCE
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD981035009



EPA REGION 3

Bucks County
Between Croydon and Bristol

Other Names:
Croydon TCE Spill

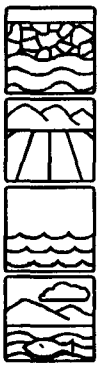
Site Description

The Croydon TCE (trichloroethylene) site is a 4-square-mile residential area that also includes a small industrial complex and numerous small businesses. The EPA identified the Croydon TCE site in 1985 after a Superfund investigation at the neighboring Rohm & Haas plant revealed a plume of groundwater contamination that did not appear to be associated with that site. Approximately 18,000 people living within 3 miles of the site depend on water from the Delaware River for their drinking water. About 200 people depend on shallow private wells within 3 miles of the site.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) thought to have originated from the TCE spill were detected in the groundwater. In addition, TCE and other VOCs were detected in eight residential wells. Low concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were detected in off-site soil. Contaminants were detected in Hog Run Creek, a tributary of the Delaware River that is used for recreational purposes. Potential risks may exist if fish and waterfowl from the contaminated creek are eaten. Individuals may be at risk from direct contact with contaminated materials, drinking contaminated groundwater or surface water, or accidentally ingesting contaminated soils.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on provision of a water supply line and cleanup of TCE contamination.

Response Action Status

Water Supply Line: Ten neighboring residences and a commercial establishment with contaminated wells were connected to a public service water line between December 1989 and February 1990.

TCE Contamination: Based on the results of an investigation of the site, in 1990 the EPA selected a remedy that included pumping and treating the contaminated groundwater via air stripping. Design of the cleanup actions was completed in 1991. While designing the cleanup remedy, the EPA discovered an interfering ammonium sulfate plume from the neighboring Rohm & Haas site. The EPA did not address this new plume in the current engineering design; however, Rohm & Haas has agreed to clean the plume at no cost to the government as part of another cleanup. Construction of the pump and treat system was completed in early 1995 and it will operate for 30 years.

Site Facts: As part of an agreement with the community, the EPA will make air monitoring results from the air stripper and other monitoring information available at the site repository.

Environmental Progress

By connecting threatened neighboring residences and commercial establishments to a public service water line, the EPA has eliminated the possible exposure to contaminated water while final cleanup activities are underway at the Croydon TCE site.

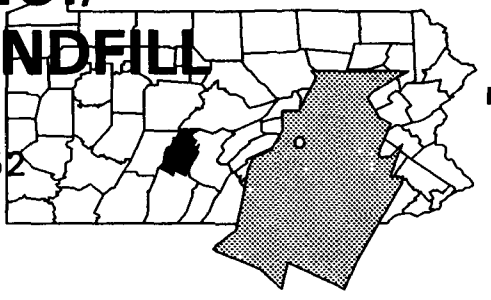
Site Repository

Margaret R. Grundy Memorial Library, 680 Radcliffe Street, Bristol, PA 19007

DELTA QUARRIES & DISPOSAL,INC./ STOTLER LANDFILL

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD981038052



EPA REGION 3

Blair County
Antis and Logan Townships

Other Names:
Stotler Landfill
Parshall-Kruise Landfill

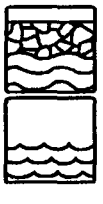
Site Description

The 40-acre Delta Quarries & Disposal, Inc./Stotler Landfill site is an inactive, unlicensed municipal waste facility that operated from the 1960s until 1985. Originally, the site consisted of two separate landfills that were combined with the Delta-Altoona Sanitary Landfill to form one large facility. Approximately 2,500 people live within 3 miles of the site. The closest residence is 35 feet from the site, and there are private wells in the vicinity. The aquifer under the site is used as a water source by local municipalities. About 1,500 people obtain drinking water from wells within 3 miles of the site. Groundwater flows in the direction of the Little Juniata River, which is 1 mile from the site and is used for recreational activities.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/01/86
Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants

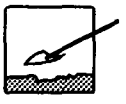


The groundwater and surface water are contaminated with various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that leached from the landfill areas. Threats to human health may include accidental ingestion of or contact with contaminated surface water and groundwater. However, the landfill is covered with 4 feet of soil and a vegetative cover has been established over the landfill areas, which limits the potential for exposure.

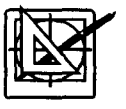
Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: The parties potentially responsible for the site contamination agreed to cover the landfill with soil and to take sedimentation and erosion control measures to limit the further spread of contaminants. This work was completed in 1987.



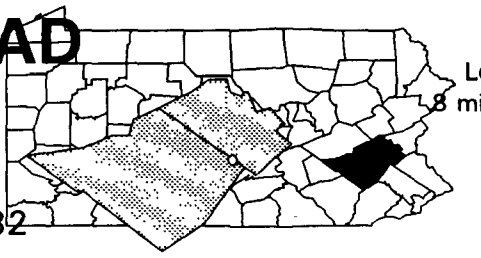
Entire Site: Based on investigations performed by the parties potentially responsible for contamination of the site, the EPA selected a remedy that consists of pumping and treating groundwater to address contamination. Deed and access restrictions will be implemented along with cap maintenance, gas venting, and continued monitoring of the surface and groundwater. Parties potentially responsible for site contamination began design work in mid-1992. Also the entire site was fenced in 1992.

Site Facts: In 1984, the potentially responsible parties and the State entered into a Consent Order and Agreement to close the site. In 1987, the EPA and the potentially responsible parties executed an additional Consent Order for a study of site contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup. The design and construction work is being conducted by the potentially responsible parties under a May 1992 Consent Decree.

Environmental Progress

By covering the landfill with soil and taking sedimentation and erosion control measures, the potentially responsible parties at the Delta/Stotler site have limited the potential for direct exposure and the further spread of contamination. These actions have made the site safer while design work and final cleanup activities are underway.

DORNEY ROAD LANDFILL
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980508832



EPA REGION 3
Lehigh and Berks Counties
8 miles southwest of Allentown

Other Names:
Oswald's Landfill

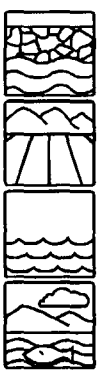
Site Description

The Dorney Road Landfill site was an open-pit iron mine before it became a landfill in 1952. The site is located in Upper Macungie Township, a small portion of the site extends into Longswamp Township in Berks County. From 1952 to 1978, the site was used to dispose of municipal and industrial wastes. Twenty-seven acres of the site, including the iron ore pit, were landfilled through 1978. The State inspected the site in 1970 and discovered that industrial sludge, batteries, and barrels of petroleum products were disposed of on site. The major portion of the landfill is surrounded by a soil berm. The site is surrounded by rural residences and farmland. The cultivated farmland near the site primarily is used to grow feed for cattle. Soybeans and wheat are grown for human consumption. The Allentown Formation underlies the site and is the primary source of water for local residents and the farm animals in the area. Ground water contamination has migrated off site, and possibly into a residential well to the southeast of the site. There are approximately 20 people within a 1/4-mile radius of the site. The nearest resident lives 1,000 feet away from the site. Deer, waterfowl, and pheasant hunting occur seasonally in the area surrounding the site and have been observed on the site premises.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/01/83
Final Date: 09/01/84

Threats and Contaminants



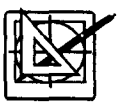
The ground water underlying the site contains ketones, vinyl chloride, trichloroethane, benzene, and the heavy metal, arsenic. Specific contaminants in leachate include ketones, lead, and arsenic. The soils contain the pesticide dieldrin, as well as lead and chromium. Pooled surface water on site is contaminated. The site could threaten the health of residents who ingest or come in contact with contaminated ground water or inhale dust contaminated with heavy metals. Also, residents could be at risk from inhaling or coming in contact with contaminated surface soil, sediment, and surface water. Residents could be adversely affected by eating wild game with bioaccumulated contaminants.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: emergency actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on landfill wastes, surface water, and soil cleanup and cleanup of the ground water.

Response Action Status

Emergency Actions: The EPA conducted an emergency action at the site in 1986, which included building on-site ponds and reshaping surface contours to manage water infiltration and runoff. A snow fence also was placed around the site to limit public access. All of the gullies on site were filled with compacted clay and clean fill. Surface runoff was redirected, and depression ponds were built to reduce movement of hazardous wastes. Berms were built around the outer perimeter of the site to stop surface water from leaving the site area. The EPA and the State agreed that further studies of the ground water were needed to define the nature and extent of contamination.



Landfill Wastes, Surface Water, and Soil: The final selection of cleanup technologies to address contamination includes: off-site disposal of 700,000 gallons of on-site pond water; constructing a dike and diversion ditch system; reshaping surface contours; installing a multi-layer landfill cap and a gas collection system; conducting ground water monitoring; limiting access to the site through deed restrictions and a fence around the perimeter of the site; and restricting building in the area. The potentially responsible parties began designing the technical specifications for the selected cleanup technologies in 1991, and the design phase is expected to be completed in late in 1994.

Ground Water: In 1991, the State completed an investigation of the major contaminants at the site. Later in 1991, the EPA selected a remedy for ground water cleanup which includes providing wellhead treatment units to residences and continued ground water monitoring. The potentially responsible parties began design of the cleanup in mid-1993. In addition, the EPA has issued an Explanation of Significant Differences requiring the potentially responsible parties to cleanup the wetlands on top of the landfill. Installation of the wellhead treatment units is expected to begin in early 1995.

Site Facts: The State and the EPA signed a Cooperative Agreement to study the nature and extent of contamination at the site in 1984. The EPA issued Unilateral Orders to eight parties potentially responsible for site contamination to perform site cleanup. In September 1991, the EPA issued an Explanation of Significant Differences requiring the potentially responsible parties to cleanup the wetlands on top of the landfill.

Environmental Progress 

The EPA performed many emergency measures to make the Dorney Road Landfill site safer to the surrounding communities and the environment by controlling the sources of contamination. Cleanup technologies for the landfill wastes, surface water, and soil have been selected, and the design of these remedies has begun. Studies leading to the selection of a final ground water cleanup remedy have been completed and a remedy has been selected.

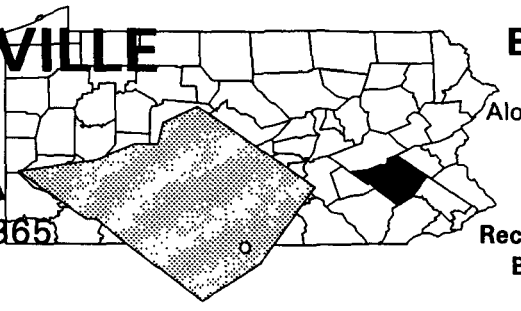
Site Repository 

Upper Macungie Township Building, 8330 Schantz Road, Breinigsville, PA 18031

DOUGLASSVILLE DISPOSAL

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD002384865



EPA REGION 3

Berks County
Along the southern bank of the Schuylkill River

Other Names:
Reclamation Resources, Inc.
Berks Association, Inc.

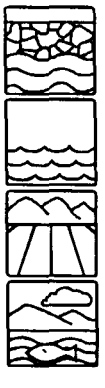
Site Description

The 50-acre Douglassville Disposal site was a waste oil and recycling facility that operated from 1941 to 1986. The on-site features include the former processing equipment, storage tanks, and waste storage lagoons. From 1941 to 1972, waste oil sludge was placed in on-site lagoons. The contents were washed into the Schuylkill River during flooding in 1970 and 1972. After the 1972 flood, the sludge remaining in the lagoons was removed, and the lagoons were filled and seeded. Sludge generated in the oil recovery process was land farmed on the site. From 1979 to 1982, about 700 drums, many leaking, were stored on the site. The site is not fenced but there are several large warning signs located at the entrance to the site and in the landfarm area. The population within a mile of the site is approximately 2,850. The site is located in a rural setting consisting of cropland, uncultivated fields, and light residential and industrial development. The segment of the river, along which the site is located, is designated for recreational activities and is extensively used as a source for municipal and industrial waters. Fishing occurs in the Schuylkill River and in the pond located just outside the site boundaries. The City of Pottstown has the closest municipal water intake from the river and is about 4 miles downstream.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



Contaminants detected in on-site groundwater, surface water, and soil include various heavy metals, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Studies have detected PCBs and lead in locally caught fish. Specific contaminants in river sediments include lead, chromium, and PCBs; however, they may not be site-related. Threats to public health include contact with on-site soils and sediments, or ingestion of contaminated groundwater. Numerous wild animals are found at the site, and hunting is known to occur on the site.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in four stages: initial actions and three long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the tank farm, lagoons and surface water, and the construction of a soil cap.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1982, contaminated drums and surface soil were removed by a potentially responsible party to reduce the source of contamination and threat of exposure to contaminated materials.

Tank Farm: The final selection of cleanup technologies to address site contamination includes the dismantling of tanks and off-site thermal treatment of wastes. The EPA initiated tank farm cleanup activities in early 1990 and completed them in mid-1993.

Lagoon and Surface Water: In mid-1989, the EPA completed a comprehensive investigation into lagoon and surface water contamination and the remaining site areas. Based on the results of this investigation, a remedy was chosen which includes providing a soil cover over the former lagoon areas and on-on-site incineration of filter cakes and drainage way wastes containing lead and PCBs. Studies have shown that contaminants in the groundwater do not require cleanup actions. The Army Corps of Engineers completed the design of the first phase of the cleanup in 1990 and completed designing the technical specifications for the second phase in March 1993. In early 1992, the potentially responsible parties began installing the soil cover over the lagoon areas. That soil cover was completed in May 1993. On-site incineration of contaminated filter cake materials is expected to begin in 1996.

Soil Cap: The EPA determined that approximately 15 acres of former lagoon and landfarm areas in the northern part of the site required capping. Potentially responsible parties completed the physical construction of the cap in mid-1993.

Site Facts: On July 31, 1991 the EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to the potentially responsible parties requiring them to install the soil cover over the former lagoon areas.

Environmental Progress 

Cleanup actions to date have resulted in the removal and isolation of sources of contamination at the site, and have reduced the threat of exposure to contamination while the EPA continues to address the remaining areas of contamination at the Douglassville Disposal Site.

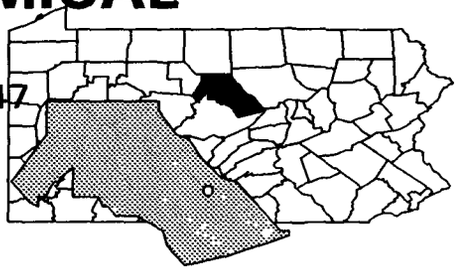
Site Repository

Union Township Municipal Building, 177 Center Road,, Douglassville, PA 19518

DRAKE CHEMICAL

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD003058047



EPA REGION 3

Clinton County
Lock Haven

Site Description

The 9-acre Drake Chemical site operated as a chemical plant, manufacturing chemical intermediates for pesticides and other organic compounds. Operations started in the 1960s and ceased in the fall of 1981. The site contained six major buildings including former offices, production facilities, and a wastewater treatment building. There were approximately 70 process tanks and reactors inside and surrounding the process buildings. Also located on site were two lined wastewater treatment lagoons, and two unlined lagoons. Chemical sludge and contaminated soils cover or underlay all of the site. The site is bounded by the American Color and Chemical Company (ACC). An apartment complex, a shopping center, and Castanea Township Park are located within 1/4 mile of the site. There are approximately 10,300 people living within the Lock Haven area. Bald Eagle Creek is located less than 1/2 mile south of the site, and the West Branch of the Susquehanna River is located approximately 3/4 of a mile north of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 07/23/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

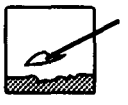
Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater is contaminated with acids and organic compounds. A contaminated leachate stream, originating at the site, flows through Castanea Township Park to Bald Eagle Creek. On-site buildings and structures were contaminated with pesticide residues. Sediment and surface water in Bald Eagle Creek is contaminated with the herbicide fenac. The soils are contaminated with organic compounds. Health threats include direct contact with or accidental ingestion of contaminated soil, groundwater, air, and the leachate stream.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in five stages: immediate actions and four long-term remedial phases focusing on the leachate stream, the buildings and structures, and cleanup of soil, sludges, and sediments, and groundwater.

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1982, the EPA removed 1,700 exposed drums and drained and neutralized tanks. The site has been secured by an 8-foot fence, and warning signs are posted along its perimeter. From 1988 through 1990, piping was removed and cleaned.

Leachate Stream: The design to eliminate the leachate stream was completed in 1986, and the EPA completed the majority of the construction in the same year. Final reshaping of surface contours to manage water infiltration and runoff and seeding was completed in 1987. The leachate stream pathway has been successfully cleaned up, and the threat of direct contact has been eliminated.

Buildings and Structures: The EPA removed and disposed of the buildings, lagoons, and other structures to an approved facility as the remedy for this source of contamination. This phase of the site cleanup was completed in spring 1989.

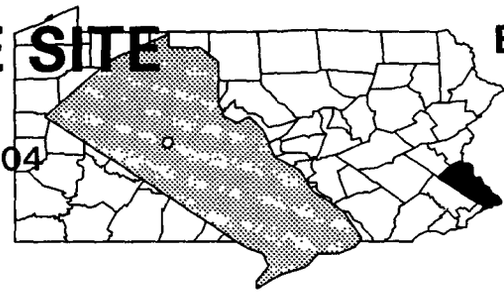
Soils, Sludges, and Sediments: The EPA-selected remedy for the final cleanup of soils, sludges, and sediments includes excavation and on-site incineration. The EPA has completed the technical specifications and design for the selected soil and sludge cleanup technologies. A trial burn is scheduled to take place in late 1995, after which full-scale incineration will begin.

Groundwater: The remedy selected to cleanup the groundwater includes using a system of extraction wells to collect and treat contaminated groundwater in an activated carbon unit. Cleanup will begin when design, which is currently underway, of the system is complete. EPA expects that the groundwater cleanup will occur in conjunction with the adjacent ACC facility.

Environmental Progress 

The EPA has completed many phases of the planned cleanup solution, such as the removal of contaminated drums, construction of a security fence, diversion of the leachate stream, and the demolition and removal of contaminated buildings and structures. These actions have reduced the risks associated with contamination at the site while final cleanup activities are being completed.

DUBLIN TCE SITE
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD981740004



EPA REGION 3
Bucks County
Dublin Borough

Other Names:
Dublin Water Supply

Site Description

The 4 1/2-acre Dublin TCE Site is located in Dublin Borough. In 1986, the Bucks County Health Department discovered trichloroethylene (TCE) in 23 tap water samples. The highest TCE concentrations were found in a well on the property occupied by several industrial operations over the past 50 years. This property is thought to be the likely source of the contaminants. The site property was acquired in 1986 by John H. Thompson, who is using the main building to restore antique race cars. Laboratory Testing, Inc. has leased part of the property since 1986. The water supplies of approximately 90 homes, apartments, and businesses in Dublin have been affected by this contamination. An estimated 10,100 people obtain drinking water from public and private wells within 3 miles of the site. The sole source of drinking water in the area is the Brunswick and Lockatong Formations. The formations are connected hydraulically, permitting water to move between them.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/26/89
Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater is contaminated with TCE. Potential health threats to people include drinking and inhaling of TCE from groundwater used for washing and direct contact with contaminated groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1987, a potentially responsible party, John H. Thompson, began providing an alternate water supply to persons affected by the contaminated wells and is periodically sampling wells in the area. Thompson is supplying persons affected by the contaminated water with carbon treatment systems. The Consent Order was amended in 1991 to expand the full-house carbon treatment systems for lower levels of TCE found in drinking water wells. In addition, Thompson is required to monitor the wells.

Waterline: In late 1991, the EPA selected a remedy which involves installing a waterline from the Dublin Borough Water System to affected and potentially affected residences and business. The EPA completed construction of the waterline to the homes in 1994. In addition, a supply well and treatment system has been designed and will be turned over to the Dublin Borough upon completion of construction. Currently, the EPA is considering extending the waterline to homes in Hilltown Township, which may be affected by contamination from the site.

Entire Site: Under EPA supervision, potentially responsible parties began an investigation into the nature and extent of groundwater and soil contamination at the site in 1992. The investigation will define the contaminants of concern and will recommend alternatives for site cleanup. The investigation is scheduled to be completed in 1996.

Site Facts: In 1987, a potentially responsible party, John H. Thompson, entered into a Consent Order with the EPA that required provision of carbon filters, water treatment systems or bottled water to residents with contaminated wells and the periodic sampling of wells in the area. Thompson performed preliminary soil and groundwater investigations at the request of the State. The State entered into a Consent Order with Sequa Corporation, a potentially responsible party, to perform a groundwater and source investigation and the groundwater cleanup activities at the site.

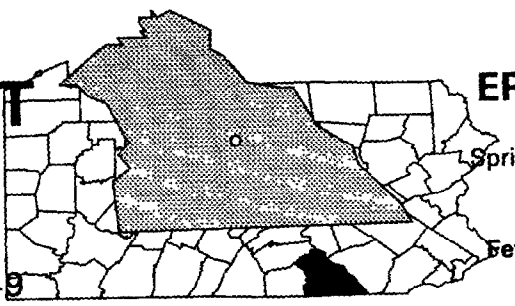
Environmental Progress

By supplying affected residents with carbon treatment systems and constructing a waterline from the Dublin Borough Water System to affected homes, the EPA and the potentially responsible parties have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials in the water from the Dublin TCE Site. That potential will be further reduced once the supply well and treatment system are complete.

Site Repository

Dublin Borough Hall, 119 Maple Avenue, Dublin, PA

EAST MOUNT ZION
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980690549



EPA REGION 3
York County
Springettsbury Township

Other Names:
Detrow Rubbish Dump

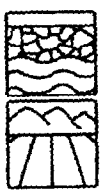
Site Description

The East Mount Zion site is a privately owned, inactive 10-acre landfill that accepted municipal and industrial wastes, including electroplating sludges, from 1955 to 1972. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) attempted to close the dump during the 1960s and early 1970s. After extensive legal action, the site was closed in 1972. Final closing activities, including a permanent soil cover and seeding, were completed in 1976; however, groundwater resources underneath the site had become contaminated from landfill wastes. Within a mile of the site are small groupings of rural residences; the nearby population is approximately 200. Approximately 30,000 people use the Rocky Ridge County Park each year, which has an entrance near the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/01/83
Final Date: 09/01/84

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from contamination at the site. Leachate seeps on site are contaminated with copper and zinc. Accidental consumption of contaminated groundwater poses a risk to nearby residents. However, residential wells in the area show no signs of contamination and the majority of residents are on public water.

Cleanup Approach

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

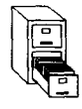
Response Action Status

Entire Site: Based on studies conducted by the State, the EPA selected a remedy for the site in 1990. The remedy consists of installation and maintenance of an impermeable cap over the landfill, surface water control systems for the cap, and a fence around the site to restrict access. Continued groundwater monitoring and deed restrictions regarding future activities at the site will ensure the effectiveness of this remedy. The EPA began construction of the cap in late 1994, and it is expected to be completed in 1997.

Environmental Progress

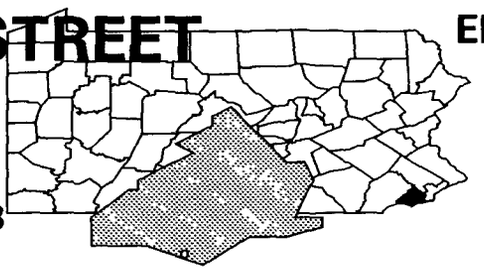
The EPA and the State of Pennsylvania performed preliminary investigations at the site and determined that the East Mount Zion site does not pose an imminent threat to the public or the environment while cleanup activities continue.

Site Repository



Springettsbury Township Building, 1501 Mount Zion Road, York, PA 17402

EAST 10TH STREET SITE
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD987323458



EPA REGION 3
Delaware County
Marcus Hook

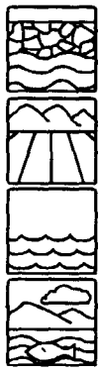
Site Description

The East Tenth Street site is located on a 36-acre parcel of land in an industrialized area of Marcus Hook. American Viscose Co. purchased the property in 1910 to manufacture rayon. In 1958, cellophane production replaced rayon production. FMC Corp. bought the property in 1963 and continued production until 1977. Marcus Hook Business and Commerce Center obtained the property in 1986 and sold or leased many parcels and buildings. The site is currently divided into 23 lots. In 1979, Envirosafe Services bought a 4 1/4 acre parcel corner of the property. In 1984, this property was transferred to its subsidiary, Marcus Hook Processing Inc. (MHPI). Two sludge lagoons that had been used by FMC as part of their wastewater treatment system are located on the MHPI property. MHPI is regulated under the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) as a facility that transports, stores, and disposes of hazardous materials. Numerous environmental assessments of the East Tenth Street site have been conducted since 1979. Early in 1988, during one of these investigations, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PA DER) found employees excavating an underground solvent storage tank farm consisting of 30 tanks and disposing of the contents on the ground. Late in 1990, another environmental assessment revealed the presence of tanks, leaking transformers, and asbestos within and outside of buildings. In 1990, an EPA evaluation of the site revealed that asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous substances had apparently been mishandled during past demolition activities. The EPA also discovered a sludge-filled tunnel located on one of the lots. Nearby day care and senior citizen centers were closed down due to the presence of contaminated soils, drums, and loose asbestos on the site. Marcus Hook Creek runs adjacent to the site and is classified as a State-designated area for the protection of aquatic life.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 01/18/94

Threats and Contaminants

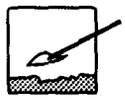


Samples of groundwater and soil revealed numerous volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and inorganic contaminants. The soil also is contaminated with PCBs, asbestos, heavy metals, and other organic contaminants. The EPA discovered a sludge-filled tunnel located on one of the lots that is contaminated with chloroform, cadmium, and mercury. Sediments in the adjacent Marcus Hook Creek are contaminated with PCBs. Touching or ingesting contaminated groundwater, soils, surface water, or sediments poses a health risk. The creek is classified as a State-designated area for the protection of aquatic life.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: The EPA and potentially responsible parties secured or removed asbestos from several buildings on the site. In addition, MHPI removed old transformers from the property and has begun to remove PCB-contaminated cement from some buildings. FMC Corp. constructed fences around the contaminated lots.

Entire Site: The EPA is planning a site-wide investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site. Upon completion, this investigation will lead to the selection of a final cleanup remedy.

Site Facts: RCRA governs cleanup of currently operating facilities, whereas the Superfund program, under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) governs cleanup of closed facilities. MHPI is currently under a RCRA Consent Order to clean up the lagoons; therefore, the lagoons have not been considered as a source of contamination for the East Tenth Street Superfund site. Both MHPI and FMC Corp. conducted the immediate actions described above under Consent Orders issued by the EPA under the Superfund program.

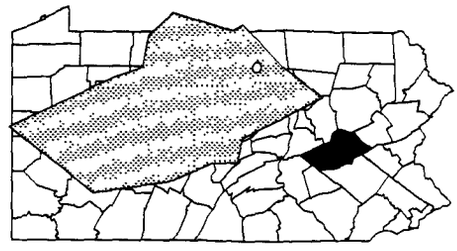
Environmental Progress

The removal or securement of asbestos in several buildings, the removal of antiquated transformers, the construction of fences around contaminated lots, and the continuing removal of PCB-contaminated cement, has made the site safe while the EPA is planning final site investigations.

Site Repository

Not yet established.

EASTERN DIVERSIFIED METALS
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980830533



EPA REGION 3
Schuylkill County
Rush Township

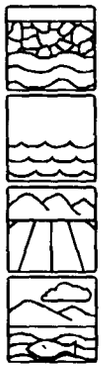
Site Description

The 25-acre Eastern Diversified Metals site is a former wire recycling facility. From 1966 to 1977, the company disposed of approximately 150 million pounds of "fluff" (waste insulation material) from the recycling of copper wire in an open pile 40 feet high and covering an area 250 by 1,500 feet. In 1974, the company installed a wastewater treatment plant, diversion ditches, retention basins, and an interceptor trench that diverts shallow groundwater to the treatment plant. The surface impoundments associated with the wastewater treatment plant have overflowed at times into a tributary to the Little Schuylkill River. Three miles downstream of the site the Little Schuylkill River is used for trout fishing and other recreational activities. The site is underlain by Mauch Chunk Formation, one of the most important water-bearing formations in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Approximately 1,400 people are served by wells that are within 3 miles of the site and draw on the Mauch Chunk Formation for their water supply. There are about 1,600 people living within a 1-mile radius of the site. The distance from the site to the nearest residence is approximately 1,000 feet.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/10/86
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants

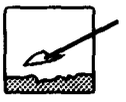


Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and manganese have been detected in the site area groundwater. The contaminants detected in on-site leachate and sediments consist of heavy metals including copper, lead, manganese, and zinc, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and VOCs. Dioxin, PCBs, lead and phthalate compounds are the principal contaminants in the main fluff pile. Potential health threats include direct contact with and accidental ingestion of contaminated groundwater, sediment, leachate, and surface wastes. There is also a possibility of risk from the consumption of contaminated fish taken from area tributaries and rivers.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in four stages: immediate actions and three long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the hot spot areas, groundwater, and the remainder of the site.

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In response to a 1987 EPA directive, the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination constructed a security fence around the site to restrict access to the site and to reduce the potential of exposure to contaminated areas. Under a 1994 Unilateral Order, the potentially responsible parties are controlling the level of leachate and runoff water in a basin on site. They are also building an upgraded treatment plant.

Hot Spot Areas: Based on the investigation conducted by the parties potentially responsible for site contamination, in 1991 the EPA selected a final remedy for the hot spot areas. The remedy consisted of excavation and incineration of dioxin- and PCB-contaminated fluff and removal of miscellaneous debris on the site. Also included in the remedy was an upgrade of the wastewater treatment facility and the equalization lagoon. Parties potentially responsible for site contamination removed the miscellaneous debris pile and the upgraded fence in early 1994.

Groundwater: Based on the studies performed by the potentially responsible parties, the EPA selected an interim remedy to address groundwater contamination. The interim remedy involved installing a deeper groundwater collection trench parallel to the existing trench to further study the practicality of deep groundwater cleanup. Based on the results of this study, the EPA determined that no further actions were required to address the deep groundwater contamination.

Remainder of the Site: The final remedy for the remainder of the site was selected in July 1992 and calls for the recycling of fluff. The fluff consists of polyvinyl chloride and polyethylene (plastic chips), metal, fibrous material, paper, soil, and clay. Treatability/pilot study testing began in the spring of 1995. Once design activities are complete, cleanup will begin.

Site Facts: In 1974, as a result of a Consent Agreement with the State, the company installed a wastewater treatment plant, diversion ditches, and an interceptor trench that diverts shallow groundwater to the treatment plant. In 1987, the EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to the potentially responsible parties for construction of a security fence. In mid-1994, the EPA issued a Unilateral Order to the parties potentially responsible for the contamination, ordering them to control the level of leachate and runoff water in a basin on site and prevent uncontrolled releases. The Order also calls for the potentially responsible parties to treat the discharge from the basin.

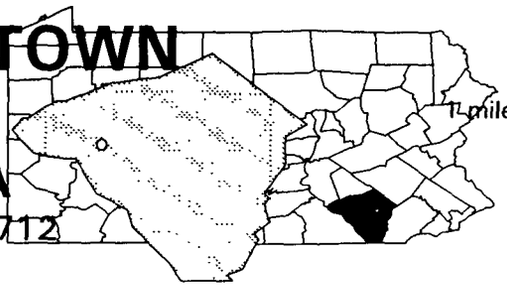
Environmental Progress

Initial actions to limit public access, clean up hot spot areas, and control leachate and water runoff at the Eastern Diversified Metals site have reduced the potential for accidental exposure to contamination at the site, making it safer while further cleanup activities are being planned.

Site Repository

Rush Township Municipal Building, Route 54, Hometown, PA 18252

ELIZABETHTOWN LANDFILL
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980539712



EPA REGION 3
Lancaster County
1 mile southwest of Elizabethtown

Other Names:
United Disposal

Site Description

The 15-acre Elizabethtown Landfill site is an unlined sandstone quarry that operated as an unlicensed sanitary landfill from about 1958 to 1973, accepting an unknown quantity of industrial and municipal wastes from surrounding communities. In 1985, the EPA detected volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and manganese in monitoring wells and a leachate stream emanating from the landfill area. In 1986, the site was covered with 2 feet of clay and 6 inches of topsoil, vents were installed to control methane gas accumulation, and a leachate collection system to prevent contamination from moving away from the site was installed. A sedimentation basin also was constructed, and a drainage system to channel runoff to the basin was installed. An estimated 13,200 people obtain drinking water from public and private wells within 3 miles of the site. A private well is 800 feet from the site. The area surrounding the site is largely agricultural and rural. Conroy Creek, which is 800 feet downgradient of the site, is used for recreational activities.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater contaminants include the VOC benzene and heavy metals including manganese and lead. Leachate from the landfill is contaminated with VOCs and has been seeping into Conroy Creek. Potential health threats include accidental ingestion of contaminated groundwater in the drinking water supply and direct contact with polluted surface waters.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1986, the site owners covered the site with 2 feet of clay and 6 inches of topsoil. They also installed vents to control the migration of methane gas, a system to collect leachate, a sedimentation basin, and a drainage system to channel the surface run-off to the basin.

Entire Site: In 1990, the potentially responsible parties began an investigation into the nature and extent of groundwater and leachate contamination at the site. The investigation will define the contaminants and will recommend alternatives for final site cleanup. Once the studies are completed, expected in late 1995, the EPA will select final cleanup remedies for site contamination.

Site Facts: In September 1990, the potentially responsible parties entered into a Consent Agreement with the EPA to conduct studies of the site to determine the nature and extent of contamination.

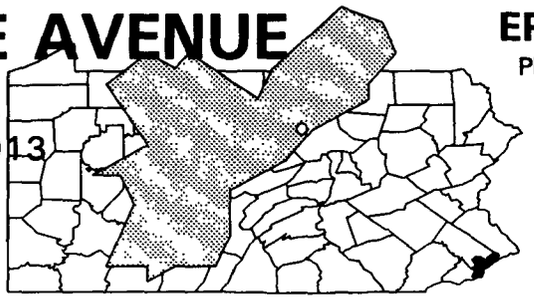
Environmental Progress

After placing the Elizabethtown Landfill site on the NPL, the EPA completed an assessment of site conditions and determined that the site currently does not pose an imminent threat to public health or the environment while investigations are undertaken to identify contamination levels and cleanup alternatives.

Site Repository

West Donegal Township Building, 7 West Ridge Road, Elizabethtown, PA 17022

ENTERPRISE AVENUE
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980552913



EPA REGION 3
Philadelphia County
Philadelphia

Site Description

The Enterprise Avenue site, located in an industrial area in the city of Philadelphia, near the eastern end of the Philadelphia International Airport, encompasses a total of 57 acres. Until 1976, the Philadelphia Streets Department used the site for the disposal of incineration residue, fly ash, and bulky debris. Drums containing various industrial and chemical wastes were buried illegally at the site by several waste handling firms. In response to the situation, the Philadelphia Water Department conducted exploratory excavations during 1979 to confirm the alleged waste dumping. Approximately 1,700 drums that contained, or had once contained, such wastes as paint sludges, solvents, oils, resins, metal finishing waste, and solid inorganic wastes were discovered on the site. Approximately 1 million people live within a mile of the site in the Philadelphia area.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83
Deleted Date: 03/07/86

Threats and Contaminants

The soil on site was contaminated with various organic compounds from the waste disposal practices. Potential risks existed if direct contact was made with contaminated soil or if soil was accidentally ingested.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Entire Site: In 1982, the City began cleanup measures at the site in which all drums and drum fragments were removed and disposed of off site, and 32,600 cubic yards of contaminated soil were excavated and placed in a federally approved facility off site. The remaining contaminated soil was stockpiled on site in two separate piles, and a partial cover was installed. The EPA selected a remedy to clean up the soil, which included removal of the remaining contaminated soil and completion of further precautionary measures, including installation of a cap and revegetation of the area. In 1984, the State tested the soil remaining on site for contamination. Contaminated soil was disposed of at an off-site approved facility. The site then was capped and revegetated as a further precautionary measure, and a fence was installed around the site area. The EPA, with the concurrence of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has determined that no further cleanup by the potentially responsible parties is appropriate. The City of Philadelphia agreed to operate and maintain the site. The City of Philadelphia conducted quarterly groundwater monitoring from 1986 to 1987. The EPA and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) have determined that the site has met all cleanup criteria, and the site has been deleted from the NPL.

Site Facts: EPA is currently conducting a Five-Year Review of the site to ensure the protectiveness of the cap.

Environmental Progress

As a result of the cleanup activities described above, the EPA determined that all site contamination has been addressed and that the site no longer is a threat to the public or the environment. Therefore, the site has been deleted from the NPL.

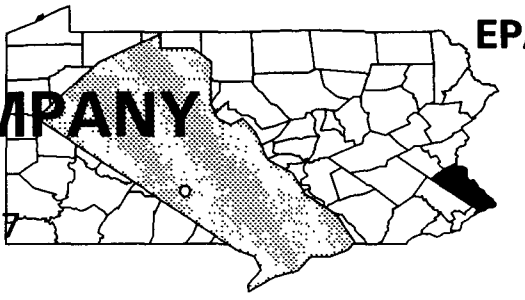
Site Repository

Information is no longer available.

FISCHER & PORTER COMPANY

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD002345817



EPA REGION 3

Bucks County
Warminster

Site Description

The 6-acre Fischer and Porter (F&P) Company site is an active facility that produces waterflow and process control equipment. In 1979, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in local groundwater. This contamination reached some public water supply wells of the Hatboro Borough and Warminster Heights Water Authorities, forcing several to be closed in 1979. The wells since have been reopened with treatment to remove contaminants. Until 1986, a degreasing agent used at the facility was stored in a 2,000-gallon underground tank; however, F&P's investigations of the underground storage tank have shown it to be intact. About 30,000 people within a 3-mile radius of the site depend on the groundwater for their drinking water supply. The F&P property drains to an unnamed tributary of Pennypack Creek, located 1,000 feet north of the plant. F&P depended on wells for drinking water at one time, but has switched to an alternate water supply source.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

VOCs from former process wastes were detected in industrial wells at the F&P property and in nearby municipal water supply wells for the towns of Hatboro and Warminster Heights. Drinking water sources have been equipped with contamination treatment devices.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the entire site and source control.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: In 1986, F&P began pumping and treating contaminated groundwater from three on-site wells. The Hatboro Borough and Warminster Heights Water Authorities installed permanent treatment systems for the public water supply. The full on-site recovery system went into operation in 1986. Hatboro Borough also completed the installation of air strippers and an oil-water separator to remove contaminants at certain wells. F&P will continue to operate the on-site treatment system and report to the EPA.

Source Control: In early 1992, the EPA began an investigation of the source of contamination at the site. In addition, the EPA performed a limited hydrogeological investigation aimed at determining the efficiency of the groundwater pump and treat system, which continues to operate at the site. Upon completion of the investigation, expected in early 1996, the EPA will select a final cleanup remedy.

Site Facts: A Consent Decree was signed by F&P in which the company agreed to pump and treat groundwater from three on-site wells. F&P also contributed money to the Hatboro Borough and Warminster Heights Water Authorities so that permanent treatment systems for the public water supply could be installed.

Environmental Progress

The pumping and treatment operations currently underway at the F&P facility continue to reduce groundwater contamination levels. These ongoing actions, as well as the closure of contaminated wells and installation of other treatment devices, have ensured a safe public drinking supply for affected residents.

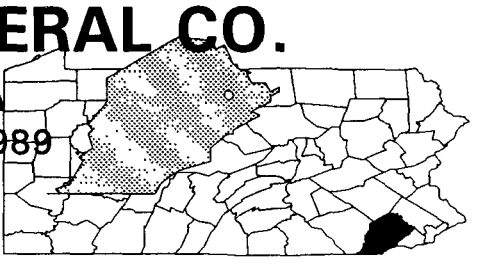
Site Repository

Montgomery County Information Center, 120 South York Road, Hatboro, PA 19040

FOOTE MINERAL CO.

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD077087989



EPA REGION 3
Chester County
East Whiteland Township

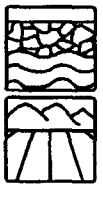
Site Description

The Foote Mineral Co. site is a closed metals manufacturing and processing facility located on a 79-acre property. Since 1943, Foote manufactured lithium halide and lithium halide products in both liquid and solid forms. Plant operations also included custom-grinding of a variety of minerals and alloys, inorganic fluxes for the steel industry, and other specialty metal items. Wastewater from cleaning drums containing lithium was disposed of in an on-site quarry (the North Quarry) until 1966. The North Quarry also received demolition debris and municipal wastes. Lithium wastewater was disposed of in another on-site quarry (the South Quarry) until 1975. Three unlined ponds were used to settle out slurries from ore washing processes until 1975. An on-site pit was used for burning waste organic solvents. The facility has been owned by Cyprus Specialty Metals Co. since 1988. Public and private wells within 4 miles of the site supply drinking water to an estimated 42,300 people; the nearest of these wells is 800 feet downgradient of the site. Four public water systems may be affected by site contamination: Philadelphia Suburban Water Co., Uwchlan Township Municipal Authority, and two smaller systems.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



On-site monitoring wells are contaminated with heavy metals including lithium, chromium, arsenic, and antimony, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Boron and heavy metals, such as lithium and chromium, were detected in off-site public and private wells. Soil is contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons. People who ingest or come into direct contact with contamination may risk harmful health effects.

Cleanup Approach

This site is begin 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 1990, Cyprus/Foote Mineral surveyed all drinking water wells in the area to determine the nature and extent of lithium, boron, and chromium contamination. Alternative water supplies are being provided to all homes at which these three contaminants exceeded acceptable levels. Long-term monitoring of groundwater has been implemented. Two underground storage tanks were removed from the site in mid-1992 in accordance with State regulations. In 1992, Cyprus/Foote Mineral excavated approximately 15,000 cubic yards of soil potentially contaminated by leakage from an underground petroleum storage tank. The company is using a bioremediation technique to treat the soil.

Entire Site: The EPA plans to begin an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site. Based on the results from this study, the EPA will select a remedy to clean up the site.

Site Facts: In 1975, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) ordered Foote Mineral to stop depositing wastes at the South Quarry. In 1990, Cyprus/Foote Mineral Co. signed an Administrative Consent Order with the EPA requiring Foote Mineral to conduct sampling of public and private drinking water wells and, if necessary, to provide alternate water supplies.

Environmental Progress

Immediate actions such as the provision of safe drinking water to affected residences have reduced threats posed to the safety and health of the nearby population while additional investigations are being planned for final cleanup of the site.

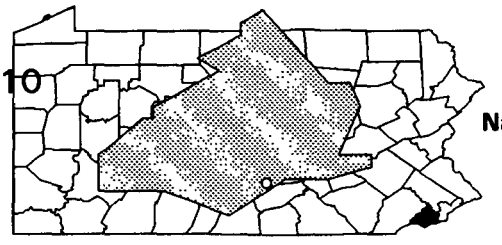
Site Repository

Not yet established.

HAVERTOWN PCP

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD002338010



EPA REGION 3

Delaware County
Havertown Township

Other Names:
National Wood Preservers

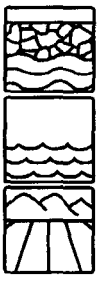
Site Description

The Havertown PCP site encompasses 12 to 15 acres, including a wood treatment facility. From 1947 to 1963, National Wood Preservers disposed of liquid wastes, primarily oil contaminated with pentachlorophenol (PCP), into a well that entered the groundwater under the plant. The liquid wastes leached into nearby Naylor's Run, a small stream that flows through a residential area and eventually into the Delaware River. In 1976, the EPA took emergency action to contain the leaching by drilling recovery wells and pumping PCP to the surface for treatment. Approximately 26,000 people live within a mile of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater, surface water, and soil are contaminated with PCP, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and oils. The soil also is contaminated with various inorganic chemicals. Contaminated wastes have leached into Naylor's Run. People who accidentally ingest or come in direct contact with contaminated soil, groundwater, or surface water may be at risk.

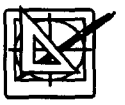
Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in four stages: immediate actions and three long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the contamination source, soils, and groundwater.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1987, the EPA installed a fence to restrict access to the site and constructed sorbent booms and a catch basin in Naylor's Run to contain the chemicals. In late 1994, the EPA removed liquid and sludge wastes from above-ground tanks, and sent them to an off-site incinerator. The EPA also is the in the process of excavating soil from two adjacent properties. This waste will be consolidated on the site with a temporary cap. These actions are expected to be completed in mid-1995.

Source Control: The EPA decided in 1989 to install an oil and water separator in the existing catch basin at Naylor's Run and remove tanks and drums of liquid wastes from earlier cleanup actions conducted by the EPA and the State. The EPA began site cleanup in 1990. The oil and water separator has been installed, and drums and tanks of waste have been removed.



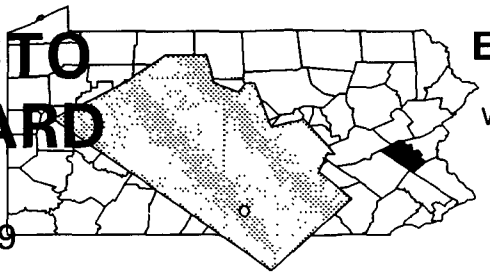
Shallow Groundwater: The EPA conducted a groundwater investigation from 1990 to 1991. This investigation revealed that groundwater has slowly migrated into the shallow groundwater aquifer. To clean up the shallow groundwater, the EPA selected a remedy in late 1991 which entails the installation of a groundwater treatment plant and associated groundwater collection trench. Design of the trench and treatment plant began in early 1992 and is expected to be completed by late 1995. Actual site cleanup will begin shortly thereafter.

Deep Groundwater and Soil: The EPA began an investigation in late 1991 to determine the extent of soil contamination and how it contributes to groundwater contamination. This study was interrupted by the completion the immediate actions, slated for mid-1995. This investigation will resume shortly thereafter. Upon completion of the study, the EPA will select a cleanup approach.

Environmental Progress

By fencing the site and taking actions to stem the further spread of site contamination, the EPA has reduced the potential of exposure to contamination and has made the Havertown PCP site safer while cleanup activities proceed.

HEBELKA AUTO SALVAGE YARD
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980829329



EPA REGION 3
Lehigh County
Weisenberg Township

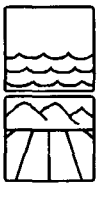
Site Description

The 20-acre Hebelka Auto Salvage Yard site is in a rural area of Lehigh County. From 1958 to 1983, approximately 750 to 1,000 cubic yards of battery casings were disposed of on site in two areas. In addition, automobiles, empty storage tanks, empty drums, and miscellaneous scrap metals were disposed of in the yard. Storage tanks are still disposed of on the site; however, this practice is under review by the State. In 1985, the EPA conducted an on-site investigation and discovered contamination in sediments at Iron Run Creek, which is a tributary of Lehigh Creek, a cold water fishing stream. Two residences are located within the site boundary. There are 10 residences within 1,000 feet of the site. The population within a 1-mile radius of the site is approximately 300, and 1,000 people live within 2 miles. Approximately 2,800 people draw water from three Lehigh County Water Authority wells within 3 miles of the site; another 500 people use private wells.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/01/86
Final Date: 07/01/87

Threats and Contaminants



One unfiltered groundwater sample showed elevated levels of lead, but the sample was muddy and inconclusive. Groundwater was resampled during another phase of the investigation; during this round of tests, lead was either not detected or was present at levels within the range deemed safe for human health. Sediments, soil, and sludges were contaminated with lead from former disposal practices. Because the site is not fenced, on-site workers or trespassers were at risk by coming into direct contact with or accidentally ingesting, liquids from batteries, solid waste, or contaminated soil. Although Iron Run is a tributary to Lehigh Creek, contamination has not spread farther downstream.

Cleanup Approach

This site was addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on the battery casings soil and surrounding soil and groundwater, surface water, sediment, air, and soil air.

Response Action Status

Battery Casings Soil: In 1989, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the site that includes stabilizing the lead-contaminated soil by mixing it with a hardening agent such as cement or lime to form a solid and disposal at an off-site facility. This prevents contaminants from leaching from the soil. In addition, the battery casings would be removed to an approved facility and recycled or disposed of. Actual site cleanup began in late 1992. During the spring and summer of 1993, the EPA removed over 1,000 cubic yards of lead contaminated battery casings and debris and over 8,7000 tons of contaminated soil from the site. The EPA completed cleanup activities late in 1993.

Groundwater, Surface Water, Sediment, Air and Soil Air: The EPA sampled the groundwater, surface water, sediment, air, and soil air at the site to determine the extent of lead contamination. Based on the results of these samples, the EPA determined in late 1991 that no action was necessary to clean up groundwater, surface water, sediments, air, or soil air at the site. Additional sampling of surface water and sediments will take place in 1994 to ensure that levels of contaminants remain within acceptable limits.

Site Facts: In early 1992, the parties potentially responsible for site contamination entered into a Consent Decree for the cleanup of the battery casings soil.

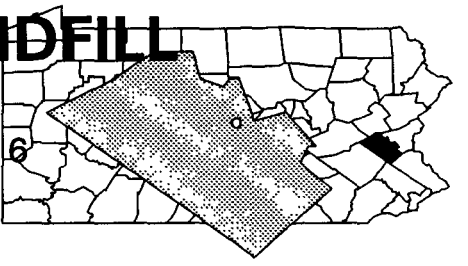
Environmental Progress

After adding the Hebelka Auto Salvage site to the NPL, the EPA determined that the site does not pose an imminent threat to the public or the environment. Cleanup activities are now complete at the site.

Site Repository

Weisenberg Township Building, Sidestown Road, Fogelsville, PA 18051

HELEVA LANDFILL
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980537716



EPA REGION 3
Lehigh County
North Whitehall Township

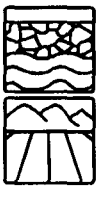
Site Description

The Heleva Landfill site consists of about 20 acres on a 93-acre parcel of land. In the late 1800s, the site area was a large open-pit iron ore mining operation. The mining operations left four open, water-filled pits. Two of these pits are on site: both were covered over by a landfilling operation. The site began operations as a sanitary landfill in 1967 and accepted general mixed refuse, including paper, wood, and orchard wastes. Unconfirmed types and amounts of industrial wastes, including solvents, were reported to have been sent to the site beginning in that same year. Detection of contamination in the West Ormrod Water Association Well, 1/4 mile southeast of the site, led to its closing. The site was closed in 1981, and the owner covered the waste area with 2 feet of clay soil. Groundwater discharges from the landfill flow into Coplay Creek and Whitehall Quarry, both of which are used for recreational purposes. Coplay Creek is a tributary of the Lehigh River. The area within a 3-mile radius of the landfill is primarily rural, with the greatest portion being farmland and pastures. Some of the land adjacent to the landfill is used for raising crops. A large percentage of the population around the site live in small residential communities that pocket the area. Ormrod, a village of approximately 35 families, is located approximately 1/4 mile southeast of the site. Ironton, with a population of 150 residents, is 1/4 mile to the west. An elementary school is located approximately 1,500 feet south of the site.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

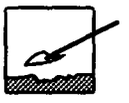


The groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from former site activities. On-site soils also are contaminated with VOCs. People who come into direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated groundwater or soil may be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: The West Ormrod Water Association well was closed down due to contamination. Bottled water was provided in 1985 and 1988 to homes with contaminated wells. In 1986, the North Hampton Water Company extended an existing water line to provide water for 35 homes that had been drawing water from the contaminated well. In 1989, three additional homes with contaminated wells were discovered. Extension of the water line to these homes was completed in early 1993.

Groundwater: In 1985, the EPA selected remedies for groundwater contamination at the site, which include: installing a soil cover over the contaminated soil and constructing a surface water diversion system to keep contaminants from migrating off site; installing a gas venting system and monitoring gases at the vents and at the landfill boundary; constructing an on-site treatment facility to treat the contaminated groundwater before discharging it into Coplay Creek; extending the public water supply to residents whose groundwater supply wells have been or potentially could be contaminated; and monitoring the groundwater until all residents in the vicinity are connected to the public water supply. In 1991, the EPA amended the cleanup remedy to include containing the source of contamination by implementing a groundwater extraction and treatment system downgradient of the aquifer. EPA completed construction of the soil covering for the landfill and gas venting system and the groundwater pump and treat system. The potentially responsible parties will design and build the groundwater pump and treat system.

Soil: The EPA completed an investigation of the soil contamination and performed a treatability study in 1990; however, selection of a cleanup remedy for soil has been put on hold pending the results of the groundwater cleanup activities.

Site Facts: The EPA issued two Unilateral Orders and two Administrative Orders of Consent, as well as a Consent Agreement, to the potentially responsible parties to provide bottled water for the homes affected by the contamination of the groundwater. EPA issued two Unilateral Orders to the potentially responsible parties to design and build the groundwater pump and treat system and to assume operation and maintenance responsibilities for the cap and surface water diversion system.

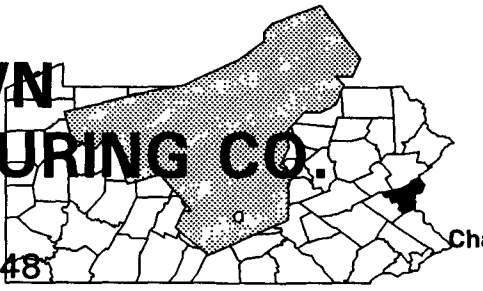
Environmental Progress

Closing the contaminated well and providing alternate drinking water to affected residents have eliminated all potential health risks posed by drinking contaminated groundwater and have made conditions at the Heleva Landfill site safer while cleanup activities are taking place.

Site Repository

North Whitehall Township Building, 600 Levans Road, Coplay PA 19083

HELLERTOWN MANUFACTURING CO.
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD002390748



EPA REGION 3
Northampton County
Hellertown

Other Names:
Champion Spark Plug Company

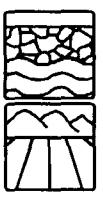
Site Description

The Hellertown Manufacturing Co., a subsidiary of Champion Spark Plug Company, formerly manufactured spark plugs at this site. The site area includes five former lagoons encompassing approximately 9 acres. Operations at the facility began in 1930 and continued until it closed in 1982. From 1930 to 1976, Hellertown used the five on-site lagoons for the disposal of wastes including cleaners, cutting oils, zinc plating waste, and chrome dip waste. The lagoons were unlined, allowing wastes to seep into the local soils. In 1970, the company reported that it discharged 300,000 drums of wastes to the lagoons. All five lagoons were filled in 1976 with excavated material. Private wells are located within 1/4 mile of the site. Groundwater underlying the site is contaminated. An aquifer within 3 miles of the site supplies water to the Hellertown Water Company, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation plant, and private residences, affecting approximately 15,000 people. Saucon Creek is located approximately 1,000 feet off site and is used for fishing.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 01/22/87
Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants

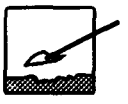


Groundwater underlying the site is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), according to tests conducted by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) in 1985. On-site soils and sludges from the lagoons are contaminated with chromium and cyanide from former manufacturing process wastes. On-site workers may be threatened by coming in contact with or accidentally ingesting contaminated soils, sludges, or groundwater. On-site cleanup activities also may stir up dusts, which are hazardous to inhale. Individuals may be at risk if they ingest contaminated groundwater or fish, or come into direct contact with contaminated water.

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: Site access was restricted to minimize entry by unauthorized personnel.

Entire Site: The parties potentially responsible for the site contamination initiated a study in 1988 to determine the extent of the contamination at the site and to identify alternative technologies for cleanup. The potentially responsible parties completed the study in 1991, and shortly thereafter, the EPA selected a cleanup remedy. The remedy calls for construction of an impermeable cover over the former lagoon area and groundwater pumping and treatment. The EPA is expected to complete construction of the impermeable cover in late 1994, and the groundwater pump and treat system in early 1997.

Site Facts: Champion Spark Plug Company signed a Consent Order with the EPA in 1988 requiring them to study the contamination and to identify alternative technologies for cleanup.

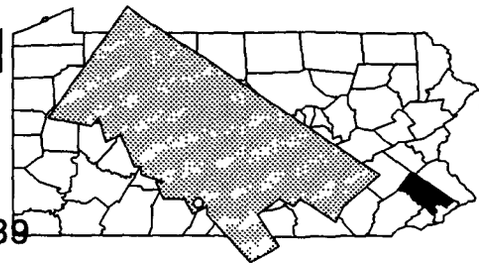
Environmental Progress

By restricting site access, the potential for exposure to hazardous materials to nearby residences has been greatly reduced at the Hellertown Manufacturing Co. site while final cleanup activities are underway.

Site Repository

Hellertown Municipal Center, 685 Main Street, Hellertown, PA 18055

HENDERSON ROAD
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD009862939



EPA REGION 3
Montgomery County
Upper Merion Township

Other Names:
O'Hara San. Co. Inc.
ABM/O'Hara
O'Hara Injection Well

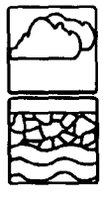
Site Description

The Henderson Road site occupies 7 acres in a commercial business area of Upper Merion Township. Since 1975, O'Hara Sanitation has used the site for waste storage, waste recycling, vehicle maintenance and parking, and office facilities. A former industrial water supply well was used to dispose of industrial liquid wastes during the 1970s. The injection well lies beneath the floor of the O'Hara Sanitation maintenance garage. Other areas of concern include an area of previously ponded water and a landfill located 200 feet east of the well, containing approximately 158,000 cubic yards of landfill material. Additionally, about 21,000 cubic yards of trash and cinder fill were disposed of on adjacent properties. The landfill did not have a permit and contains a mixture of construction demolition debris and other commercial wastes, cinders, a former trenching area, and four underground storage tanks. Liquid waste, sludge, and drums also may have been disposed of at the landfill. The site is approximately 2,000 feet upgradient of the Upper Merion Reservoir, which is part of a public water supply serving 800,000 customers, and 350 feet from McIlvain Lumber Company, where a water supply well serves 15 employees. Apartment complexes and private homes are situated beyond the neighboring industrial facilities of the site. The population residing within a mile of the site is approximately 5,000 people. A school is located 3,000 feet south of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/01/83
Final Date: 09/01/84

Threats and Contaminants



Air sampling has detected chemicals including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), chromium, barium, and benzidine from former disposal activities. Principal on-site threats to groundwater are volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as benzene, vinyl chloride, chloroform, and trichloroethylene (TCE); heavy metals; and cyanide. The major potential health risk is drinking contaminated groundwater. People also could be exposed to site contaminants from inhalation of vapors generated by cleanup activities. There is a potential environmental impact on the adjacent intermittent stream from site runoff.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases directed at cleanup related to an injection well and cleanup of the landfill.

Response Action Status

Injection Well: This phase of the cleanup addresses groundwater contamination caused by the injection of hazardous substances into an on-site well before 1977. Currently, one private off-site well is being treated by carbon adsorption. Construction of the groundwater treatment plant is complete and the plant has been in operation since late 1991. In addition, a vapor extraction system to remove contaminants from the groundwater has been completed and is currently operating.

Landfill: The Western Zone of the site has been investigated, as well as the surface drains. The selected cleanup remedy includes capping of the landfill, leachate collection and stormwater management. To date, the potentially responsible parties have removed debris from an adjacent property, and the western portion of the site has been paved. In addition, land use has been restricted to prevent unauthorized use. Actual site cleanup began in early 1991 and is scheduled to be completed in 1995. Construction of the leachate collection system has been completed and treatment of leachate is underway.

Site Facts: In 1985, an Administrative Order on Consent was signed by the EPA and nine respondents to perform a study to determine the extent of the contamination. A Consent Decree was entered into in June 1989 in which the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination agreed to clean up site contamination.

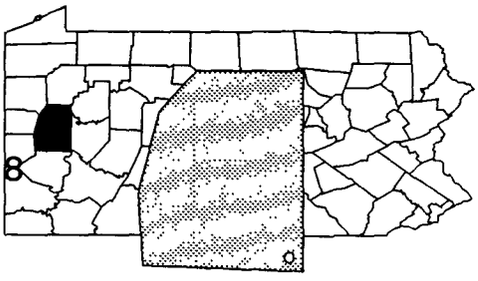
Environmental Progress

The EPA has determined that immediate actions were not required at the Henderson Road site, while final groundwater cleanup actions are underway.

Site Repository

Upper Merion Library, 175 West Valley Forge Road, King of Prussia, PA 19406

HRANICA LANDFILL
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980508618



EPA REGION 3
Butler County
Buffalo Township

Site Description

The Hranica Landfill is a 14-acre drum disposal, landfill, and incineration facility located in a farming community. The privately-owned landfill operated from 1966 to 1974. The site originally contained over 7,700 55-gallon drums and larger vessels of waste composed of solvents, paint pigments, and metal sludges. In 1984, all the drums and contaminated soil were removed from the site. The area was then capped, graded, and seeded. A subsequent investigation of the site showed that soil, surface water, and groundwater are contaminated. There are approximately 4,000 people living within a 3-mile radius of the site, and there are private wells near the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/81
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater and soil are contaminated with heavy metals and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from former site operations. Surface water also is contaminated with VOCs. In addition to the above contaminants, the soil and surface water also are contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and phenols. Prior to the 1984 cleanup operation, a tainted supply of cow's milk was condemned, and nearby springs were reported to be contaminated. These springs are used for irrigation and as water supplies for livestock. More recent testing suggests the springs no longer are contaminated. People who come in direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated soil or water may be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

This site was addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases that focused on cleanup of the soil and the groundwater.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1984, two of the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination removed all the drums and 5,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil. The excavated areas were covered with soil and then seeded to establish a vegetative cover.

Soil: In 1990, the potentially responsible parties completed a study determining the type and extent of soil contamination at the site. The EPA chose to cap contaminated areas and repair an existing cap with 2 feet of clay. The parties potentially responsible began capping activities in early 1993 and completed their efforts in early 1994. In addition, they erected a fence to prevent public access to the contaminated areas.

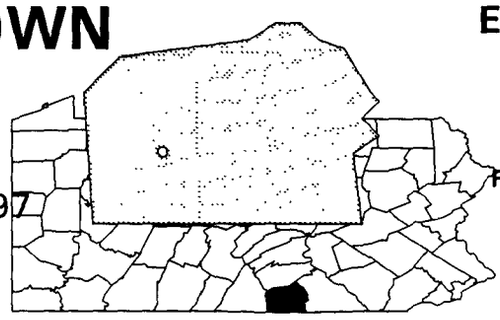
Groundwater: An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination in the shallow aquifer was completed in mid-1994. Although the shallow aquifer is not productive enough to be used as a drinking water source, the study still addressed any groundwater cleanup that may have been necessary. In mid-1994, after reviewing the study, the EPA determined that no cleanup action was necessary.

Site Facts: The EPA and the potentially responsible parties entered into an Administrative Order in 1987 requiring the potentially responsible parties to conduct a hydrogeological and soil study of the site. The EPA and the responsible parties entered into a Consent Decree for the for the design and cleanup of soils on during October, 1991.

Environmental Progress

By removing the contaminated drums and soil from the Hranica Landfill site, and capping other contaminated areas, the potentially responsible parties and the EPA have eliminated the potential of exposure to hazardous wastes. All cleanup activities are complete at the site.

HUNTERSTOWN ROAD
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980830897



EPA REGION 3
Adams County
Straban Township

Other Names:
Fred Shealer Property
Westinghouse #2

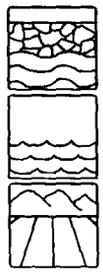
Site Description

The 3-acre Hunterstown Road site served as the recipient of wastes generated by several local corporations from 1970 through 1980. Throughout its history, the operation had no permit. The majority of the waste, consisting of paint sludges and various solvents, was dumped on the site grounds. A waste lagoon and contaminated soil have been excavated on the site. A fence has been constructed around the lagoon area. There are several small streams on site. Approximately 9,500 people live in the area and use wells within 3 miles of the site for drinking water.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/84
Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants



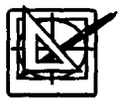
The groundwater and surface water are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from wastes dumped on site. Soils are polluted with heavy metals and asbestos. Possible health threats include accidentally ingesting or coming in direct contact with contaminated soils and drinking polluted water.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Emergency Actions: In 1984, a party potentially responsible for the site contamination excavated a waste lagoon and contaminated soil and transported the materials off site to an approved facility for disposal. The EPA constructed a fence around the lagoon area and, in 1985, took on- and off-site soil and water samples. In 1989, buried drums were removed, and the area was backfilled. A water line supplies nearby residents with water from the municipal system.



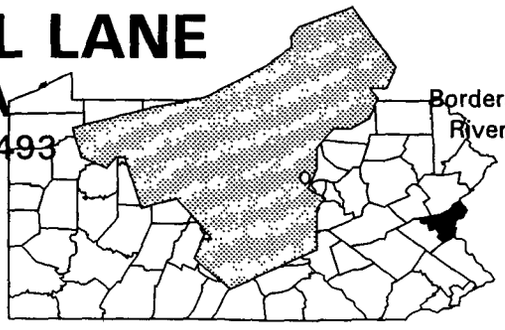
Entire Site: In late 1993, following a site-wide study conducted by the potentially responsible parties, the EPA selected a cleanup approach to remove contamination from the site. The remedies include: pumping and treating contaminated groundwater; excavating contaminated soils and sediments and removing them to an off-site facility for treatment and disposal; and installing a soil cover over all other contaminated areas. In addition, wetlands will be replaced on the site. The EPA began design of the remedies in late 1994, and is expected to be completed in 1996.

Site Facts: In 1984, the EPA issued an Administrative Order to a potentially responsible party, which addressed excavation of a waste lagoon and contaminated soil and transportation of materials off site for disposal. In 1985, the EPA and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania signed a multi-site Cooperative Agreement providing funds for an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site. In 1987, Westinghouse and the EPA signed a Consent Order requiring Westinghouse to conduct a site-wide investigation. In 1988, the EPA signed a Consent Order with another potentially responsible party ordering it to remove buried drums and contaminated soil.

Environmental Progress

Fencing the site, transporting contaminated materials off site, and removing contaminated drums of waste have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances at the Hunterstown Road site while final cleanup activities are being designed.

INDUSTRIAL LANE
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980508493



EPA REGION 3

Northampton County
Borders South Easton and the Lehigh River, 15 miles east of Allentown

Other Names:
Chrin Bros Inc. Landfill
Industrial Drive Landfill
South Easton Site

Site Description

The Industrial Lane site includes a zoned industrial area and a 30-acre sanitary landfill. The Chrin Brothers Landfill began operating as an unlined landfill in 1961. The community of Glendon Boro is located in the northwestern portion of the study area; Lucy's Crossing is located in the southwestern portion of the study area; and Morgan Hill is situated in the southeastern portion of this area. The ground water used by the local residences is obtained from a complex bedrock aquifer. Ground water contamination has been documented since 1980. Past industrial uses that may have contributed to site contamination include iron ore extraction and iron works operations. The Easton City Suburban Water Authority obtains its raw water from the Delaware River. The intake is located approximately 1½ miles up the Delaware River from the confluence of the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers. There are 1,140 people living within 1 mile of the site. Lucy's Crossing, Glendon Boro, and the Morgan Hill area contain 152 residences, all located along Industrial Drive. Twenty-four private wells were located in Lucy's Crossing and Glendon Boro. All of the residences along Industrial Drive are connected to the public water system. It is believed that all the residences, upgradient of the site, in the Morgan Hill area rely upon private wells.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/01/83
Final Date: 09/01/84

Threats and Contaminants

Contaminants detected in ground water at the Industrial Lane site include the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) vinyl chloride and benzene from the former disposal activities. The health threat of concern at this site is the risk associated with potential exposure to hazardous substances in the ground water through direct contact, accidental ingestion, or inhalation.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on providing a safe water supply and cleanup of the ground water/source control.

Response Action Status

Water Supply: The State and the EPA conducted a water sampling program of private wells in the area and investigated the potential sources of ground water contamination. In 1989, water service lines were installed from the existing street water supply mains to the 24 residences with contaminated or threatened wells.

Ground Water/Source Control: The EPA has completed an investigation into the nature and extent of the ground water contamination at the site. Based on the results of this study, the EPA has decided to close the unlined municipal landfill, in accordance with State regulations; clean up the ground water to background levels; construct a cap over the landfill to prevent further migration of contaminants; and perform leachate control measures. The landfill owners began design of the remedy in 1991.

Site Facts: The site is being addressed and financed by the State of Pennsylvania. The landfill owners currently are operating under a State municipal landfill permit and are working with the State for closure of the unlined landfill area. Closure of the unlined landfill includes construction of a cap, leachate control and ground water cleanup.

Environmental Progress

By supplying the residences having contaminated or potentially threatened wells in the Industrial Lane site area with a safe drinking water source, the EPA and the State have reduced the potential for these residents to be exposed to hazardous materials while the design of the final cleanup remedy is taking place.

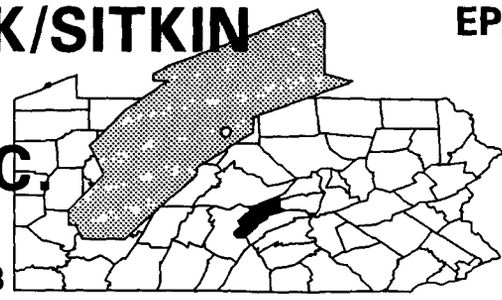
Site Repository

Mary Meuser Memorial Library, 1803 Northampton Street, Easton, PA 18042

JACKS CREEK/SITKIN SMELTING & REFINING, INC.

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD980829493



EPA REGION 3

Mifflin County
In Maitland

Other Names:
Sitkin Smelting Refining Inc.

Site Description

Operators smelted and refined scrap metal to make alloys such as brass on the 115-acre Jacks Creek/Sitkin Smelting & Refining, Inc. site in Maitland, until the facility closed in 1977. The owners left behind approximately 143,000 tons of mill tailings (smelting wastes) containing lead and other heavy metals. These are stockpiled next to Jacks Creek. Bankrupted in 1977, Sitkin sold part of its property to Joseph Krentzman and Son, Inc. for a scrap yard, and the C.I.T. Corp. and the Alabama Bankruptcy Court own the remainder. In 1984, the EPA detected polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in on-site soil and lead and PCBs in Jacks Creek, which is used for recreational activities. In 1985, Krentzman proposed to remove the PCB-contaminated soils and encapsulate them elsewhere on the site. The owner also planned to dismantle the smelters and to arrange for proper disposal. However, an agreement between this owner and the State was never reached. The Tonolowa Keyser, Old Port, and Onondaga Formations provide water to private wells that serve approximately 1,000 people living within 3 miles of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/16/88
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants

Preliminary sampling results indicate that lead from the former site operations may be present in on-site groundwater. On-site soil contains PCBs; the acidity of the soil enhances lead migration into the groundwater. Jacks Creek contains lead and PCBs. People using Jacks Creek for recreation could be exposed to chemicals in the water through accidental ingestion or direct contact.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1991, the EPA built berms on the site to control the erosion of materials and to prevent contaminants from being washed into Jacks Creek. A liner also was placed on the mill tailings to contain waste left over from smelting operations. Low-level radioactive switches also were removed from the site.

Entire Site: An intensive investigation of on-site contamination began in 1990. This study is exploring the nature and extent of the problem and will identify the best strategies for final cleanup. It is scheduled for completion in 1995.

Site Facts: The parties potentially responsible for the site contamination submitted a proposal for cleanup to the State in 1985 to encapsulate and remove PCB-contaminated soils. However, no agreement was reached. General notice letters were sent out to four parties in May 1990, inviting them to participate in the site investigations and cleanup.

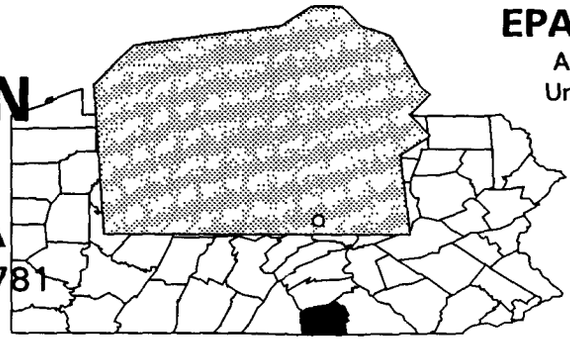
Environmental Progress

By building berms to control erosion and lining the tailings piles to contain contaminants, the EPA has reduced the immediate threats to the surrounding residents and the environment at the Jacks Creek/Sitkin Smelting & Refining, Inc. site while investigations leading to final cleanup activities take place.

KEYSTONE SANITATION LANDFILL

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD054142781



EPA REGION 3

Adams County
Union Township

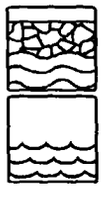
Site Description

The Keystone Sanitation Landfill site covers 40 acres on a former farm that began accepting municipal waste and industrial construction debris in 1966. The landfill site is situated on a ridge, and runoff leaves the area in all directions. Tests conducted by the EPA and the State show groundwater has been contaminated. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) is monitoring the site, and the owner has voluntarily begun cleanup actions. Groundwater is currently being pumped through one well to the surface, and contaminants are being removed through an aeration process. The population within a 3-mile radius of the site is approximately 2,300. An estimated 1,700 people draw drinking water from private wells or springs that tap the contaminated aquifer within 3 miles of the site. One resident is located on site. Others live approximately 200 yards from the site.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater on site is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals including chromium and lead from former waste disposal practices. On-site surface water contains VOCs, cyanide and heavy metals including mercury, lead, chromium, copper, and zinc.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the entire site and off-site groundwater and surface water cleanup.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: Keystone completed a study of on-site groundwater contamination. In 1990, the EPA selected the remedy for cleanup of the site, which includes extraction and treatment of on-site groundwater; installation of an impermeable cap and a gas collection system to prevent the migration of wastes; construction of a fence to limit access to the site; and monitoring of the groundwater, surface water, and sediments. The potentially responsible parties installed the fence in 1994. The design of the cleanup technologies is expected to be completed in 1996.

Off-Site Groundwater and Surface Water: In 1990, the EPA completed a preliminary study of off-site groundwater contamination. Keystone began investigating the nature and extent of off-site groundwater contamination in 1994. The study is scheduled for completion in 1996 and will address concerns over off-site surface water contamination.

Site Facts: In 1987, Keystone signed a Consent Adjudication with the PADER, which requires Keystone to investigate and clean up the on-site groundwater contamination and the contaminated groundwater migrating off site. The state of Maryland also is monitoring the site because it is close to the Maryland/Pennsylvania border. In 1991, EPA ordered the potentially responsible parties to conduct design and construction activities for the on-site activities.

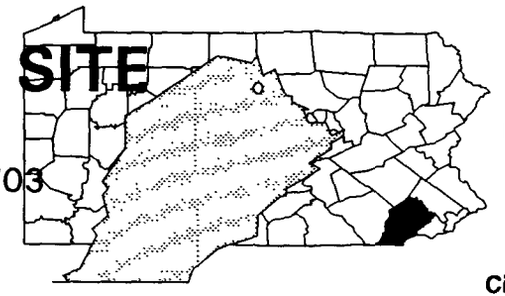
Environmental Progress

Fencing the Keystone Sanitation Landfill has reduced threats to the public or the environment while cleanup actions are planned.

Site Repository

Hanover Public Library, Library Place, Hanover, PA 17331

KIMBERTON SITE
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID # PAD980691703



REGION 3
Chester County
Kimberton Borough,
near Philadelphia

Other Names:
Monsey Products
Ciba-Geigy Corporation

Site Description

The Kimberton Site occupies a 1-acre area and encompasses the Monsey Products Company property and adjacent properties within the surrounding Village of Kimberton. Several buried lagoons were located on the site and were in close proximity to numerous private water supply wells. A previous owner operated eight lagoons at the site in which various residues from manufacturing operations were dumped from 1947 to 1959. During routine water quality testing in 1981, a private well on the site was found to be contaminated. The EPA's subsequent investigation indicated that soil and surface water were also contaminated. The lagoons were identified as a source of contamination at the site. Approximately 500 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site. The nearest residence is adjacent to the Kimberton Site. A small stream that crosses through the site is the discharge point for local groundwater. Less than 1 mile from the site is French Creek, a public recreation and fishing area.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants

Soils, sludge, and sediments were originally found to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including trichloroethylene (TCE) and dichloroethylene but have since been cleaned up. Groundwater is contaminated with VOCs including TCE, dichloroethylene, and vinyl chloride. A tributary to French Creek is contaminated with VOCs. People who accidentally ingest or come in direct contact with contaminated groundwater may be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases directed at the water supply, and groundwater and surface water cleanup.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1984, Ciba-Geigy and Monsey excavated and removed contaminated soil and 57 drums. The excavated area was covered with soil and seeded to establish a vegetative cover. In 1992, parties potentially responsible for site contamination installed a permanent water line.

Water Supply: In 1986, Ciba-Geigy and Monsey Products provided 25 residential and commercial locations with an alternate source of drinking water. In 1988, the EPA selected a remedy for groundwater contamination, which included continuing the alternate water supply as well as installing monitoring wells. The activated carbon systems were installed in 1986 to filter contaminants from the wells' water. The potentially responsible parties constructed an extension of the public water system to the affected residences, which was completed in early 1992. The activated carbon systems were dismantled when the public water system was extended to all affected residences.

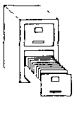
Groundwater and Surface Water: In 1989, the EPA selected a remedy for treating the contaminated groundwater and surface water, which included pumping the water and then removing the contaminants by air stripping. The potentially responsible parties finished construction of the system in late 1993, which was its first year of operation. Treatment is expected to continue for 30 years.

Site Facts: In 1986, the State negotiated a Consent Order with the potentially responsible parties. This Order required the parties to provide alternate water supplies to affected residences until a permanent water line could be constructed. In 1987, the parties agreed to conduct a study to determine the type and extent of contamination at the site.

Environmental Progress

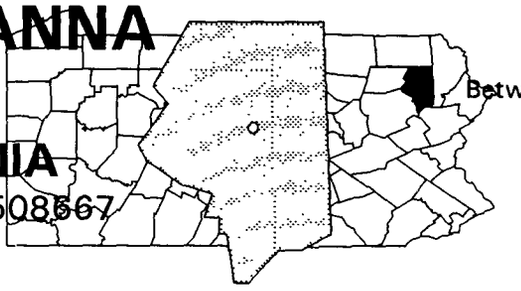
The excavation and disposal of contaminated soils and drums reduced the threat of further groundwater contamination. The provision of a permanent, safe drinking water source has reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Kimberton Site while the groundwater treatment system continues to operate for 30 years to remove contaminants.

Site Repository



East Pikeland Township Building, Rappsdam Road, Phoenixville, PA 19460

LACKAWANNA REFUSE
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID # PAD980508567



EPA REGION 3
Lackawanna County
Between the Borough of Old Forge and Ransom Township

Other Names:
Lackawanna Refuse Removal Company, Inc.
Iacavazzi Landfill
Old Forge Landfill

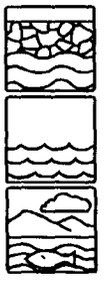
Site Description

The Lackawanna Refuse site consists of 258 acres and lies in an area previously used for deep mining and strip mining of coal. In 1973, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) issued a permit for the disposal of municipal and commercial refuse in three strip-mine cuts covering approximately 18 acres. Two of the strip-mine cuts contained commercial and municipal refuse, and the third contained approximately 15,000 buried drums. Industrial wastes also were dumped along the site's access road, in a borehole pit, and in a small paint-disposal area. In 1977, the owner applied for an addendum to the permit for the disposal of sludge. Although the addendum was authorized in 1978, the PADER suspended the solid waste disposal permit later that year, after discovering that on-site activities included the unauthorized disposal of industrial and hazardous wastes. In 1980, the EPA excavated 200 drums and sampled 18 others. Leachate flowed from the site into an intermittent stream, drainage ditches, and nearby St. John's Creek, which flows into the Lackawanna River. The site is located in a rural area of Pennsylvania and is surrounded by residential, agricultural, and former strip-mining areas. Approximately 9,000 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site. The nearest residences are along the site's eastern border. Local residents obtain drinking water from a public system that takes water from reservoirs several miles north of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants

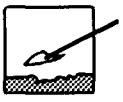


On-site groundwater was contaminated with nitrate, heavy metals including arsenic and cadmium, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from disposal activities at the site. Off-site groundwater was contaminated with the pesticide dieldrin. Surface water on site was contaminated with boron, manganese, and methylene chloride. Fish were contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), VOCs, and dieldrin. Rabbits were contaminated with heavy metals including lead and nickel, and VOCs. People who accidentally ingested or came into direct contact with contaminated water and sediments may have been at risk. In addition, eating rabbits and fish with bioaccumulated levels of contaminants may have posed a health threat. EPA samples, taken since the installation of the synthetic cover, have indicated that there is no longer a threat of contamination from the site.

Cleanup Approach

The site was addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase that focused on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1983, the EPA installed a fence and an access gate around the pits. Warning signs also were posted around the site.

Entire Site: The remedies selected by the EPA in 1985 to clean up the source of the contamination included removing the drums and solid waste and excavating contaminated soil and disposing of the materials in an EPA-approved facility, covering the pits with synthetic material to prevent rainwater and surface water from coming into contact with buried wastes, and installing a system to collect leachate. All drums and solid waste have been removed, and approximately 40,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil were excavated and disposed of off site. The leachate collection system and the synthetic cover were installed in 1989. The final grading and seeding of the site were completed in 1990. Sampling completed in 1994 has shown that the synthetic cover is effective in reducing runoff of the leachate from the landfill. Consequently, the EPA issued an Explanation of Significant Difference (ESD) on September 28, 1993 documenting the EPA's decision to eliminate the treatment plant because of insufficient leachate. The EPA issued a Final Site Close Out Report on March 28, 1994.

Site Facts: In 1983, the owners and operators of the site pleaded guilty to failing to notify EPA that hazardous substances were disposed of, paid a fine, and agreed to use the proceeds from any sale of the land to help finance cleanup at the site. Two other NPL sites, Taylor Borough and Lehigh Electric, the latter deleted from the NPL, are located within 3 miles of the Lackawanna Refuse site.

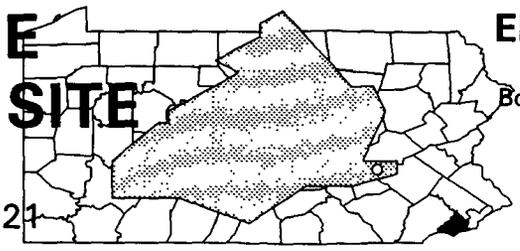
Environmental Progress

The numerous completed cleanup actions at the Lackawanna Refuse site have removed contaminated materials and have prevented the further spread of contamination. EPA sampling of groundwater, surface water, and soil, now reveals no contamination that could threaten public health or the environment.

Site Repository

Old Forge Borough Council, 312 South Main Street, Old Forge, PA 18518

LANSDOWNE RADIATION SITE
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980830921



EPA REGION 3
Delaware County
Borough of Lansdowne

Site Description

The 1/2-acre Lansdowne Radiation site was a duplex housing structure, the basement of which was used as a laboratory by a chemistry/physics professor from 1924 to 1944. The laboratory was predominantly used to manufacture radium sources for medical radiation therapy. The duplex was contaminated with radium and other radionuclides. The radium contamination was detected in the soil surrounding the duplex structure and was presumed to have migrated onto properties bordering the duplex. A sewage line also was contaminated. There are approximately 11,000 people living within a mile of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site was addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 04/10/85
Final Date: 09/18/85
Deleted Date: 09/10/91

Threats and Contaminants

Radiation levels in the duplex exceeded Federal guidelines. Radioactive contamination had migrated to the sewer line from the duplex. Specific contaminants detected in soil surrounding the duplex included radium, radon gas, and radon decay products. Radioactive contamination had migrated to soil at the edge of the avenue where the duplex is located. Threats to human health included direct contact with radioactive materials. Air migration of contaminants also was of concern.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Emergency Actions: In 1984, the EPA and the Federal Emergency Management Agency temporarily relocated the residents of the duplex and most of their uncontaminated personal belongings. The EPA installed a fire alarm and sprinkler system.

Entire Site: The final selection of cleanup technologies to address radiation contamination included dismantling the duplex, packing and sealing radioactive materials in approved containers and disposal at an approved facility off site, excavating and removing contaminated soil located in and around the house, excavating the existing sewer line and replacing 243 feet of sewer line, and revegetating the vacant property lot. The EPA shipped 289 truckloads of radiation-contaminated wastes for disposal to a federally-approved facility in Utah. All threats to the nearby residents have been alleviated. The EPA completed these actions in 1989, and the site was deleted from the NPL in 1991.

Environmental Progress

The Lansdowne Radiation Site has been dismantled and cleaned up within State and Federal guidelines, and all radioactive materials have been removed from the site. The area once again is safe for the surrounding population, and the site has been deleted from the NPL.

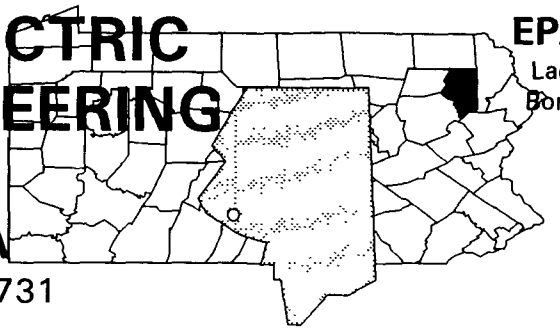
Site Repository

Lansdowne Public Library, 55 South Lansdowne Avenue, Lansdowne, PA 19050

LEHIGH ELECTRIC AND ENGINEERING COMPANY

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD980712731



EPA REGION 3

Lackawanna County
Borough of Old Forge

Site Description

The 5 1/2-acre Lehigh Electric and Engineering Company site operated as part of a coal processing facility. From the mid-1970s until 1981, the site served as an electrical equipment repair and storage yard. About 4,000 transformers and capacitors were stored at the facility where indiscriminate handling and disposal of dielectric fluids containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) occurred. The Lackawanna River is located less than 1,000 feet downslope of the site. Contamination of the groundwater and the Lackawanna River was possible because the PCB-contaminated soil located on site is highly permeable, and the site is located in the river's flood plain. Groundwater is used for agricultural purposes, but no residents within a 3-mile radius of the site rely on groundwater as a source of drinking water. The site is adjacent to a residential area where approximately 150 people live.

Site Responsibility: This site was addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/23/81
Final Date: 09/08/83
Deleted Date: 03/07/86

Threats and Contaminants

Electrical equipment and debris on site were contaminated with PCBs. EPA investigations also revealed high concentrations of PCBs in on-site soil. The nearby population health was threatened by ingestion, direct contact with, and inhalation of PCB-contaminated soils and contact with PCB-contaminated equipment. There also was a risk associated with the ingestion of PCB-contaminated fish, game, and other biota prior to cleanup activities.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Entire Site: This site was cleaned up in two stages: Stage I involved the removal of transformers, transformer contents, and surface debris from the site; Stage II addressed the removal of contaminated soils and buildings from the site. In 1981, the EPA fenced the site and analyzed soil and water samples. In 1982, the EPA completed the removal of all surface equipment and debris. In 1984, the EPA completed the removal of PCB-contaminated soil; excavation of additional soil; demolition of on-site buildings; and backfilling, grading, and vegetating the site. In 1986, the EPA deleted this site from the NPL.

Site Facts: Two other NPL sites, Taylor Borough and Lackawanna Refuse, are located within 3 miles of the Lehigh Electric and Engineering Company site.

Environmental Progress

All cleanup activities have been completed at the Lehigh Electric and Engineering Company site. Contaminated soils, buildings, and debris have been removed and the site has been restored to safety levels. As a result of these cleanup activities, the EPA, in conjunction with the State, has deleted the Lehigh Electric and Engineering Company facility from the NPL.

LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT (PROPERTY DISPOSAL OFFICE AREA)

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PA2210090054

EPA REGION 3
Franklin County
2 miles north of Chambersburg

Other Names:
Property Disposal Office Area

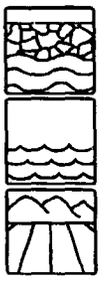
Site Description

The Letterkenny Army Depot (Property Disposal Office Area) site covers 250 acres of the 19,520-acre facility north of Chambersburg. From 1947 to the present, operations at the site have included the maintenance, overhaul, and rebuilding of wheeled and tracked vehicles and missiles. These operations have involved the use of large quantities of chlorinated organic solvents and cleaning agents. Some wastes from these operations have been stored and disposed of in the Property Disposal Office (PDO) area by landfilling and spreading wastes on open ground areas. Other areas of suspected contamination are the drum storage area, oil burn pit, trash burning pits on the site, and possibly, adjacent landfills. An estimated 17,000 people reside within 5 miles of the site. No effects on residential or other areas located near the site have been reported, except for Rocky Spring Lake, which has not been used for recreational purposes since the discovery of contamination in 1983. However, fishing, swimming, and boating activities were taking place in the lake prior to 1983.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 04/10/85
Final Date: 03/13/89

Threats and Contaminants

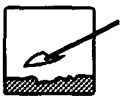


Groundwater beneath the PDO area and surface water, including Rocky Spring Lake, are contaminated with chlorinated organic chemicals including chloroform and trichloroethylene (TCE), according to tests conducted by the Army. Soils have been contaminated by xylene, heavy metals, chloroform, and organic compounds. No residential wells have been found to be contaminated by this site. Individuals may be at risk if they drink, come in direct contact with, or inhale vapors from the contaminated waters.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: initial actions and two long-term remedial phases directed at cleanup of the drum storage revetments and source control.

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In 1990, the Army removed the fire training pit because of contamination found during site studies.

Drum Storage Revetments: A comprehensive study to determine the extent of contamination and to identify alternative technologies at the site has been completed. This study, which was completed in 1991, concluded that no further cleanup is necessary to protect human health and the environment at the drum storage revetments area.

Source Control: In 1989, the EPA began an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination of the groundwater. The investigation was completed in mid-1994, and the U.S. Army plans to install a groundwater treatment unit at Rocky Spring in 1995.

Site Facts: On February 3, 1989, the EPA, the State, and the Army entered into an Interagency Agreement covering comprehensive cleanup and compliance activities at the base. The site is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DOD), in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DOD facilities. The Southeast Area of the Letterkenny Army Depot is listed separately on the NPL.

Environmental Progress

The removal of the fire training pit has reduced the potential for exposure to contaminants while plans for the cleanup of the source of groundwater contamination are being completed.

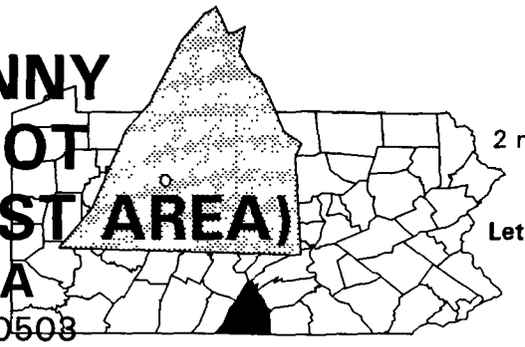
Site Repository

Letterkenney Public Affairs Office, Room SDSLE-CY, Chambersburg, PA 17201

LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT (SOUTHEAST AREA)

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PA6213820503



EPA REGION 3

Franklin County
2 miles north of Chambersburg

Other Names:
Letterkenny Army Depot (Lead)

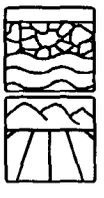
Site Description

The Letterkenny Army Depot (Southeast Area) covers 170 acres of the 19,520 acres occupied by the military facility, which is located 2 miles north of Chambersburg. The site was established in 1942 as an ammunition storage facility. From 1947 to the present, operations at the site have included the maintenance, overhaul, and rebuilding of wheeled and tracked vehicles and missiles. These operations have taken place primarily in the southeastern corner of the depot known as the Southeast Industrial Area and in the East Patrol Road Disposal Area. The operations have employed large quantities of chlorinated organic solvents and cleaning agents. Wastes from the operations have been disposed of in the same areas by landfilling, by burying in trenches, and by spreading wastes on the surface. Approximately 17,000 people live within 5 miles of the site. Wells that supplied 44 homes located nearby are contaminated with wastes migrating from the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 07/22/87

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater beneath the Southeast Industrial Area of the depot, as well as beneath an off-depot area of approximately 4,000 acres, extending at least 2 1/2 miles to the east, is contaminated with chlorinated organic chemicals. Soil has been found to be contaminated with chlorinated organic chemicals, including volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Individuals may be at risk if they accidentally ingest, inhale, or come into direct contact with contaminated groundwater or soil. Additional residential wells may become contaminated.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in four stages: initial actions and three long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the K areas, groundwater, and the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: The Army supplied 44 residences with bottled water and subsequently, from the summer of 1987 until 1989, connected the homes to the Guildford Water Authority public water system. The Army completed preliminary studies that resulted in closing the on-site waste lagoons under a closure plan to eliminate the source of contamination.

K Areas: A more complete study to determine the extent of contamination from the former drum storage area and to identify alternative technologies for the cleanup was initiated in 1989. Dye tracer studies were used to determine characteristics of the geology and groundwater movement under the site. In mid-1991, a remedy for the K Areas was selected. This remedy entails low temperature thermal treatment of soils which was completed in early 1995. The engineering designs were completed in the summer of 1993 and cleanup activities began in the fall of 1993. Studies of the industrial sewage system have lead to the discovery of several leaks and alternatives for repairing the lines and cleaning up any contaminated soils are currently being evaluated. All cleanup activities for the K Areas are expected to be completed in 1995.

Groundwater: An investigation into the source and extent of the groundwater contamination began in early 1989. The investigation is scheduled for completion in the fall of 1995.

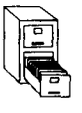
Entire Site: A second investigation began in 1989 to study other possible disposal areas on site and includes soil sampling and geophysical testing.

Site Facts: The Army, the EPA, and the State have entered into an Interagency Agreement that covers all cleanup activities at the site. Letterkenny Army Depot is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DOD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DOD facilities. A portion of the Letterkenny Army Depot, referred to as the Property Disposal Office Area (PDO), is also listed on the NPL.

Environmental Progress

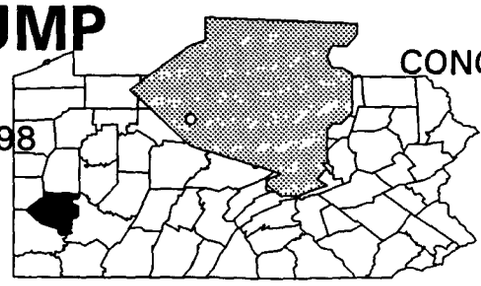
By supplying the affected residences with a safe alternate water supply, cleaning up the K Areas, and closing the waste lagoons, the Army has reduced the potential for the nearby population to be exposed to the contamination sources while further studies and cleanup activities at the Letterkenny Army Depot (Southeast Area) are underway.

Site Repository



Letterkenny Public Affairs Office, Room SDSLE-CY, Chambersburg, PA 17201

LINDANE DUMP
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980712798



EPA REGION 3
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 20
Allegheny County
Harrison Township

Other Names:
Pennwalt Lindane Dump
Alsco Community Park

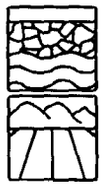
Site Description

The Lindane Dump site consists of a recreational park about 14-acres in size and a 43 1/2-acre lower project zone that includes a closed landfill area. About 400 tons of powdered lindane pesticide waste and other industrial waste were dumped at the site from 1900 to 1950. Industrial waste dumping continued after the sale of the property in 1965. In 1976, a portion of the site was donated by the owner to Harrison Township for use as a park area. In 1984, the park was closed due to site contamination and Pennwalt, one of the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination, assumed responsibility of the site. There are approximately 13,000 people living within a mile of the site. Residents near the site obtain water from a municipal system that draws water from the Allegheny River.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/81
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



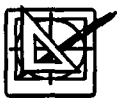
The groundwater and soil are contaminated with pesticides. Continuous leaching of pesticide residues from the landfill is potentially contaminating the groundwater and surrounding soil. Accidentally ingesting or coming in direct contact with contaminated groundwater, soil, or leachate may pose health risks.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Initial Action: A leachate treatment system has been installed and activated to control the spread of pesticide residues.



Entire Site: The State and the potentially responsible parties have conducted an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The investigation defined the contaminants and recommended alternatives for the final cleanup. In March 1992 EPA chose a remedy for the site which includes capping the landfill and upgrading the leachate control system. Design activities have begun and are scheduled for completion in late 1996.

Site Facts: In 1983, the State and Pennwalt, a potentially responsible party, agreed to conduct a leachate treatability study to evaluate short- and long-term treatment and disposal alternatives. In 1993 EPA and Elf-Atochem, a successor of Pennwalt, agreed to a Consent Decree, requiring Elf-Atochem to conduct the design and construction activities for the site.

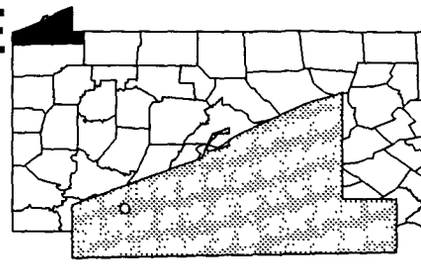
Environmental Progress

The leachate treatment system has reduced the further spread of contaminated materials from the Lindane Dump. The construction activities under design will further prevent contact with the waste and will reduce the generation of contaminated leachate and groundwater.

LORD - SHOPE LANDFILL

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD980508931



EPA REGION 3

Erie County
17 miles west of Erie

Other Names:
Shope Melvin Property

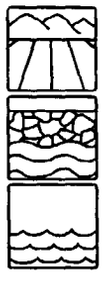
Site Description

An estimated 4 million cubic feet of waste were disposed of on the privately owned 5-acre Lord-Shope Landfill site between 1959 and 1979. Wastes deposited on the landfill site consisted principally of debris, but included rubber scrap, organic and inorganic chemicals, solvents, cooling oils, acids, and caustic agents. Land use in the immediate vicinity includes agricultural areas, a golf course, orchards, vineyards, and wooded areas. The nearest residences are situated several hundred feet from the site. Approximately 125 people reside within a mile of the site, and about 5,700 people live within 3 miles of the contamination area. Elk Creek, into which site runoff discharges, has a water intake located approximately 4,800 feet downstream of the contamination area. The water from this intake is used to irrigate food crops.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/81
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



Due to the spillage or disposal of liquid wastes and leaching of contaminants, the soils, landfill materials, and groundwater are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and various heavy metals including lead. Sediments of a nearby stream are contaminated with low-level VOCs, barium, and arsenic. Arsenic and copper have been identified in off-site surface water, although not at significant levels. Long-term risks are posed by the potential for consumption of contaminated groundwater. Currently, there are no drinking water wells in the area of contamination. Direct contact with landfill materials and soil is limited by a cap and revegetation of the area.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1983, a party potentially responsible for the site contamination removed exposed drums, placed 20,000 gallons of leachate into drums and removed them, regraded and capped the landfill with a polyvinyl chloride (PVC) liner, and installed a subsurface slurry wall to divert groundwater from coming in contact with contaminated materials in the landfill.

Entire Site: In 1990, the EPA selected the remedy for cleanup of the entire site, which includes removal of VOCs from landfill materials and surrounding soils through in-situ vapor stripping, extraction and treatment of contaminated groundwater by pre-treatment of iron and other metals and air stripping for removal of VOCs, and discharge of treated groundwater to a nearby tributary of Elk Creek. The design of the cleanup technologies was completed in 1994 and actual cleanup is underway.

Site Facts: A Consent Order was signed in 1982 between the potentially responsible parties and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) to perform some immediate cleanup actions at the site. A second Consent Order was signed in 1987, under which the potentially responsible parties were required to conduct studies at the site. A Consent Decree between the EPA and the potentially responsible parties was signed in 1991, under which the potentially responsible parties are required to implement the selected remedy.

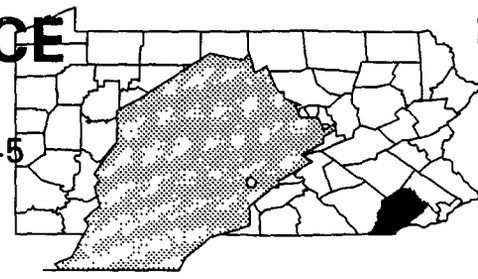
Environmental Progress

The removal of hazardous materials and drums and regrading and capping of the landfill have eliminated the immediate sources of exposure to contamination, making the Lord-Shope Landfill safer while the selected remedy is being designed.

Site Repository

Wilcox Library, 8 Main Street, Girard, PA 16417

MALVERN TCE
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD014353445



EPA REGION 3
Chester County
Malvern

Other Names:
Chemclene Corporation

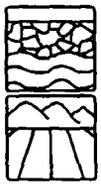
Site Description

The Malvern TCE site covers approximately 5 acres in a wooded area. It operates under the name Chemclene Corporation. Formerly, Chemclene sold and reclaimed industrial cleaning solvents. From 1952 to 1976, drums containing various wastes were dumped into pits on the site. Two drum disposal areas were found to contain approximately 300 drums. Today, Chemclene continues to operate a hauling operation and sells hydraulic fluid and hydrogen peroxide from the site. Sources of soil and groundwater contamination are related to two areas of the site: the main plant area and the Former Disposal Area (FDA) located 1,900 feet southeast of the main plant. There are approximately 14,000 people living within a 3-mile radius of the site. The nearest residence is located 350 feet away. There are 30 homes that draw drinking water from the contaminated groundwater.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with VOCs including trichloroethylene (TCE), perchloroethylene (PCE), and 1,1,1 trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA) from past operating practices. Soil is contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). People who accidently ingest or come into direct contact with contaminated groundwater may be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: All of the buried drums and some of the contaminated soil have been removed. The owner of the site provided carbon filters to residences with contaminated wells and fenced the pits. EPA has taken over the maintenance of the filters at residences.

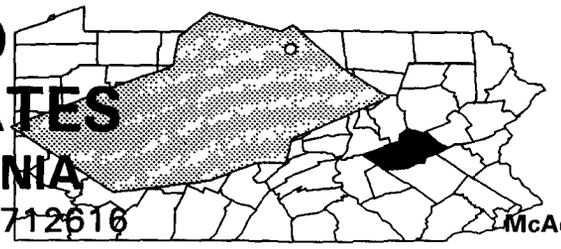
Entire Site: EPA is currently investigating the nature and extent of site contamination. This investigation, scheduled for completion in 1996, will identify alternatives for cleaning up the site.

Site Facts: In December 1988, the EPA and Chemclene signed a Consent Order, in which Chemclene agreed to conduct a site-wide investigation and to clean up the site. In November 1993, EPA took over the responsibility of site cleanup.

Environmental Progress

After adding the Malvern TCE site to the NPL, the EPA determined that, as a result of the early actions to remove contaminated drums and soil and provide water filtration to affected residents, no other immediate actions were required to reduce the potential for exposure to hazardous materials while the investigation leading to the selection of a final cleanup remedy for the site is underway.

MCADOO ASSOCIATES
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980712616



EPA REGION 3
Schuylkill County
Borough of McAdoo and
Kline Township

Other Names:
McAdoo Associates and E. L. Player

Site Description

The McAdoo Associates site consists of two areas approximately 1 1/3 miles apart. One area, in the Borough of McAdoo, covers about 1/5 of an acre. The second area, located in Kline Township, covers 8 acres. From 1884 until 1969, the site was mined for anthracite coal. In 1975, the property was acquired by McAdoo Associates. Wastes were stored at these sites from 1978 until 1979, when the State revoked McAdoo's permit to operate. At that time, the McAdoo Borough facility had five underground storage tanks that contained hazardous substances. The Kline Township area, used as a metal reclamation and incineration facility, consisted of approximately 7,000 drums and six aboveground tanks. Approximately 5,100 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site.

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 soil is contaminated with heavy metals and low levels of various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from the former waste storage practices. Direct contact with contaminated soils was formerly a risk to the nearby population; however, as a result of the completion of a cap, the potential for direct contact with contaminated soil has been eliminated.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1980, the site owner removed the incinerator, the buildings, and three temporary underground storage tanks and sampled the soil. In 1982, the owner removed all surface wastes and visibly contaminated soil to a federally regulated off-site facility. Between 1988 and 1989, the last remaining tank and surface debris were removed. Soil sampling and a mine subsidence study also were conducted.

Entire Site: In 1985, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the site, which included: removing all surface tanks; excavating contaminated soil, then backfilling the excavated area with clean topsoil; and constructing diversion ditches to prevent off-site surface water from draining into the site. The potentially responsible parties completed excavating the contaminated soil, backfilled the area with clean soil, and capped the site in the spring of 1992.

Groundwater and Off-Site Surface Water: In 1991, the EPA completed an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination in the groundwater and off-site surface water. The investigations concluded that no further actions were required to cleanup the contaminated groundwater and off-site surface water. After additional studies, the EPA determined that groundwater at the Blaine Street location is contaminated with organics. In late 1993, the EPA amended the earlier "no action" decision. During the summer of 1995, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will begin removing and treating contaminated groundwater.

Site Facts: In 1988, the EPA, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the potentially responsible parties signed a Consent Decree, under which the parties agreed to clean up the site.

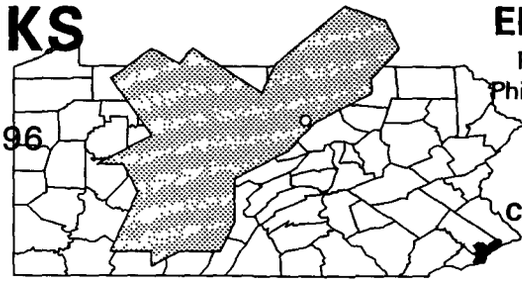
Environmental Progress

The removal of contaminated materials and soil and the subsequent capping of the area have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the McAdoo Associates site, while cleanup activities continue to address the remaining contamination areas and restore the site to safety levels.

Site Repository

Hazleton Area Public Library, McAdoo Branch, 515 Kelayres Road, McAdoo, PA 18237

METAL BANKS
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD046557096



EPA REGION 3

Philadelphia County
Philadelphia, next to the
Delaware River

Other Names:
Cottman Avenue Site

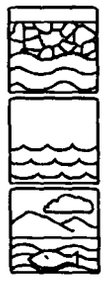
Site Description

The Metal Banks site occupies 6 acres next to the Delaware River in an industrial section of Philadelphia. From 1968 to 1972, Metal Bank of America, Inc. drained oil contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from used transformers to reclaim copper parts. When the U.S. Coast Guard traced periodic oil slicks in the River to the site in 1972, the company carried out cleanup activities to prevent oil releases; however, oil containing PCBs again seeped from the site in 1977. A 1978 study by the Coast Guard revealed that up to 20,000 gallons of PCB-contaminated oil lay in groundwater under the site and was leaking into the Delaware River. Oil was in one underground tank that had ruptured and leaked. The tank was drained, cleaned, and filled with concrete in 1981. Two million people living within 3 miles of the site are supplied with drinking water from either the Delaware river via a public water supply system or groundwater sources via private wells. The nearest residence include an orphanage 200 feet away, and the nearest well is 2 miles from the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



PCB-contaminated oil from former disposal practices has penetrated to the groundwater under the site. PCB-contaminated oil is seeping into the Delaware River via the groundwater. Recreational boaters may be at risk from direct contact with contaminated surface water and sediments. Recreational fisherman may be at risk from consuming contaminated fish. Wetlands may be affected by PCBs seeping from the site area.

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: Under EPA orders, the owner began recovering contaminated oil from the groundwater in 1981; the process was completed in 1989, although oil remains in the subsurface. Approximately 4,200 gallons of PCB-contaminated oil were collected. The remaining oil is not recoverable using the previously approved pump and treat system.

Entire Site: Further study of contamination at the site will be conducted by some of the potentially responsible parties. Initial results of the field investigation has revealed unexpected elevated lead levels as well as unidentified anomalies in the subsurface soil. As a result, the potentially responsible parties are performing additional investigation of those areas to further define the extent of contamination in order to formulate a more feasible remedy. The investigation, which will explore the nature and extent of site problems and recommend strategies for final cleanup, has begun and is expected to be completed in 1995.

Site Facts: The EPA sued Metal Bank of America for cleanup in 1980, and the company began recovering the oil-contaminated groundwater in 1981. After the EPA sued the owner, Metal Bank and the EPA entered into a 1983 agreement requiring that the company install and maintain a groundwater recovery system. By 1988, the EPA identified 20 additional potentially responsible parties. In December 1988, litigation commenced regarding Metal Bank's claim that the 1983 stipulation requirements had been met, thus ending the company's liability at the site. The EPA did not concur with this finding and in November 1989, the court ruled in favor of the EPA. In May 1991, the EPA and 10 potentially responsible parties signed an Administrative Consent Order requiring the parties to perform investigations at the site. Metal Bank chose not to join the group signing the Consent Order.

Environmental Progress

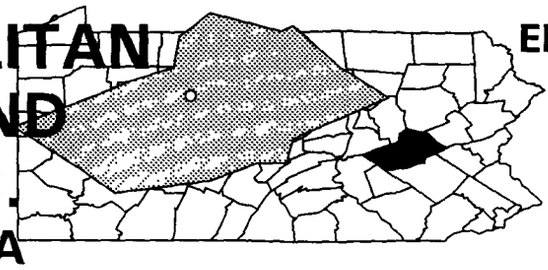
The process used to pump and treat the oil-contaminated groundwater has helped reduce the levels of contamination while studies are underway to identify final treatment remedies for the Metal Banks site.

Site Repository

N.E. Branch of the Philadelphia Library, 2228 Cottman Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19149

METROPOLITAN MIRROR AND GLASS INC.
PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD982366957



EPA REGION 3
Schuylkill County
Frackville

Site Description

The 8-acre Metropolitan Mirror and Glass Co., Inc. site is located in an industrial area. Metropolitan Mirror manufactured mirrors from 1959 until 1982, when it declared bankruptcy. The site was acquired by the National Patent Development Corp. and then resold in 1987 to St. Jude Polymer Co., which recycles plastic bottles. Current site activities do not involve the disposal of wastes. During its manufacturing operations, Metropolitan Mirror used silver solutions, paint strippers, paint thinner, and other solvents. Wastes resulting from these operations were disposed of in four on-site settling lagoons. The first pair of these lagoons was used before 1967; the second, between 1967 and 1982. Contaminants were first discovered in 1986 in groundwater used by Frackville as a drinking water source. A subsequent investigation conducted by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) identified Metropolitan Mirror as a possible source of contamination; PADER was unable to confirm this finding. Public and private wells located within 4 miles of the site provide drinking water to an estimated 1,000 people; the nearest well is located within a mile of the site. Approximately 3,800 people live within a mile of the site.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

Contaminants detected in the lagoon areas and the soils of a drum storage area include aluminum, heavy metals such as mercury and lead, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Site conditions, such as unlined disposal areas, shallow groundwater, and permeable soil, have facilitated the migration of contaminants into the groundwater. The workers of the St. Jude Polymer Co. are at risk of being exposed to contaminants in the soil of the drum storage area.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Entire Site: In 1994, the potentially responsible parties began an investigation into the nature and extent of site contamination. This investigation, scheduled for completion in early 1997, will lead to the selection of a final cleanup remedy.

Site Facts: The EPA has completed a search to identify parties potentially responsible for wastes associated with the site. The EPA is now working with the identified parties to solicit their participation in cleaning up the site.

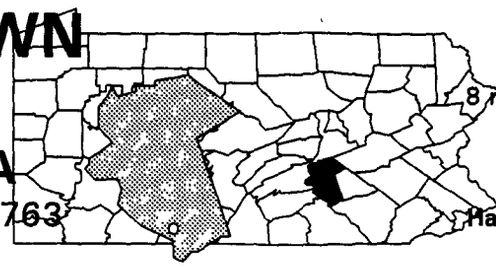
Environmental Progress

Initial investigations indicate the Metropolitan Mirror and Glass Co., Inc. site poses no immediate threat to the health and safety of the nearby population while investigations and activities are being planned for final cleanup of the site.

Site Repository

Not yet established.

MIDDLETOWN AIR FIELD
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980538763



EPA REGION 3
Dauphin County
8 miles southeast of Harrisburg

Other Names:
Olmstead Air Force Base
Harrisburg International Airport

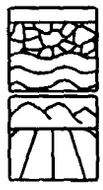
Site Description

Until 1966, the Federal Government owned and operated the Middletown Air Field as the Olmstead Air Force Base. The site encompasses approximately 200 acres between Middletown and Highspire. Various users at the site generated solvent and other industrial wastes while maintaining, overhauling, and testing aircraft. Some wastes appear to have been disposed of on site. Now privately and Commonwealth-owned, the property includes the Harrisburg International Airport, the Mead Heights area, and several industrial properties. The site lies adjacent to the Susquehanna River and near Swatara Creek. In 1983, discovery of volatile organic compound (VOC) contamination in 2 of 10 water supply wells resulted in their closure. A water treatment system was installed by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and the U.S. Air Force, under an agreement with the EPA. This action has returned all of the wells to potable use. The site is located in a mixed residential and industrial area. The water supply on the site provides water to approximately 3,500 full-time users, as well as to airline travelers and industrial users. Approximately 19,500 people obtain drinking water from wells located within 3 miles of the site.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



Wells, groundwater, and soils are contaminated with VOCs including trichloroethylene (TCE) and heavy metals such as lead. Drinking contaminated groundwater could pose a threat, although this threat has been virtually eliminated by groundwater treatment and natural attenuation. Accidental ingestion of or direct contact with contaminated soil also pose health risks.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1984, the State removed all sludge and liquids in the waste distribution building, closed the fire training pits, and removed all contaminated materials from the location. The same year, the Air Force removed some waste drums from the Mead Heights area.

Groundwater: In 1987, the EPA selected a remedy for cleaning up groundwater supplied by the Harrisburg International Airport system which includes: providing a drinking water supply; building a central treatment plant; pumping groundwater and air stripping it of contaminants by exposing it to air; and monitoring groundwater. These cleanup activities were conducted by the potentially responsible parties. Construction of the groundwater pumping and treating system was completed in 1990.

Source Control: Three disposal areas have been identified as possible sources of groundwater contamination at the site. In 1988, the EPA began an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at each area. The investigation was completed in 1990. In the spring of 1994, the EPA began controlling the source of contamination through land-use restrictions, monthly groundwater monitoring, and further investigations. The design of the remedy was completed and cleanup actions and further investigations began in 1994. Cleanup actions are scheduled for completion in 1997.

Soil: In 1994, the EPA initiated an investigation into the nature and extent of soil contamination. This investigation will result in the selection of remedies for the final cleanup of the soil and is expected to be completed in 1996.

Site Facts: The Air Force is cooperating with the EPA under the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at DOD facilities.

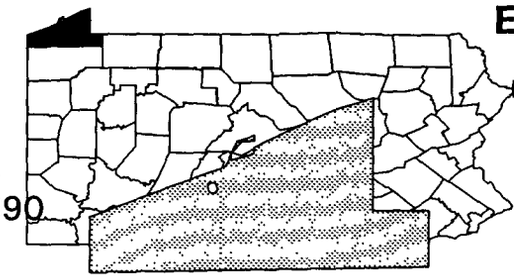
Environmental Progress

The immediate removal of contaminated materials, the closing of the fire-training pits at the Middletown Air Field, and the treatment of contaminated wells to ensure a safe drinking water source have made the site safer while final cleanup remedies continue at the site.

Site Repository

Middletown Public Library, 20 North Catherine Street, Middletown, PA 17057

MILL CREEK DUMP
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980231690



EPA REGION 3
Erie County
Millcreek Township,
2 miles west of Erie

Other Names:
Fuchs Landfill
Harbor Drive Dump

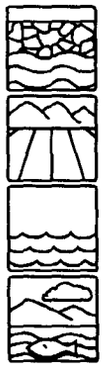
Site Description

Mill Creek Dump is an 84 1/2-acre site comprised of a former freshwater wetland that was used as a dump for foundry sands, solvents, bulk liquids, and other industrial and municipal wastes. Over a period of 40 years, all but 4 acres of the marsh were filled. For a time, the operators reclaimed metals from foundry sands and excavated a deep pond to supply the wash water. The site includes four adjacent parcels of land, each with a separate owner. The site is flat and partially wooded and includes a portion of Marshall's Run, as well as the former wetland. Junk vehicles, leveled buildings, and abandoned machinery are scattered on the surface. The surrounding area is commercial and residential. An estimated 2,000 people work or live within 2,500 feet of the site. Nearby are a state park, an airport, and woodlands. Hunters and children have been observed on the landfill.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/01/83
Final Date: 09/01/84

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from the former waste disposal practices. Soil and sediments contain high levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and heavy metals. Coming in direct contact with, inhaling, or ingesting contaminated materials presents a health risk. The nearby contaminated wetland lies within flood plains. Contaminated groundwater, soils, sediments, and surface water drain into Lake Erie.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1983, the EPA undertook these cleanup actions at the site: built fences and gates across access roads; demolished sheds on site; crushed 600 clean, empty drums and sent them to a metals recycling facility; removed 100 drums of hazardous liquids, 70 to be landfilled and 30 to be incinerated at EPA-approved facilities; and stored 364 drums filled with non-hazardous material in the northeast corner of the site. In 1986, the EPA also put up 1,820 feet of wire-mesh fence in eight locations, installed a gate, and posted warning signs.

Entire Site: In 1986, the EPA selected a remedy for the site that features: excavating contaminated soil and consolidating it under a cap to keep rainfall and runoff from spreading pollution; covering remaining low-level contaminated soil with clean soil; building retention ponds for managing surface and flood waters; planting the soil cover and cap; installing additional monitoring wells; and pumping and treating the groundwater. Construction of groundwater collection trenches began in 1990. Construction of the groundwater treatment system was completed in early 1992 and cleanup is expected to be ongoing until 1995. Design of a soil cap began in early 1991. The soil cap is scheduled for completion in late 1995.

Site Facts: In May 1992, nineteen potentially responsible parties agreed to Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) to construct the soil cap and a flood retention basin.

Environmental Progress

The numerous initial actions taken at the Mill Creek Dump site by the EPA, such as fencing and removing hazardous substances, have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminants at the site. Cleanup actions are well underway and will ultimately reduce the contaminants at the site to safety levels.

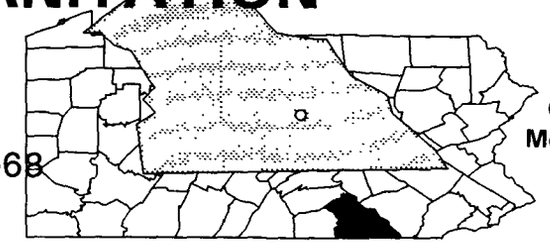
Site Repository

Millcreek Township Building, 3608 West 26th Street, Erie, PA 16506

MODERN SANITATION LANDFILL

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD980539068



EPA REGION 3

York County
York

Other Names:
Modern Sanitation

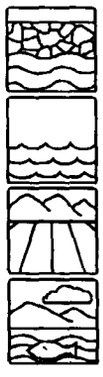
Site Description

The 72-acre Modern Sanitation Landfill site once was a farm that was used as a landfill for open domestic dumping since the 1940s and reportedly received hazardous wastes between 1976 and 1979. The EPA and the State performed tests that indicated contamination from toxic organic chemicals in the groundwater under the site. Similar contaminants have been detected in springs adjacent to the landfill and in some private wells near the site. The current operator and the State are collecting and treating the contaminated groundwater on the western edge of the landfill. Between 1,000 and 3,000 people draw drinking water from wells located within 3 miles of the site. The nearest residence is 10 feet from the site; 800 people live within 1 mile and 2,400 live within 3 miles of the site. There are 273 wells located within a 1-mile radius of the site; the nearest well is 1/2 mile away.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

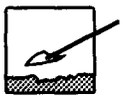


The groundwater, surface water, and soils are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzene and chloroform from past disposal practices at the landfill. Private wells contain site-related contaminants. People who accidentally ingest or come into direct contact with contaminated groundwater, surface water, or soil may be at risk. A drainage ditch into Kreutz Creek receives the outfall from an active leachate and groundwater treatment system on the site. The creek is stocked seasonally with trout. The possibility exists of the bioaccumulation of contaminants in fish, livestock, and crops. Groundwater and surface water are used to irrigate crops and provide water to grazing livestock.

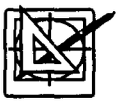
Cleanup Approach

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: Owners of contaminated wells near the site currently are using an alternate water supply. A leachate collection system, which is designed to divert groundwater to an on-site treatment system, was put on the site. The system was redesigned and currently is active and collecting leachate. Groundwater extraction wells remove contaminated groundwater from the site. The groundwater is treated on site and discharged to a tributary of Kreutz Creek. Further analysis will determine the ultimate effectiveness of the system and whether additional actions are required to address contaminated leachate.



Entire Site: Under a State order, Waste Management, Inc. completed an intensive study of site contamination. In mid-1991, the EPA selected a remedy for the site that includes: continuation of all activities initiated previously, including the collection and treatment of leachate and groundwater; monitoring of groundwater and surface water; completion of a landfill cap system and final cover for the 66-acre landfill; maintenance of site fencing; and, addition of groundwater extraction or monitoring wells to the present system as needed. Design of the remedies is expected to be completed in 1996.

Site Facts: A Consent Decree has been negotiated with Modern Sanitation, a potentially responsible party, which requires the company to complete construction of a landfill cap, operation and maintenance for the site, and reimbursement of all past costs associated with EPA's response related to the site.

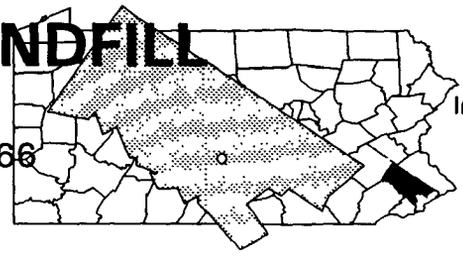
Environmental Progress

The immediate actions described above have provided a safe water supply to affected residents and have limited contamination migration from the site. The EPA has determined that the Modern Sanitation Landfill site no longer poses an immediate threat to the nearby residents or the environment while the site awaits further cleanup actions.

Site Repository

Windsor Township Municipal Building, 400 Bahms Mill Road, Red Lion, PA 17356

MOYERS LANDFILL
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980508766



EPA REGION 3
Montgomery County
In Collegeville, near Eagleville

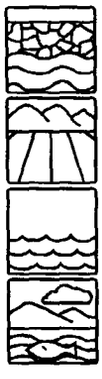
Site Description

From 1940 to 1981, the 44-acre Moyers Landfill accepted an unknown quantity of municipal, sewage, and industrial wastes. Solid and liquid hazardous wastes thought to have included polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), solvents, paints, low-level radioactive wastes, and incinerated materials were disposed of at the landfill site. The State closed the landfill in 1981, and it was brought into receivership of the U.S. District Court. Skippack Creek, which was contaminated from site activities, and other small tributaries drain from the site. Leachate overflows continuously from several collection pits located on the property. Soil was placed over the landfill and, following closure, additional cover soil was spread over the landfill. The waste mound also was reshaped to improve drainage; however, erosion exposed waste materials in some areas. Groundwater discharges from the downgradient "toe" of the landfill and along the steep slope beyond the landfill. The area is agricultural and residential. Evansburg State Park borders the site, and large residential developments lie within 1 mile. The distance to the nearest residence and well is approximately 300 feet. Approximately 760 people live within a mile of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



On- and off-site groundwater, leachates, and soil are contaminated with heavy metals and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from former waste disposal practices. The surface water is polluted with VOCs. PCBs have been found in the trout in the surrounding streams. Leachate and affected sediments contain substantial levels of contaminants and therefore may pose risks to individuals who accidentally ingest, inhale, or come into direct contact with them. Drinking contaminated groundwater or consuming contaminated trout also may pose significant threats.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Entire Site: In 1985, the EPA selected a remedy for controlling the source of the pollution. It includes: grading and leveling the site; constructing retaining walls at highly erodible areas; capping the site with a low-permeability soil; installing a gas vent system that prevents accumulating gas from rupturing the cap; collecting surface runoff and discharging it directly into the creek; installing a leachate collection and removal system; treating collected leachate and discharging it; and continuing to monitor groundwater and surface waters. The engineering design for the cleanup remedy, undertaken by the Army Corps of Engineers, was completed in 1991. The leachate collection trench was completed in 1992. Due to community concern, the landfill cap is being re-designed to minimize the amount of imported soil needed. The cap is scheduled to be completed in late 1995.

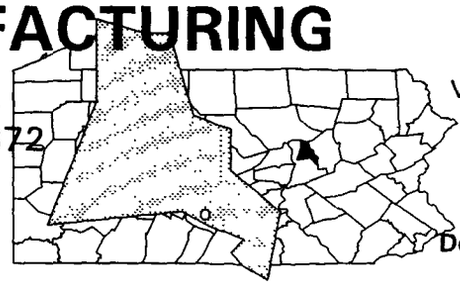
Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA assessed conditions at the Moyers Landfill and determined that no immediate actions were needed while cleanup activities are underway.

Site Repository

Lower Providence Township Building, 100 Parklane Drive, Eagleville, PA 19403

MW MANUFACTURING
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980691372



EPA REGION 3
Montour County
Valley Township, 2 miles north of Danville

Other Names:
Domino Salvage Yard
Domino Salvage Warehouse #81

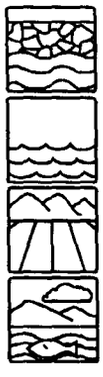
Site Description

The 15-acre MW Manufacturing site was a recovery operation for scrap wire, but currently does not operate in that capacity. The main building is being used as a storage facility, and a smaller building is occupied by a metal fabrication operation, unrelated to present or former site owners. The recovery process, which broke the polyvinyl chloride (PVC) insulation around the wire into granular black carbon, also helped dissolve heavy metals like lead, zinc, and copper into the waste materials. Workers then treated the freed copper wire with chlorinated solvents. The spent solvent apparently was dumped on the site. MW Manufacturing, the first owner, used both mechanical and chemical processes and went bankrupt in the early 1970s. The current owner, Warehouse 81, Inc., used a mechanical process. Waste accumulation on the site consists of an 86,000-gallon surface impoundment, 32,000 cubic yards of finely divided scrap wire called "fluff," a buried underground tank, and 13,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil. While the mechanical process generated the most fluff, the chemical processes were responsible for the biggest environmental impact. The area is agricultural and residential. Within a mile of the site are homes, motels, gas stations, restaurants, and a school. About 5,200 people live within a 3-mile radius; 1,500 live within 1 mile. Area residents use groundwater wells for drinking; about 320 wells lie within 3 miles of the site. Mauses Creek, a trout stream, flows to the south of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/84
Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants



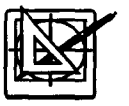
The groundwater, sediments, surface water, and soil are contaminated with various volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The groundwater also is contaminated with heavy metals including lead. Possible health risks include direct contact with the carbon waste pile, inhaling contaminated dusts or VOCs from the waste pile, or accidentally ingesting the contaminated groundwater. Trout in Mauses Creek also are threatened by site contaminants.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in four stages: immediate actions and three long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the groundwater, the carbon waste pile, and the "fluff pile."

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: The EPA, as a precaution, temporarily provided bottled drinking water to a local school in 1985. When additional sampling confirmed that the well was not contaminated, the supply of bottled water was discontinued.



Groundwater: In 1992, the EPA selected a remedy for the groundwater contamination. The remedy consists of pumping and treating the groundwater, and discharge of treated water to a nearby creek. Also, public water lines will be extended to areas adjacent to the site. The remedy is in design phase. The public water line installation is expected to be completed in late 1995. The pump and treat components of the remedy are expected to start in late 1995.

Carbon Waste Pile: The EPA considered the cleanup of this contamination source to be of primary urgency. In 1990, the carbon waste pile was excavated and incinerated at an off-site incinerator. Approximately 800 drums of PCB contaminated waste were transported off-site for incineration in 1992.

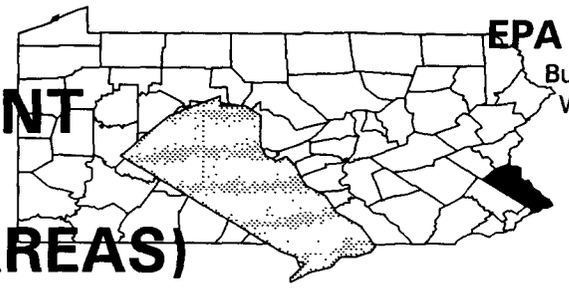
"Fluff Pile": In 1990, the EPA selected a remedy for the cleanup of the fluff pile, which entails excavation of the fluff pile wastes and underlying soils, on-site burning of the wastes and soils, and disposing of the incinerator ash in an EPA-approved hazardous landfill. Engineering designs began in 1990, and cleanup activities are slated to begin in late 1995.

Site Facts: The State has investigated the site since the late 1960s and has issued orders for cleanup since 1971. At present, there is a Consent Order to clean up the site. The present owner, Warehouse 81 Ltd. Partnership, has removed and disposed of some of the hazardous waste and has processed some of the fluff. In March 1993, EPA issued a Unilateral Order to several Potentially Responsible Parties ordering them to implement the groundwater clean up actions and to install the water line.

Environmental Progress

By cleaning up the carbon waste pile and monitoring groundwater, the EPA reduced the threat of exposure to contaminants from the MW Manufacturing site while design of final cleanup activities are being completed.

NAVAL AIR DEVELOPMENT CENTER (8 WASTE AREAS)



PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PA6170024545

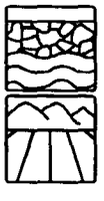
Site Description

The Naval Air Development Center (8 Waste Areas) site covers 734 acres in Warminster. Commissioned in 1944, its main mission is research, development, testing, and evaluation for naval aircraft systems. The Naval Air Development Center (NADC) also conducts studies in anti-submarine warfare systems and software development. Wastes are generated during aircraft maintenance and repair, pest control, firefighting training, machine and plating shop operations, spray painting, and various materials research and testing activities in laboratories. These wastes include paints, solvents, sludges from industrial wastewater treatment, and waste oils. The main areas of concern at NADC are eight waste areas covering more than 2 acres. The nearest population center includes the residents living on the base. The closest civilian home is located about 200 feet from the base. The waste areas potentially affect the Stockton Formation Aquifer, which provides water for more than 100,000 people within 3 miles of the site. Local surface water bodies are used for recreation and industrial purposes. All surface waters run to the Delaware River.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/01/86
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants



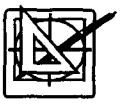
Groundwater both on and off the site is contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including trichloroethene (TCE), tetrachloroethene (PCE), and carbon tetrachloride. Investigations are in progress to determine the nature and extent of soil contamination. Residential and commercial drinking water supplies have been impacted. Touching or ingesting contaminated groundwater or soil could pose a health risk.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in five phases: initial actions and four long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the groundwater, the water supply line, Area C groundwater, and the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1993, the Navy provided residences whose wells were contaminated with water treatment systems until public water could be provided.



Groundwater: In 1993, the EPA selected an interim remedy which entails the pumping and treatment of the groundwater. Design for the pump and treat remedy was completed in mid-1994. Construction activities are scheduled to start in late 1994.

Water Supply Line: In response to off-site private well contamination, the EPA and Navy have connected residences to the public water supply. The response was completed in mid-1994.

Area C Groundwater: A site study examining groundwater contamination in Area C of the base is currently being completed. A remedy is expected to be chosen in early 1995.

Entire Site: An investigation examining contamination of the remainder of the site, including soils disposed wastes, and additional groundwater, is expected to be completed in late 1995.

Site Facts: In 1989, the EPA submitted a draft Interagency Agreement to the Navy for formalizing and scheduling remedial activities. Regional EPA and Navy officials are negotiating its contents. NADC is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DOD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DOD facilities. In response to the Base Realignment and Closure Act, nearly 90 percent of NADC is expected to be transferred to private parties by 1997.

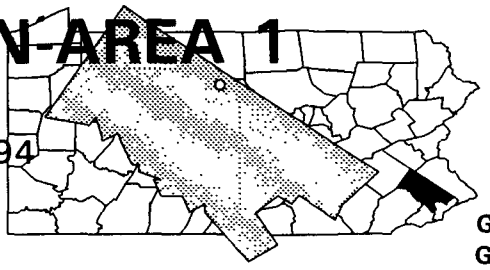
Environmental Progress 

The provision of an alternate water supply is protecting public health while investigations leading to cleanup of the remainder of the site are underway.

Site Repository

Warminster Free Library, 1076 Emma Lane, Warminster, PA 18974

NORTH PENN-AREA 1
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD096834494



EPA REGION 3
Montgomery County
Souderton

Other Names:
Gentle Cleaners
Granite Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Granite Knitting Mills, Inc.

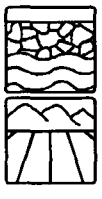
Site Description

The North Penn-Area 1 site is one of six NPL sites that involve the North Penn Water Authority (NPWA) wells which supply drinking water to people living northwest of Philadelphia. Originally listed under their individual names, each of these sites has been assigned an "Area" number under the name "North Penn." Gentle Cleaners, Inc., one of the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination, has been in business since 1953. The firm used perchloroethylene (PCE) from 1953 to 1983 in dry cleaning operations, and then changed its processes to use a combination of PCE and trichloroethane. Next door to the cleaners is Granite Knitting Mills, a hosiery mill that has operated for over 50 years. This facility also used PCE as part of its dry cleaning operations. A third property, Parkside Apartments, was also the location of a dry cleaning operation using PCE in the past. Soil contaminated by PCE has been found on all three properties. In 1979, NPWA discovered PCE in a municipal well in the area and took the well out of service. An estimated 75,000 people obtain drinking water from public and private wells within 3 miles of the site. A well on the Granite Knitting Mill property 200 feet from the North Penn site is contaminated. Approximately 8,000 people live within a mile of the site. The site is 800 feet northwest of Skippack Creek, which is used for recreational activities.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 01/22/87
Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) PCE and trichloroethane from cleaning operations at the site and other nearby activities. Soil is contaminated with PCE resulting from the dry cleaning operations. People who ingest or come in direct contact with contaminated groundwater or soil may be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleaning up the source of contamination and the groundwater at the site.

Response Action Status

Source Control: Based on the results of a site-wide study of the nature and extent of contamination at the site, the EPA selected a remedy in late 1994. The selected remedy calls for excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soil. The EPA currently is performing the design of the remedy and is expected to begin excavation in early 1995.

Groundwater: As a result of the site-wide study, the EPA decided to remove contaminants from the groundwater by constructing a facility on the site to pump and treat the groundwater. The EPA currently is designing this facility and expects to begin treatment in early 1995.

Site Facts: The EPA sent general notice letters to nine potentially responsible parties on February 28, 1990.

Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA assessed conditions at the North Penn-Area 1 site and determined that no immediate actions were needed. Design activities for the selected remedies are underway, with actual cleanup expected to begin in early 1995.

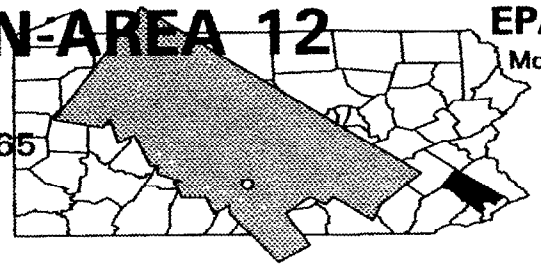
Site Repository

Borough of Souderton Municipal Building, 331 West Summit, Souderton, PA 18964

NORTH PENN-AREA 12

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD057152365



EPA REGION 3

Montgomery County
Worcester

Other Names:
Transicoil, Inc.

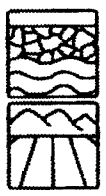
Site Description

The North Penn-Area 12 site has been estimated to include approximately 20 acres surrounding the former Transicoil facility on Trooper Road in Worcester. This site is one of several suspected of contaminating the groundwater that serves as the main source for the drinking water supplies for the northwestern suburban Philadelphia area. Since 1952, several different owners have manufactured electric motors at the Area 12 site, under the name Transicoil, Inc. State records indicate that the facility used several drums of trichloroethylene (TCE) each year as a degreasing solvent until 1976, when it switched to trichloroethane. The company stored waste oil and solvents in an underground tank. In 1979, the State found elevated concentrations of solvent-based chemicals in on-site wells and in at least two private off-site wells. Subsequent sampling by a consultant to Transicoil confirmed the results. A former NIKE missile base is also located immediately adjacent to the Transicoil property. This location is currently being investigated as a possible source of contamination. The area is primarily rural, interspersed with agricultural areas and housing developments. Approximately 16,200 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site and use groundwater as a drinking water supply. The closest residence is located 600 feet from the site. Schools and hospitals are located nearby. Private wells are used for drinking water and possibly for livestock and crop irrigation within a 3-mile radius of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 01/22/87
Final Date: 02/21/90

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater and soil contain volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including TCE from solvent waste disposal. There is a potential health threat from direct contact with or accidental ingestion of contaminated soil and from drinking contaminated groundwater.

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: Carbon filters have been installed on affected residential wells and periodic sampling of the affected wells is conducted by a consultant to Transicoil. An underground waste solvent tank, thought to be a potential source of contamination, has been removed. The Keystone Water Authority now is supplying the Norristown State Hospital with an alternate water supply.

Entire Site: A potentially responsible party, under EPA monitoring, was conducting an investigation to determine the nature and extent of site contamination. This party filed for bankruptcy before the study was completed. Therefore, the EPA will continue the study, which is scheduled for completion in 1996.

Site Facts: In 1989, the EPA entered into a Consent Order with Transicoil and Eagle-Picher under which they agreed to conduct an intensive study into the nature and extent of soil and groundwater contamination at the site. While conducting the study, these parties filed for bankruptcy. The EPA has taken over the study.

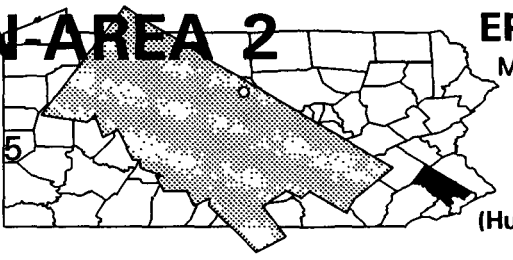
Environmental Progress

Since a potential responsible party provided an alternative water supply to the affected homes, the North Penn Area 12 site currently does not pose an immediate threat to public health or the environment. Monitoring of nearby residential wells will continue to ensure that contaminant levels are within safe drinking water levels while final cleanup actions are being planned.

Site Repository

Worcester Township Hall, 1721 Valley Forge Road, Worcester, PA 19490

NORTH PENN-AREA 2
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD002342475



EPA REGION 3
Montgomery County
Hatfield

Other Names:
Ametek, Inc.
(Hunter Spring Division)

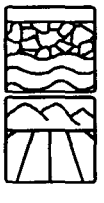
Site Description

The 350+ acre North Penn-Area 2 site, formerly listed on the NPL as Ametek, Inc. (Hunter Spring Division), was used to manufacture precision springs, reels, and measuring and controlling apparatus. It is one of several NPL sites suspected of contributing to contamination of the groundwater that supplies the population northwest of Philadelphia. Originally listed under their individual names, each of these sites has been assigned an "Area" number under the name "North Penn." The facility used trichloroethylene (TCE) as a degreasing solvent. In 1983, waste lagoons on site were emptied, backfilled, and revegetated. In 1986, the North Penn Water Authority (NPWA) detected TCE and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in on-site and downgradient wells; however, wells upstream from the site contained no contaminants. About 1,100 people live within 1 mile of the site, and 70,000 are within 3 miles of the site, all of whom obtain drinking water from public and private wells within 3 miles of the facility. The site setting consists of a mixture of residential, commercial, and industrial areas.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 01/22/87
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants



In 1986, the NPWA detected VOCs including TCE from Ametek's process wastes in on-site and downgradient wells. The same contaminants also were found in the soil in several areas of the site. Groundwater and soil contamination could pose a threat to people who accidentally ingest or come in direct contact with them. Surface runoff from the site could contain pollutants and help spread the contamination to off-site areas.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: Ametek, Inc. took measures to clean up several areas of soil contamination in 1987. EPA conducted sampling of 16 residential wells located near the site in 1989; none of the wells sampled was found to be contaminated above drinking water standards. In 1990, EPA resampled a number of residential wells twice; test results showed that contamination levels remain within Federal health-based standards.

Entire Site: Investigations into the nature and sources of contamination of the soil and groundwater began in 1988 and are expected to be completed in 1996.

Environmental Progress

Cleaning up several areas of soil contamination has reduced the potential for accidental exposure to site contamination and made the North Penn-Area 2 site safer while studies and cleanup activities are being planned.

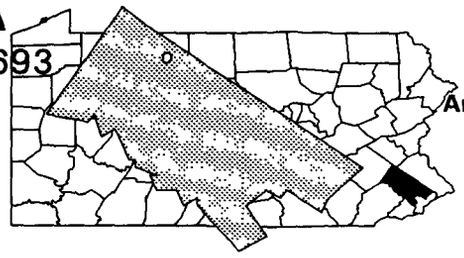
Site Repository

EPA Region 3, Public Reading Room, 9th Floor, 841 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107

NORTH PENN-AREA 5

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD980692693



EPA REGION 3

Montgomery County
Montgomery Township

Other Names:
American Electronics Laboratories

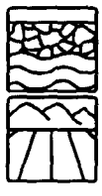
Site Description

The 35-acre North Penn-Area 5 site is comprised of several manufacturing facilities. It is one of several sites suspected of contaminating the groundwater that supplies most of the drinking water to the population northwest of Philadelphia. Each of these sites has been assigned an "Area" number under the name "North Penn." American Electronics Laboratories, Inc. manufactures electronic communication equipment and components on this site in Montgomery Township. The State and the company have detected trichloroethylene (TCE), other volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and related breakdown products in on- and off-site wells. The surrounding area is industrial, commercial, and residential. Approximately 100,000 people use public and private wells located within 3 miles of the site as their source of drinking water. A public well lies within 50 feet of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 01/22/87
Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater contains VOCs including TCE and trichloroethane (TCA). Soils on the site may contain TCE. People who obtain their drinking water from wells drawing from the contaminated groundwater in the area are 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: Under State order, the owner removed 125 cubic yards of contaminated soil and transported them to an EPA-approved hazardous waste facility. In 1981, the company began treating contaminated groundwater by pumping on-site monitoring wells and sending the water to a nearby sewage treatment plant. In early 1986, the owner installed a unit that uses air stripping to evaporate VOCs from the groundwater.

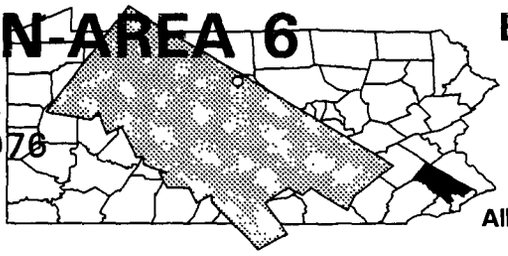
Entire Site: An investigation into the nature and extent of groundwater and soil contamination at the site is underway. The investigation will result in recommendations for final cleanup and is scheduled for completion in 1997. The EPA also is evaluating additional sources of contamination.

Site Facts: In 1981, the State and American Electronics Laboratories, Inc. signed a Consent Order to conduct the groundwater recovery program.

Environmental Progress

The removal of contaminated soils and the use of a pumping and treatment system to treat contaminated groundwater have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the North Penn-Area 5 site while investigations continue.

NORTH PENN-AREA 6
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980926976



EPA REGION 3
Montgomery County
Lansdale

Other Names:
J.W. Rex Company
Allied Paint Manufacturing
Keystone Hydraulics

Site Description

The 200-acre North Penn-Area 6 site encompasses the area in and around the Borough of Lansdale. It includes many manufacturing sites and is one of six Superfund sites contributing to contamination of the groundwater that supplies drinking water to the population northwest of Philadelphia. Originally listed under their individual names, each of these sites has been assigned an "Area" number under the name "North Penn." Twenty-six properties were identified on which these solvents were used, and these properties are being tested to determine if they are sources of groundwater contamination. During its history, varied activities have been carried out at this facility, located in the center of the site, by several previous owners and facility operators. The J.W. Rex Company heat-treated metals on the site until ownership was assumed by the Allied Paint Manufacturing Company, followed by Keystone Hydraulics, which repaired hydraulic equipment and stored construction equipment at the site. Contamination may have been caused by a leaking underground storage tank on the site during the mid-1970s; the tank was removed in 1979. The North Penn Water Authority (NPWA) found high levels of trichloroethylene (TCE) in the soils surrounding the tank, as well as high levels of other volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in an on-site well. The remaining 25 properties either currently use or at some time in the past used the relevant solvents, and are being investigated as potential sources of contamination. An unnamed tributary to Towamencin Creek is located about one mile from the site. In 1979, NPWA took a well at the center of the site out of service due to contamination from TCE compounds. Approximately 100,000 people obtain drinking water from public and private wells within 3 miles of the site. Approximately 45,000 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 01/22/87
Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater has been shown to be contaminated with VOCs in on-site wells, off-site wells, and private wells. Soils also are contaminated with VOCs from previous waste disposal practices. Potential threats exist from drinking contaminated groundwater, coming into direct contact with contaminated groundwater or soil, or other domestic use of contaminated groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1989, the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination connected nine homes affected by the groundwater contamination to the public water supply. In 1993, an additional nine homes were connected to public water supplies.

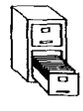
Entire Site: The EPA is conducting an intensive study of soil and groundwater contamination at the site, exploring its nature and extent. The investigation will identify the sources of contamination and recommend the best strategies for final cleanup. The studies are scheduled for completion in 1995 and 1996. Once this phase of the cleanup process has been completed, the EPA will review the investigation findings and will select a final cleanup technology.

Site Facts: The EPA has issued General Notice letters to the potentially responsible parties. The EPA will request that the parties perform the cleanup activities at the site.

Environmental Progress

By connecting residences affected by the groundwater contamination to the public water supply, the potential for exposure to contaminants at the North Penn-Area 6 site has been reduced while investigations and final remedy selection are taking place.

Site Repository

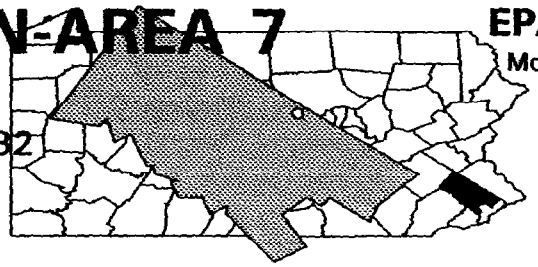


Lansdale Public Library, Susquehanna Avenue & Vine Street, Lansdale, PA 19446

NORTH PENN-AREA 7

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD002498632



EPA REGION 3

Montgomery County
North Wales

Other Names:
Spra-Fin, Inc.

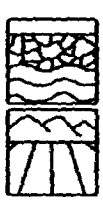
Site Description

The North Penn-Area 7 site is one of six NPL sites involving the North Penn Water Authority (NPWA) wells that supply drinking water to most of the people living northwest of Philadelphia. The North Penn-Area 7 site consists of approximately 650 acres and encompasses numerous facilities. Spra-Fin, Inc. manufactured metal products at a 1/2-acre facility on the site, using trichloroethylene (TCE) and storing it in a 550-gallon-aboveground tank. This tank replaced a deteriorated tank that was removed in 1982. On-site production wells, as well as on-site soil sampled by the NPWA, show contamination. An estimated 91,000 people obtain drinking water from public and private wells located within 3 miles of the site. There is no other source of drinking water. Wissahickon Creek is located 1,500 feet to the north of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 01/22/87
Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater and soils are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including TCE and vinyl chloride from former process wastes. People who accidentally ingest or come into direct contact with contaminated groundwater or soil may be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

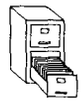
Immediate Actions: Spra-Fin removed 80 cubic yards of TCE-contaminated soil from the area near the deteriorated tank, which was removed in 1982, and is pumping groundwater and treating it with an air stripper to remove VOCs. Contaminants removed by the air stripper are further treated prior to being released into the atmosphere. Residential wells were sampled by the EPA in 1987.

Entire Site: The EPA is investigating the nature and extent of site contamination. The work plan is completed, and the investigation will focus on the source of contamination in the groundwater and will include monitoring of private wells. The study, scheduled for completion in 1997, will recommend alternatives to clean up the site.

Environmental Progress

By removing contaminated soil and tanks and treating groundwater, the North Penn-Area 7 site has been made safer while investigations leading to the selection of a final remedy continues.

Site Repository

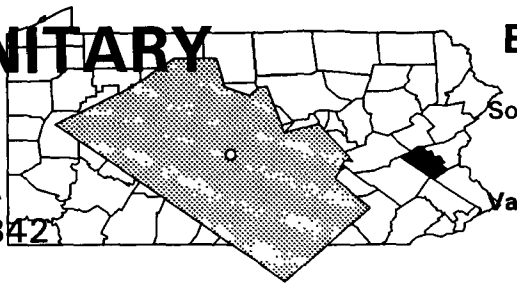


Upper Gwynedd Township Municipal Building, Parkside Place, North Wales, PA 19454

NOVAK SANITARY LANDFILL

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD079160842



EPA REGION 3

Lehigh County
South Whitehall Township

Other Names:
Valley Disposal Division of Novak Corporation
Novak Landfill

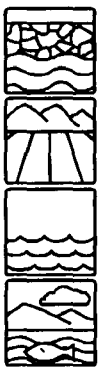
Site Description

The 60-acre Novak Sanitary Landfill operated from the late 1950s until 1984. Located near Allentown, the privately owned operation began by disposing demolition wastes in an abandoned quarry and later began accepting municipal and industrial wastes. The owner obtained a solid waste permit from the State in 1972 and started waste disposal activities in five trenches excavated for that purpose. Some of the materials reportedly dumped there were organic wastes, including spent solvents and electroplating wastes containing heavy metals. Monitoring wells on the site are contaminated with barium and a variety of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The landfill is in a limestone region that is very susceptible to groundwater pollution and migration of contaminants. As of 1984, a ditch encircling the landfill diverted runoff and leachate into an on-site pond. Surface water is threatened because this system was poorly engineered, and the landfill was not lined underneath nor covered adequately. The residential community within 3 miles of the site houses approximately 1,700 people, but about 17,300 people are served by 855 public and private wells located within 3 miles of the site. Jordan Creek, which is used for recreation, is within 1,000 feet of the site. Although the State attempted to close the site in 1984, the closure was overruled by the Environmental Hearing Board, and the site was allowed to re-open. The site is currently closed.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through a combination of Federal, local and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 01/22/87
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants

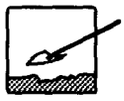


The groundwater, leachate, and surface water on site are contaminated with VOCs and heavy metals from former disposal practices. Several residential off-site wells are contaminated with low concentrations of VOCs. Potential threats exist from accidentally ingesting or coming into direct contact with contaminated soil or water or from inhaling contaminants that evaporate from polluted water. Wetlands associated with Jordan Creek are at risk from contaminant migration.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In 1985, South Whitehall Township extended its water line to two homes near the landfill. Recently, the township has also extended its waterline to two residential communities within 1000 feet north and west of the site. Contamination and groundwater flow to these two communities appear unrelated to the site.

Entire Site: Under EPA oversight, the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination began an intensive study of problems at the landfill in 1988. This study, which recommends the best strategies for final cleanup, explored the nature and extent of soil and water pollution as well as potential problems associated with explosive gases generated at a landfill. The study, completed in 1993, revealed contamination of wells on site and low levels of contamination of wells off site. EPA's chosen remedy includes capping the landfill, constructing a leachate and gas collection system, and restoring the wetlands. The remedy design is expected to begin in 1995.

Site Facts: The potentially responsible parties have conducted a study of the contamination under a December 1988 Administrative Consent Order.

Environmental Progress

The extension of the water line will help to ensure the safety of those living by the site, while the potentially responsible parties, under EPA oversight, are planning final cleanup activities at the Novak Sanitary Landfill site.

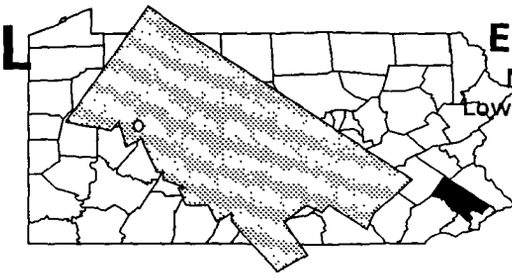
Site Repository

Parkland Community Library, 4422 Walbert Avenue, Allentown, PA 18104

OCCIDENTAL CHEMICAL CORP.

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD980229298



EPA REGION 3
Montgomery County
Lower Pottsgrove Township

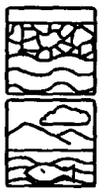
Site Description

Four consecutive owners disposed of industrial wastes at the 250-acre Occidental Chemical Corp. Prior to the second World War, this site was owned by Jacobs Aircraft Engine Company, which manufactured aircraft engines. The Defense Plant Corporation (DPC) purchased the site from Jacobs in 1942; however, Jacobs continued to operate and manufacture aircraft engines for DPC until late 1944. In 1945, DPC leased the site to Firestone Tire and Rubber (FTR), which subsequently purchased the site in 1950. FTR manufactured tires and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) resins at the site. In 1980, FTR sold the property to Occidental Chemical Corporation. Occidental continues to manufacture PVC resins at the site today. The site has several components. From 1942 to 1985, operators dumped wastes, including cutting oils, metal filings, tires, and PVC sludge resins, into a 17-acre solid waste landfill. In 1977, FTR requested permission from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) to expand the 17 acre landfill. PADER granted the expansion with the requirement that the groundwater beneath the site be continuously pumped to prevent potential contaminants from migrating off site. In 1985, with State approval, the owner closed this landfill, capping it with a rubber cover and 2 feet of soil. The groundwater pumping continues today. A 7-acre landfill, currently active, operates as a residual waste landfill. It is scheduled for closure in 1996. In 1974, two lined lagoons were constructed to receive the PVC sludge overflow from the plant wastewater treatment system. These lined lagoons are currently undergoing EPA closure. The site also encompasses four inactive, unlined lagoons. The site surroundings are both agricultural and urban. Pottstown, with an approximate population of 22,000, is the closest major town. Approximately 31,000 people live within a 2-mile radius of the site. The site is in the flood plain of the Schuylkill River, which is used both for a water supply and for recreational activities.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including trichloroethylene (TCE) and vinyl chloride from former site manufacturing activities. The groundwater is used by Occidental Chemical in their production process. It is pumped continuously towards the center of the site; therefore, there is no movement of the contaminated groundwater from the site. Local drinking water supply is provided by the Pottstown municipal facility, which depends on water from the Schuylkill River.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

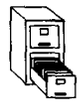
Entire Site: In 1989, Occidental Chemical began an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination as well as the risks associated with exposure to the contaminants. The studies were completed in the spring of 1993. In the summer of 1993, the EPA selected a remedy for site cleanup which included: extraction and treatment of groundwater using air stripping and vapor phase carbon adsorption; long-term monitoring of the groundwater plume; excavation of the residual PVC material, coal fines layer, and affected soil at the earthen lagoons; restoration of the earthen lagoon area to original grade; and additional sampling of the sediment pond, drainage swale, and other areas in the floodplain of the site. The site design began in the summer of 1994.

Site Facts: A Consent Order between the EPA and Occidental was signed in 1989, under which Occidental agreed to conduct the site investigation. In June 1994, EPA issued a Unilateral Order to the potentially responsible parties to perform the technical design and cleanup actions at the site.

Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations at the Occidental Chemical Corp. site and determined that the site currently is safe while the design of the final cleanup activities is underway.

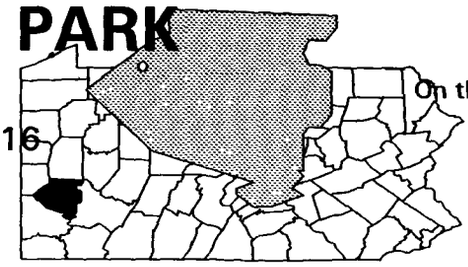
Site Repository



Local
Pottstown Public Library
500 High Street
Pottstown, PA 19464

EPA Region 3
Administrative Record Room
841 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, PA 19107

OHIO RIVER PARK
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980508816



EPA REGION 3
Allegheny County
On the western end of Neville Island

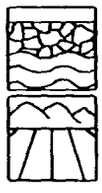
Site Description

The 32-acre Ohio River Park site, located on Neville Island, served as a municipal waste landfill for Neville Township from the 1930s until the mid-1950s. The site was owned by Pittsburgh Coke & Iron Co. (later named Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co.) from the 1920s until 1970, when the property was transferred to a wholly owned subsidiary, Neville Land Co. From 1952 until 1965, trenches were dug on site to dispose of wastes including coking sludges (often containing benzene and toluene), cement production wastes, and pesticides. Other industrial wastes, including plant demolition materials and slag, also were disposed of on site. In 1976, the property was donated to the County. In 1978, Allegheny County began developing the site as a park, but stopped construction after industrial waste was found. After it was determined that a public health threat existed at the site, the land was returned to Neville Land Co. Seven municipal wells are 600 to 1,200 feet from the site. An estimated 1273 people live on Neville Island.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/26/89
Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and manganese. Soil is contaminated with VOCs, beryllium, and manganese. Potential health threats exists from touching or ingesting contaminated groundwater or soil.

Cleanup Action

This site is being addressed in three stages: an initial action and two long-term phases focusing on cleanup of the entire site and the bridge area.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: Neville Land Co. performed a site evaluation that included the installation of an additional 27 multi-level monitoring wells, extensive sampling, excavation of test pits, analysis of aerial photographs, and toxicological and hydrogeological evaluations. Other activities included the removal of a container of filled with dichlorophenoxy acetic acid, a pesticide; removal of the surrounding soil; stabilization of a section of shoreline where sulfur-contaminated waste was exposed; the installation of a fence; and posting warning signs to keep people off the site.

Entire Site: An investigation to define the contaminants of concern and recommend alternatives for site cleanup was begun in 1991. Field investigations have been completed and a feasibility study is anticipated to be complete by fall of 1994.

Bridge Area: During studies for a proposed bridge replacement project by Allegheny County, the nature and extent of soil contamination was explored. Based on data collected by the county, EPA determined that no action was required to cleanup soils in this area.

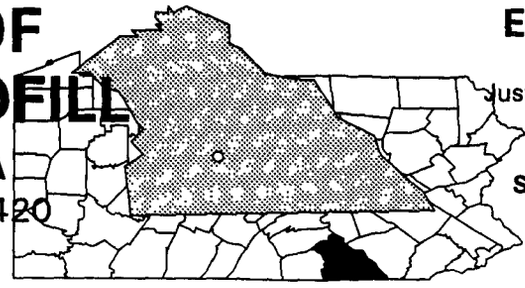
Environmental Progress

The removal of the pesticide and contaminated soil, stabilization of the shoreline, and installation of the fence and warning signs have reduced the potential for the nearby population to come into direct contact with contaminants while the selection of a final cleanup remedy is being planned at the Ohio River Park site.

Site Repository

Coraopolis Memorial Library, State and School Streets, Coraopolis, PA 15108

OLD CITY OF YORK LANDFILL
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980692420



EPA REGION 3
York County
Just outside Seven Valleys

Other Names:
Seven Valleys Landfill

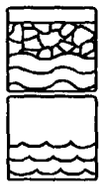
Site Description

The 178-acre Old City of York Landfill site, 56 acres of which was a landfill, was owned and operated by the City of York from 1961 to 1975. Industrial wastes reportedly were disposed of at the site. In 1981, EPA and State investigators found that the landfill was contaminating groundwater in the area with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Local wells were contaminated, and the State advised affected residents to find other sources of drinking water or to treat the well water before consuming it. The surrounding area is rural and residential. The closest well is 10 feet away, and about 460 people live within a mile of the site. About 2,000 people live within 3 miles of the site and draw groundwater from wells; some residents live on the site itself. The City of York water supply intake is 8 miles downstream of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater and domestic wells are contaminated with VOCs including trichloroethylene (TCE) from former waste disposal practices. Surface water on site contains, iron, magnesium, and beryllium. Potential health risks exist if contaminated groundwater is accidentally ingested.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Entire Site: Under EPA monitoring, the parties potentially responsible for site contamination completed an intensive study of contamination at the landfill. Workers drilled monitoring wells on- and off-site, and sampled soil and groundwater. The EPA selected a remedy in 1991, which includes restoration of a portion of the soil cover; groundwater extraction and treatment; removal of contaminated sediment from on-site leachate collection vaults; and continuous monitoring. Design of the selected remedy began in late 1992, and is scheduled to be completed in late 1994.

Site Facts: A Consent Order for a study to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup was entered into with the City of York, Rite-Way Services, and the Macke Company in 1987. A unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) was issued in 1992 to six potentially responsible parties, compelling them to perform site designs and cleanup activities.

Environmental Progress

The EPA has assessed the conditions at the Old City of York Landfill and has found that the site currently poses no immediate threat to public health or the environment while the design of the final cleanup remedy is being designed.

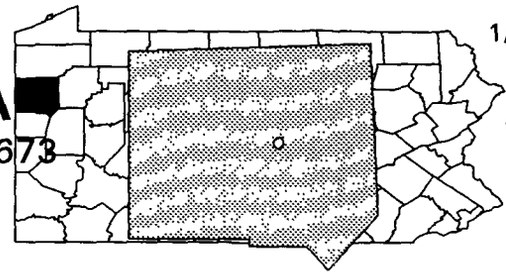
Site Repository

Springfield Area Village Library, 35-C North Main Street, Jacobus, PA 17407

OSBORNE LANDFILL

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD980712673



EPA REGION 3

Mercer County
1/2 mile east of Grove City

Other Names:
Cooper Bessmer Landfill

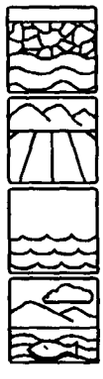
Site Description

The 15-acre Osborne Landfill is located on an abandoned strip mine. The landfill was used for waste disposal from the 1950s until 1978, when the State closed it for accepting industrial wastes without a permit. These waste materials included spent paint, asbestos, solvents, waste coolants, waste sand, waste acid, scrap metal, cooling system sludge, slag, and waste oils. More than 600 drums had been left at the site; many were crushed, rusted, or bulging. Wastes were dumped, scattered, and piled in the strip mine area and near one of three lagoons on the site. Nearby Grove City has approximately 8,100 residents. The closest home is 1/4 mile away. Two private wells are located downgradient of the site; municipal wells are located upgradient. Both types of wells are within a mile of the site. The property is surrounded by woods, wetlands, light residential development, and farmland. Several intermittent streams flow across the site and into Swamp Run, a local fishing area, which then flows into Wolf Creek. Nearby wetlands serve as wildlife habitat and as a site for migratory waterfowl and other birds.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 07/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



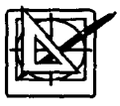
On-site groundwater and leachate are contaminated with various heavy metals, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and pentachlorophenol (PCP) from the former waste disposal practices. The soil contains heavy metals including arsenic and lead, VOCs, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). On-site surface water is contaminated with VOCs. Possible health hazards include accidentally ingesting or coming in direct contact with contaminated groundwater, soil, or surface water. Wetlands and a swamp near the site are contaminated with very low levels of PCBs.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: Cooper Industries, Inc., voluntarily conducted cleanup activities in 1983. Workers built a security fence around the site and posted it with warnings to prevent unauthorized access. They also removed and disposed of 83 filled drums, 460 empty drums, and 45 cubic yards of contaminated soil.



Entire Site: In 1988, the EPA took over an intensive study of site conditions begun by Cooper Industries in 1984. In 1990, the EPA chose a remedy to cleanup the fill material, the on-site water table, and the shallow aquifer. A slurry wall will be built around the perimeter of the fill area, along with the installation of a clay cap and revegetation of the site. In addition, water will be extracted from the fill area, treated, and reinjected into the on-site mine pool. Groundwater from the shallow aquifer also will be extracted, treated, and reinjected into the on-site mine pool. The design of the slurry wall remedy is scheduled for completion in late 1994. A design of the remedy for groundwater and the wetlands is scheduled for completion in 1995.

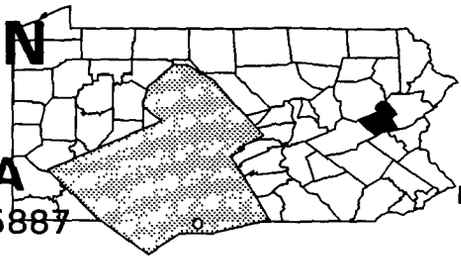
Wetlands and the Deep Aquifer: The parties potentially responsible for contamination have begun an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination of the wetlands and the deep aquifer. This investigation is scheduled for completion in mid-1995.

Site Facts: After negotiating with the EPA and the State of Pennsylvania, Cooper Industries, Inc., which is responsible for some wastes at the site, voluntarily performed some cleanup actions and signed a Consent Order with the State to conduct the study to determine the nature and extent of site contamination. Cooper began the study, and the EPA has completed it. A Unilateral Administrative Order was issued to the potentially responsible parties, requiring them to perform the cleanup activities. EPA signed a Consent Order to study the aquifer in September 1992.

Environmental Progress

By building a fence around the site to limit access and removing drums of waste and contaminated soil, the potentially responsible parties have reduced the risk of exposure to contaminants for the areas surrounding the Osborne Landfill site while the final cleanup activities and investigations leading to cleanup of the wetlands and of the deep aquifer are underway.

PALMERTON ZINC PILE
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD002395887



EPA REGION 3
Carbon County
Palmerton

Other Names:
New Jersey Zinc (Gulf & Western)

Site Description

The Palmerton Zinc Pile site covers over 2,000 acres and was used formerly by a zinc smelter. The site encompasses the Blue Mountain area and much of the valley. From the turn of the century until 1980; The New Jersey Zinc Company has dumped 32 million tons of residue at the site, creating a cinder bank that extends for 2 1/2 miles and measures about 200 feet high and 500 to 1,000 feet wide. The smelting operations emitted huge quantities of heavy metals throughout the valley. As a result, approximately 2,000 acres on Blue Mountain, which is adjacent to the smelter, have been defoliated, leaving a barren mountain site. Soil on the defoliated area of the mountain has contaminated the water flowing across it. The runoff and erosion have carried contaminants into Aquashicola Creek. In addition, the smelter emmisions during its operation have deposited heavy metals in the soil within Palmerton and the surrounding area. Approximately 850 people live within 1 mile of the site; the population of the town of Palmerton is 7,000. The Palmerton Water Company has four production wells at the foot of Blue Mountain that supply water to the towns of Palmerton and Aquashicola. The former smelter facility has been used to recycle electric are Furnace (EAF) dust for the past ten years. EAF dust is a waste material generated by the steel industry which contains many hazardous substances. The facility, under new ownership (Hosehead Industries, Incorporated) has been cited for releases associated with their EAF dust recycling operation.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

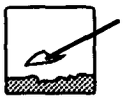
Threats and Contaminants

The air is contaminated with heavy metals such as lead, cadmium, and zinc from former process wastes. Soils are contaminated with lead, zinc and cadmium from the former site operations. Aquashicola Creek is contaminated with zinc and cadmium and lead from surface runoff. People who come in direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated groundwater or surface water may be at risk. Contaminants have been found in soil and garden vegetables and may pose a health threat to people who eat the vegetables. Children in Palmerton have been found to have elevated levels of cadmium and lead in their hair and blood. Fish in Aquashicola Creek contain bioaccumulated contaminants, and eating them poses a health threat. Horses and cattle that graze in the area have high concentrations of lead and cadmium, which has caused substantiated cases of illness and fatigue.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in five stages: initial actions and four long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of Blue Mountain, the Cinder Bank area, soil cleanup, and groundwater and surface water cleanup.

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In 1983, the New Jersey Zinc Company placed material containing lime at the base of the cinder bank to control runoff. The company also graded and seeded a portion of the bank in an effort to control erosion.

Blue Mountain: In 1987, the EPA selected an interim remedy to clean up Blue Mountain, which included installing a concrete pad with berms to mix sewage sludge and fly ash, spreading the lime and potash on the areas to be revegetated, and planting grass and tree seed on the area. The cleanup activities provide a fertilizer base to encourage the regrowth of forested areas. Construction for the full-scale cleanup began in 1991. An additional 30-acre experimental plot was completed in 1991. This first phase construction was completed in 1991. Work to revegitate the fourth of fire phases in a 1,000 acre portion of Blue Mountain a re scheduled to begin in May 1994. EPA is evaluating the success of the efort.

Cinder Bank: In 1988, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the cinder bank, which includes revegetating the area and extinguishing the subsurface smoldering fire. Engineering and cost analysis of this selected remedy is under review. Review of this analysis may result in selecting an alternative remedy. Horsehead Resource Development, Co. submitted additional studies in 1993. Those studies are currently under review by EPA.

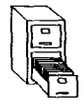
Soil: Under the EPA's supervision, the party potentially responsible for the site contamination is studying the nature and extent of the soil contamination and has recently submitted a revised risk assessment. Alternatives for the cleanup will be recommended, and the EPA will select the final cleanup strategy. A review of the risk assessment currently is underway. EPA recently completed their own study of the environmental contaminants in Palmerton and a nearby town for comparison, Jim Thorpe, PA in January, 1994.

Groundwater and Surface Water: The EPA is preparing to negotiate with potentially responsible parties to study the type and extent of the contamination in groundwater, site streams and creeks. The EPA has completed a research document and is preparing a workplan for this investigation.

Site Facts: In 1985, the EPA and the potentially responsible parties signed a Consent Order. Under the terms of the agreement, the parties will conduct a study to determine the type and extent of the contamination. In 1989, EPA and the potentially responsible parties signed a Consent Decree to design and construct the remedial action for Blue Mountain. The community, however, is concerned about the financial well-being of the plant, prompting several residents to request that the site be exempt from further investigations. Recently, the PRPs turned down an opportunity to perform an interim cleanup in the most heavily-contaminated areas of Palmerton. EPA began the effort in April, 1994 and will seek to recover costs from the PRPs.

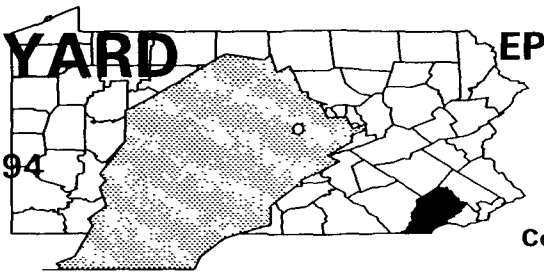
Environmental Progress 

The EPA and the potentially responsible parties have revegetated approximately 350 acres of Blue Mountain by the end of 1992. Once the extensive studies into permanent cleanup alternatives have been completed, the EPA will select the final cleanup remedies for the Palmerton Zinc Pile site.

Site Repository 

Palmerton Library, 402 Delaware Avenue, Palmerton, PA 18071

PAOLI RAIL YARD
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980692594



EPA REGION 3
Chester County
Paoli

Other Names:
Conrail Paoli
Conrail Repair Shop
Paoli PCB Site
Paoli Railcar Facility

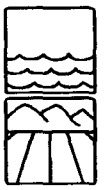
Site Description

The approximately 28-acre Paoli Rail Yard site consists of an electric train repair facility and a commuter rail station owned by Amtrak and has been operated by the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA) for over 30 years. Commuter trains are serviced, repaired, and stored at this facility. Routine maintenance and repair of railroad cars involved electrical equipment that contains polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Until 1986, the site was unsecured and easily accessible; residents and commuters regularly used it as a shortcut to reach both the train station and the commercial properties. In the late 1970s, both the EPA and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) inspected the Paoli Rail Yard. Amtrak and SEPTA were required to determine the extent of contamination and to correct any problem areas. Amtrak and SEPTA collected samples, cleaned up, and further studied the area. In 1985, samples taken in 1984 were made available to the EPA, indicating a severe PCB problem. These sample results were verified, and in 1986, the EPA filed a complaint seeking an order to require Amtrak and SEPTA to limit access to the yard, control the movement of PCBs from the site, conduct sampling and analysis, and to clean up the yard. The site is surrounded on three sides by residential communities, and on the fourth side, by commercial facilities. Approximately 1,480 people live within 1 mile of the site.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

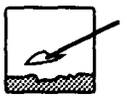


Valley Creek sediments are contaminated with PCBs. PCB contamination in the on-site soil ranges as high as 9 percent and occurs as deep as 3 feet. The yards of several residences in the area also were found to be contaminated. Car shop workers had elevated levels of PCBs in their blood. Direct contact with the soil is the main health threat to the general public. This threat has been substantially reduced by limiting access to the site by fencing, installed in 1986, and by soil excavation in 1989. The State banned fishing in nearby Valley Creek when PCBs were found in fish and creek sediment.

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: Extensive sampling of the site by the owner, the State, and the EPA has characterized the contamination. Three basins were constructed by the EPA to prevent erosion of contaminated soils, and approximately 3,500 cubic yards of contaminated soils were excavated from 35 yards in the nearby residential area. The excavated areas were backfilled. The EPA paved the parking lot and other high-use areas of the car shop in 1987 to prevent off-site runoff of the PCB-contaminated soils from vehicular and foot traffic.

Entire Site: An investigation was completed to determine the nature and extent of contamination. The soil, car shop, streams, sediments, and biota of the area were sampled. A final remedy was selected in mid-1992 requiring treatment of PCB-contaminated soil and sediment at the rail yard and adjacent residential area. Design of the remedy is scheduled to begin in 1995. Construction is expected to begin in 1996.

Site Facts: The owner was asked to study the nature and extent of contamination and to develop cleanup strategies at the site in 1986, as a result of an EPA complaint filed in Federal Court.

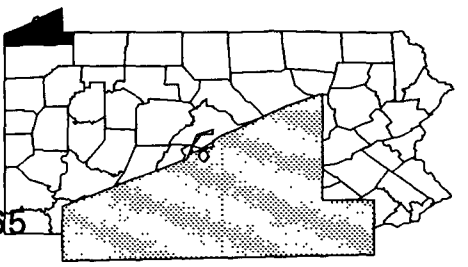
Environmental Progress

The construction of the erosion-prevention basins, the paving of high traffic areas, and the removal of contaminated soils at the Paoli Rail Yard site have reduced the risk of exposure to contaminants while cleanup activities are being planned.

Site Repository

Paoli Library, 18 Darby Road, Paoli, PA 19301

PRESQUE ISLE
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980508865



EPA REGION 3
Erie County
Erie

Other Names:
Presque Isle Gas Well

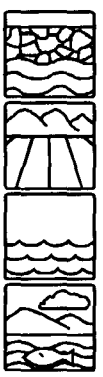
Site Description

The Presque Isle site is located on the Presque Isle State Park peninsula. In the early 1970s, the Erie County Health Department noted a seep, near Beach No. 7, that was discharging a noxious hydrogen sulfide-bearing black liquid. The discharge released hydrogen sulfide into the air and a black fluid containing hazardous substances into the soil and shallow groundwater. This discharge continued until the early 1980s. The source of the discharge was found to be an unplugged natural gas well that had been dug in 1910 and was abandoned in 1920. The well intercepts a geologic formation known as the Bass Island Formation. It is unclear whether the fluid discharging from the Bass Island Formation is a natural brine or is related to the deep well injection of wastes by the Hammermill Paper Company, located near the State Park. The Hammermill Paper Company operated three underground injection wells between 1964 and 1971 and injected 1 billion gallons of neutral sulfite pulping liquor waste into the Bass Island Formation. Eleven residential wells in the area were sampled in 1982 and were found to be uncontaminated. The City of Erie has a population of 119,000. Presque Isle is a public recreational area used for picnicking, swimming, and fishing. The park contains an ecological reservation and is a natural habitat for deer, squirrels, waterfowl, and many plant-eating species. The annual average number of visitors to Presque Isle State Park is 4 million. Lake Erie and its associated bays are the major bodies of surface water that have been affected by discharges from the well.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83
Deleted Date: 02/13/89

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater and soils contained volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and inorganic compounds. People and animals visiting the area around the well could have been exposed to contaminated soil and surface water. The well stem is fenced and there are no physical hazards associated with the site. Exposure to swimmers and municipal water users was unlikely, because any contaminants would be diluted in the large volumes of water in Lake Erie.

Cleanup Approach

The site has been addressed in a single long-term remedial phase designed to plug the natural gas well at the site.

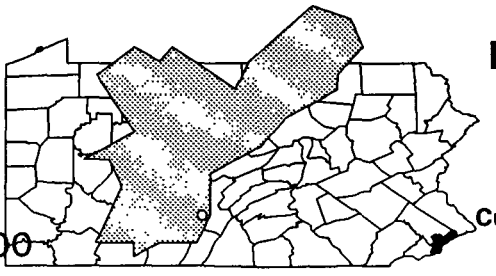
Response Action Status

Entire Site: There are no physical hazards associated with the site. In 1982, the well was plugged by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) with cement down to 900 feet, sealing the Bass Island formation. The site was placed on the NPL in 1983 because of the possibility for releases from other improperly plugged oil and gas wells in the surrounding area. An inspection in 1987 detected no odors nor any evidence of dissolved sand or of stressed vegetation. No discharge has been observed since 1982. Investigations by the EPA and the PADER found no contamination in the air, surface water, groundwater, or soil. The EPA and the PADER determined that the release poses no significant threat to public health or the environment and that any threat to the public was eliminated when the well was plugged in 1982. The site was deleted from the NPL on February 13, 1989.

Environmental Progress

The EPA and the PADER have determined that the Presque Isle site currently poses no threat to the public or the environment and have deleted the site from the NPL. The EPA and the State are continuing to monitor the area in the event of further possible releases from similar natural gas wells in the vicinity. The five-year review for the site was completed on March 3, 1993. The site remains protective of human health and the environment.

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD981939200



EPA REGION 3
Philadelphia County
Southeast Philadelphia

Other Names:
Cuyahoga Wrecking Plant

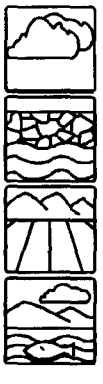
Site Description

The 40 acre Publicker Industries site housed liquor and industrial alcohol distillation processes from 1912 to 1985. As production declined in the late 1970s, the company used some of its tanks to store fuel oils for other companies. In 1986, the owner sold the property to Overland Corporation, a subsidiary of Cuyahoga Wrecking Corporation. Shortly after Overland Corporation began demolition operations, they declared bankruptcy and abandoned the facility. The site includes nearly 440 large tanks, storage drums, product stock, chemical laboratories, production buildings, warehouses, a power plant, and an estimated several hundred miles of aboveground and underground process lines. Some of these process lines are covered with asbestos. One hundred and eighty cylinders contained toxic, flammable, and reactive gases. Electrical equipment containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were located on site. Two million gallons of hazardous materials were found on site when the facility was abandoned. Many vessels and transfer lines containing hazardous materials were in various stages of disrepair and subject to vandalism. In 1987, the portion of the facility using carbon dioxide was destroyed in a multi-alarm fire. Numerous explosions and fire flares were reported. Shallow, on-site ground water is being investigated, as is the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer, which supplies drinking water to 185,000 people. The nearest public well is about 1 1/2 miles away. An estimated 3,600 people live within a mile of the site, and 100,000 live within 2 miles. The site is located in the floodplain along the Delaware River, which is used for recreation; and peregrine falcons nest on the Walt Whitman Bridge near the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 05/05/89
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants

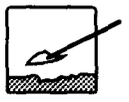


Routine air monitoring revealed volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from former site activities in the air on site in 1988. Shallow on-site ground water is slightly contaminated with toluene. The deep ground water in the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer contains minimal levels of VOCs such as toluene and xylene. VOCs and heavy metal contamination also have been detected in on-site soils.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in three stages: emergency actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on site stabilization activities and removal of asbestos.

Response Action Status



Emergency Actions: From 1987 through 1988, the EPA significantly stabilized conditions on site by addressing fire and explosion threats on the surface. Solid and liquid gas streams were bulked and stored on site and were disposed of in 1990, and highly reactive lab wastes and gas cylinders were transported to EPA-approved facilities.

Site Stabilization: Actions selected for the cleanup of the remaining on-site contamination include: completion of site stabilization activities started as an emergency action; transportation and off-site disposal of bulked waste streams; demolition of above-grade process lines, including recovery and off-site disposal of the contents of the lines; and removal and proper packaging and storage of pipe insulation materials, which may contain asbestos, for future off-site disposal. Cleanup actions began in 1989. All stabilization activities were completed in 1990.

Asbestos: In 1991, the EPA selected a remedy to remove staged asbestos. Cleanup began in 1992 and is expected to be completed in late 1994. An investigation continues of the source and extent of ground water and soil contamination, and is expected to be completed in 1994.

Site Facts: On July 7, 1987, the EPA and Bruga Corporation entered into a Consent Order. Under the Order, Bruga is dismantling and decontaminating personal property in two portions of the site it had purchased from the bankrupt estate. On December 8, 1988, the EPA and AAA Warehousing Inc. entered into a separate Consent Order. Under the order, AAA removed some stainless steel tanks and rail tank cars it owns. On December 19, 1990, EPA filed a cost recovery action against Publicker Industries and Cuyahoga Wrecking/Overland Corporation to recover government funds spent on the site.

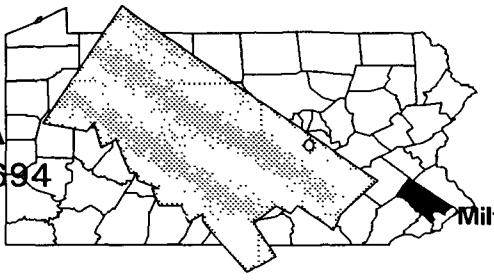
Environmental Progress

By removing highly flammable materials from the site, the EPA has stabilized reactive wastes located on site and reduced the immediate threats to the surrounding residents and environment at the Publicker Industries site while final cleanup activities are taking place.

Site Repository

EPA Region 3, Public Reading Room, 9th Floor, 841 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, PA 19107

RAYMARK
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD039017694



EPA REGION 3
Montgomery County
Hatboro

Other Names:
Milford Rivet and Machine Co.,
Hatboro Plant
Jacksonville Road
Penn Fasteners Inc.

Site Description

The 7-acre Raymark site previously was owned by the Penn Rivet and Machine Company from 1947 until 1954. A series of name changes, mergers, incorporations, and title conveyances have occurred since 1954. The present operator, Penn Fasteners, Inc., has manufactured rivets and fasteners at the site since 1980. From 1948 to 1972, treated wastes and untreated wastewater from electroplating and degreasing operations were disposed of in four unlined lagoons on site. In 1972, the accumulated sludge was removed, and the lagoons were filled with clean soil and berm material. During the same period, trichloroethylene (TCE) was stored in outdoor, aboveground tanks; however, TCE no longer is used at the facility. Building drains are suspected to be a major source of existing soil contamination. The Raymark site was identified as the source of contamination in the Stockton Aquifer, which supplies drinking water to approximately 920,000 people through public and private wells located within 3 miles of the site. Since 1979, eight Hatboro Water Authority wells near the site were contaminated with TCE. Of these eight wells, some were taken out of service, while others were equipped with treatment systems. Pennypack Creek is used for recreation and is 6,800 feet downgradient of the site; however, no contamination in the creek has been detected.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants

The site has been determined to be a source of TCE contamination in the Stockton Aquifer. Wells within 250 feet from the site are contaminated with TCE, as is the soil. Public water supply wells provide the public with treated water. Due to low contaminant concentrations, exposure to the soil on site does not present a human health risk.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: Lagoons that once stored wastewater from the site have been backfilled with clean soil fill. When the lagoons were closed in 1972 and 1973, the remaining waste sludge was removed by a potentially responsible party to an off-site disposal facility.

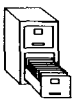
Soil and Source Control: In late 1991, the EPA chose a remedy for the soil and source control which entails soil vapor extraction and a low permeability cap. Construction of the remedy was completed in 1994; soil cleanup is now underway.

Groundwater: The cleanup remedy chosen by the EPA in 1990 will include the use of vapor phase carbon adsorption at air stripper towers in existing contaminated drinking wells and the installation of source control wells equipped with air strippers and vapor phase carbon adsorption capabilities. Treated groundwater is discharged to a nearby creek. The construction of the cleanup technologies was completed in 1994 and the groundwater treatment system is currently operational.

Environmental Progress

The removal of contaminated sludge from the lagoon areas, soil treatments, and ongoing treatment of contaminated drinking supply wells have reduced the potential for exposure to TCE-contaminated sludges and groundwater at the Raymark site while final cleanup activities are completed.

Site Repository

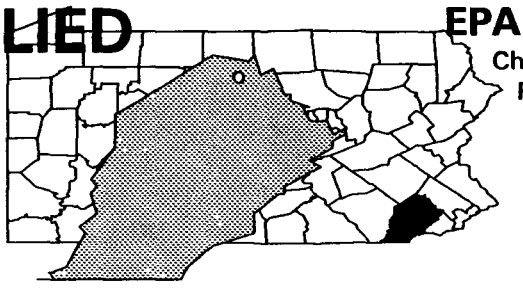


Union Library Company of Hatboro, 243 South York Road, Hatboro, PA 19040

RECTICON/ALLIED STEEL

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD002353969



EPA REGION 3

Chester County

Parker Ford

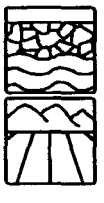
Site Description

The 5-acre Recticon/Allied Steel site consists of two properties; the former Recticon facility and the Allied Steel Products Corporation facility. Recticon was a subsidiary of Rockwell International that manufactured silicon wafers from 1974 to 1981. As early as 1979, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) detected trichloroethylene (TCE) in the groundwater. In 1980, a Recticon contractor found TCE in the plant drain lines, in sludge trapped within buried waste lines, and in soils. In addition to the Recticon portion of the site, Allied Steel Products Corporation fabricated steel since 1972 on a property 100 feet to the southeast of Recticon. In 1984, an Allied contractor determined that leakage in the area of Allied's compressor room had released TCE into the ground. Also, high levels of TCE were found in Allied's on-site well. The area surrounding the site is residential, industrial, and agricultural. An estimated 17,300 people obtain drinking water from public and private wells located which are within 3 miles of the site. Runoff from the site reaches the Schuylkill River 2,400 feet downstream. The local water company blends water from the river with well water to serve its 11,500 customers.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants



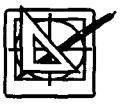
On-site and private wells sampled by the EPA in 1990 and 1991 were found to be contaminated by volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including TCE. Soil also is contaminated with VOCs. Accidentally ingesting or coming into direct contact with contaminated groundwater would threaten the health of people in the area.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1981, Recticon removed contaminated soil from the site and transported it to an EPA-approved facility for disposal. Recticon pumped and treated the groundwater, but the process did not resolve the contamination at the site. In 1990, the potentially responsible parties agreed to install activated carbon filtration units in each of the homes and businesses that have been affected by groundwater contamination. To date, five businesses and one residence have had water treatment units installed. Testing of water supplies will continue until a permanent secure source of public water is provided.



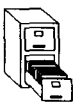
Entire Site: Under EPA monitoring, the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination conducted an investigation to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and alternative technologies for cleanup. The study began in 1991 and concluded in 1993. EPA selected a final cleanup remedy for site contamination in mid-1993. The remedy includes groundwater treatment, soil excavation/disposal, and extension of a public water line. Design of the remedies began in 1994 and is scheduled for completion in late 1995.

Site Facts: The PADER and Recticon entered into a Consent Order in 1981 to undertake initial actions at the site. The potentially responsible parties have provided an alternate drinking water supply to residents whose wells are contaminated beyond acceptable EPA levels as a result of a Consent Order with EPA signed in 1990. An additional Consent Order with EPA required the potentially responsible parties to conduct site investigations. EPA also issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to four companies on March 24, 1994 to design and construct the remedy.

Environmental Progress

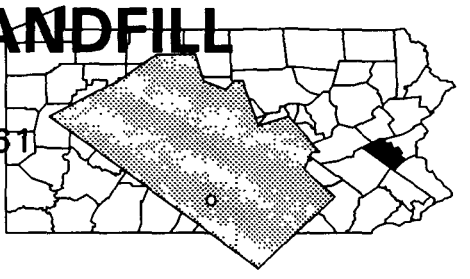
By removing contaminated soil from the site and providing an alternate drinking water supply, the potentially responsible parties and EPA have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminants at the Recticon/Allied Steel site pending implementation of the final cleanup remedies.

Site Repository



East Coventry Township Building, 855 Ellis Woods Road, Pottstown, PA 19464

REESER'S LANDFILL
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980829261



EPA REGION 3
Lehigh County
5 miles west of Allentown

Site Description

The 15-acre Reeser's Landfill site is an inactive unlined dump for municipal wastes near Haafsville, in Upper Macungie Township. The lessee, Reeser's Hauling Service, never received a State license to operate a disposal facility at the site. The State believes that wastes were dumped into a water-filled quarry and into excavated trenches, thus threatening the groundwater. The owner appealed when the State ordered closure of the landfill in 1979 and 1981. Operations ceased in 1980, and the landfill has not reopened. When the landfill site was placed on the NPL, it was inadequately covered. Soil at the landfill was stained by leachate. The EPA conducted sampling at the site and discovered that a nearby local well appeared to be contaminated with heavy metals. Homes in the immediate vicinity of the site rely on private wells for drinking water. Public wells serve an estimated 3,400 people and are located approximately 2,000 feet from the site. Most of the landfill rainwater runoff drains to Iron Run, a tributary to the Lehigh River. The closest residence and well is located 800 feet from the site. The population within a mile of the site is 265; the population located within 3 miles is 2,400. There are 268 wells within 3 miles of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 04/10/85
Final Date: 07/22/87
Deleted Date: 05/31/90

Threats and Contaminants

Zinc and lead, allegedly from former waste disposal practices, were found in monitoring wells. Local wells were contaminated with low levels of zinc, mercury, cadmium, and lead. Soils and sediments also contained evidence of heavy metals. Concentrations of these chemicals were found to be within established safety standards. The EPA has determined the site does not pose any health threats.

Cleanup Approach

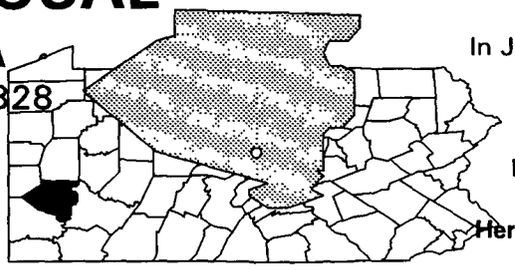
Response Action Status

Entire Site: Between 1987 and 1989, the EPA undertook an intensive study of groundwater contamination and conditions at the site. This study showed conclusively that the landfill is not contaminating the groundwater. The EPA found no evidence of hazardous waste dumping nor any adverse effects on human health or future land use plans. Based on the results of the study, the EPA determined that no cleanup actions were required at the site to address the alleged contamination of the groundwater and deleted the site from the NPL in May 1990. The State is seeking final closure of the landfill to ensure there are no future threats posed by the site.

Environmental Progress

The Reeser's Landfill site was intensively studied and was shown not to be a source of groundwater contamination. The site was deleted from the NPL in 1990. A review of groundwater quality in the site area was conducted by EPA in December 1992. That review found that the "No Action" remedy remains protective.

RESIN DISPOSAL
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD063766828



EPA REGION 3

Allegheny County
In Jefferson Borough near the
Monongahela River

Other Names:
Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Company
Hercules Inc. - PICCO Resins

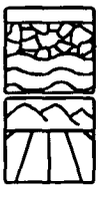
Site Description

The 26-acre Resin Disposal site is privately owned and consists of two unlined, diked ponds and a 2-acre landfill situated in a gully between two residential areas. From 1949 to 1964, these ponds received about 85,000 tons of industrial waste that contained organic solvents, resin cakes, filter materials, and oils from a resin manufacturing process. The ponds were filled and covered with soil. Some of the monitoring wells and leachate seeping from the site are contaminated with organic chemicals. The landfill is located in a strip mine valley and was created by constructing an earthen dike across the floor of the valley. When the area behind the dike was filled with waste materials, a second dike was constructed 250 feet farther down the valley from the initial dike. Although access to the site is restricted, there is evidence that people trespass on it. Approximately 50 people live within 1/2 mile of the site, but about 25,000 people reside within a mile. All but four residences use municipal water. The site lies 1/2 mile from the Monongahela River.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzene and toluene from former disposal practices. Sludges are polluted with VOCs and heavy metals including lead, arsenic, cadmium, and selenium. Threats to human health include direct contact with leachates and airborne soil on the site.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: an immediate action and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site. The long-term cleanup is divided into soil and groundwater phases.

Response Action Status

Immediate Action: The parties potentially responsible for the site contamination installed a leachate collection system in 1973 and upgraded it in 1983.

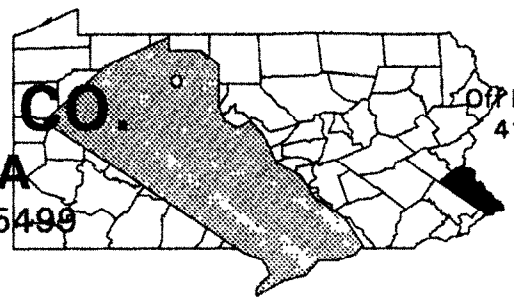
Entire Site: Under the EPA's monitoring, the potentially responsible parties are conducting an intensive study of site conditions. A remedy for the contaminated soil was selected in 1991. The remedy for the contaminated soil onsite includes a landfill cap, an upgraded oil/water separator, and a skimmer well network. The contaminated groundwater remedy will be selected after further investigation of its nature and contamination, and is expected to be completed in late 1994.

Site Facts: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania successfully negotiated a Consent Order in November 1987 with the potentially responsible parties, whereby they agreed to perform a study to identify the nature and extent of contamination. A Consent Decree, for the soil remediation, was agreed to on June 9, 1992 by the EPA and the responsible party.

Environmental Progress

By installing and upgrading a leachate collection system, exposure to hazardous materials at the Resin Disposal site has been reduced while investigations take place and cleanup activities are being planned.

REVERE CHEMICAL CO.
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD051395499



EPA REGION 3

Bucks County

Off Route 611, just north of Route 412 in Nockamixon Township

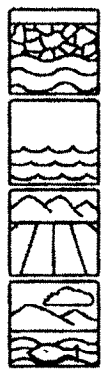
Site Description

The 113-acre Revere Chemical Co. facility, located near Routes 611 and 412 , was an acid, metal, and plating waste processing operation also suspected of accepting organic solvent waste. While the plant operated, wastes containing chromic acid, copper sulfate, and other heavy metals, as well as sulfuric acid and ammonia, were stored on site in unlined earthen lagoons. A U.S. District Court ordered the facility to close in 1969 for causing contamination of a tributary of Rapp Creek. The company abandoned full and empty drums, waste-filled lagoons, and piles of solid waste. In 1970, the Pennsylvania Department of Health (DOH) treated and removed 3 million gallons of liquid wastes. About 520 people reside within a mile of the site, with the closest home being less than 1/4 mile away. There are approximately 650 private wells within 3 miles of the site, the nearest one being 1,000 feet away. The area surrounding the site includes recreational streams, forests, fields, and State game lands. The Delaware River is 7 miles from the site and is a water supply source for Philadelphia.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/01/85
Final Date: 07/01/87

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater has been found to contain volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals including nickel, lead, and arsenic from former metal plating process wastes. Sediments on the site are contaminated with benzoic acid, and heavy metals and VOCs, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Plastics have been detected in sediments off site. The soil and surface water contain contaminants similar to those found in the groundwater and sediments, as well as mercury, cadmium, and phthalates. Direct contact with, or accidental ingestion of contaminated groundwater, surface water, soils, and sediment or eating fish, waterfowl, or other wildlife from the contaminated area can be a health threat.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Emergency Actions: In 1970 to 1971, the Pennsylvania DOH consolidated drummed materials in the lagoons, treated them with lime, pumped out approximately 3,000,000 gallons of waste, and then removed them. About 1,000 empty drums were crushed and buried on site. In 1984, an EPA emergency team removed 22 drums of waste chromic acid and excavated 30 cubic yards of sludge containing copper and chromium. All materials were sent to an EPA-approved hazardous waste facility. In 1991, the parties potentially responsible for site contamination removed 600 drums, which were excavated during site investigation field work. Soil erosion and sedimentation control activities also were performed at the site.

Entire Site: The parties potentially responsible for site contamination, under EPA monitoring, are currently undertaking an intensive study of problems at the site. In 1993, EPA selected a remedy that will address contaminated soil at the site. Major components of the remedy include removal of solid waste and debris, in-place vacuum extraction of a slurry wall, and containment of approximately 25 acres of soils contaminated with organics which can not be addressed by vacuum extraction.

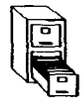
Groundwater: An investigation of the nature and extent of groundwater contamination is underway. EPA expects to complete this study and select a final remedy for groundwater contamination in early 1995.

Site Facts: EPA executed a Consent Order with the potentially responsible parties in 1988 to conduct a study into site contamination at the Revere Chemical Co. In 1991, EPA issued an Administrative Order to the potentially responsible parties requiring them to remove drums from the site.

Environmental Progress

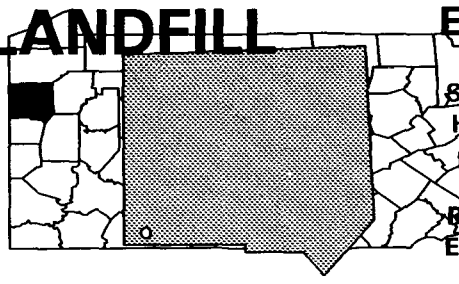
The immediate removal of the contaminated drums and wastes at the Revere Chemical Co. site has reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials and has made the site safer while it awaits further cleanup activities.

Site Repository



Bucks County Library, Center County Branch, 150 South Pine Street, Doylestown, PA 18901

RIVER ROAD LANDFILL
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD000439083



EPA REGION 3
Mercer County
South Pymatuning and
Hermitage Townships

Other Names:
River Road Enterprises
Erie Disposal Company

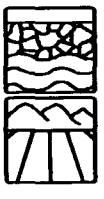
Site Description

The 102-acre River Road Landfill site is an inactive landfill that operated from 1962 until 1986. The landfill accepted municipal and industrial wastes, including foundry and metal processing waste, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) wastes, asbestos, and residues from tank car cleaning. Ownership of the landfill has been transferred over the years; the current owner, Waste Management of Pennsylvania, Inc. (WMPA), purchased it in 1980. Although WMPA considered using the landfill for the disposal of hazardous wastes, only non-hazardous industrial wastes were disposed of. The State has fined WMPA for several waste disposal violations, including discharging leachate into surface waters and operating a solid waste disposal area without a permit. The facility received a permit in 1984 for solid waste disposal but stopped receiving waste in May 1986. Closure activities in 1987 were comprehensive, and the site now is fenced, and access is restricted. Approximately 4,500 people live within a mile of the site, and 9,000 people live within 3 miles. The closest residents live less than 1/2 mile away. Two sedimentation ponds catch runoff from the site. These ponds have controlled spillways draining into the Shenango River, next to the landfill's southern border. This river is a water source for 75,000 industrial, commercial, and residential customers in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the Shenango Valley Water Company's water intake is 2 miles downstream of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 01/22/87
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants

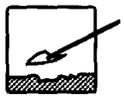


The groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and lead from wastes disposed of at the landfill. Soil in diversion ditches draining to the Shenango River contains detectable amounts of PCBs and other phenolic compounds. People may be at risk if they accidentally ingest or come in direct contact with contaminated groundwater or soil.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In 1987, WMPA carried out a landfill closure program that entailed placing a cap over the landfill to keep rainwater and runoff from spreading contaminants, installing a leachate collection system and a groundwater dam, controlling erosion and sedimentation, revegetating the site, and fencing the area.

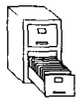
Entire Site: Under EPA supervision, WMPA is currently undertaking an intensive study of problems at the site. The investigation will explore their nature and extent and will recommend the best approaches for final cleanup. It is scheduled to be completed in 1995.

Site Facts: The EPA sent notice letters to the potentially responsible parties in 1989. The EPA and WMPA signed a Consent Order in 1990, in which WMPA agreed to conduct a study of site contamination.

Environmental Progress

The actions associated with the landfill closure described above reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous wastes and stabilized conditions at the River Road Landfill site while studies are being conducted that will lead to final cleanup activities.

Site Repository

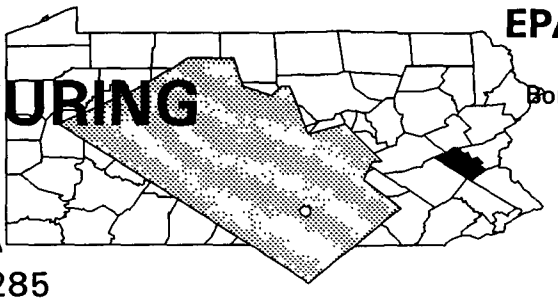


Buhl-Henderson Community Library, 11 North Sharpsville Avenue, Sharon, PA 16146

RODALE MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD981033285



EPA REGION 3

Lehigh County
Borough of Emmaus

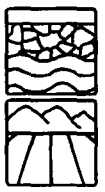
Site Description

The Rodale Manufacturing Co., Inc. plant, approximately 4,000-square feet in size, is surrounded by industrial and residential areas. From the 1950s to 1975, Rodale manufactured wiring devices and electrical connectors. Operations were taken over by Square D Company. in 1975. Square D manufactured wiring devices and electrical connections until 1986, when operations on site ceased. According to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER), site contamination was caused by the disposal of electroplating waste and rinse water into three on-site wells. PADER determined that the disposal of contaminated materials into the first of these wells, Well No. 1, took place from at least 1961 to 1967. Trichloroethylene (TCE) and possibly cyanide wastes were dumped into Well No. 2. Well No. 3 received TCE, oil, sodium phosphate cleaner, and possibly cyanide wastes. In 1981, wastes from these three wells were removed and disposed of in hazardous waste facilities regulated under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Varying levels of TCE contamination have been detected in seven wells of the Emmaus Municipal Water Works since 1981. Borough Well No. 5 was closed in 1981 and later abandoned in 1988 due to constant TCE contamination. In 1990, air strippers were installed in three wells by the Borough; monitoring of the wells continues. Public and private wells and springs within 4 miles of the site provide drinking water to an estimated 21,000 people; a Borough well is within a half mile of the site.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater and soil are contaminated with heavy metals, TCE, oil, sodium phosphate, and possibly cyanide wastes. People could be at risk from ingesting or coming into contact with contaminated groundwater or soil.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: Wastes were removed from the three contaminated wells on site and disposed of in Federally-approved hazardous waste facilities by Square D. Company. Air strippers were installed in three wells in 1990.

Entire Site: A site investigation for soil and groundwater is underway. The plan calls for aquifer testing, temporary extraction and treatment of groundwater if needed, and design of a permanent groundwater extraction and treatment system and soil cleanup plan. The site investigation is due for completion in early 1996.

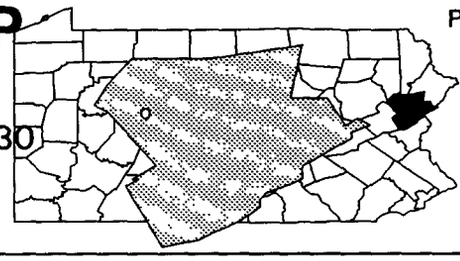
Environmental Progress

The removal of wastes from the contaminated wells and the installation of air strippers has reduced health and safety risks for the nearby population while site investigations are underway.

Site Repository

Not established.

ROUTE 940 DRUM DUMP
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD981034630



EPA REGION 3
Monroe County
Pocono Summit in Tobyhanna Township

Other Names:
Pocono Summit

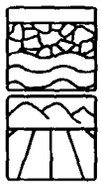
Site Description

In the 1970s, as many as 600 drums of unknown materials were stored on the 2 1/2-acre Route 940 Drum Dump site in Pocono Summit. In early 1983, the State was informed that some drums may have been buried on site. Later that year, the State detected volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) in on-site soils. Several organic chemicals also were detected in on-site groundwater. Thirty buried drums containing VOCs and heavy metals subsequently were discovered. Access to the site is restricted by a fence. Approximately 4,200 people depend on private wells and small public wells within 3 miles of the site as their sole source of drinking water. Indian River Creek, about a mile from the site, is used for fishing. Recreational fishing and hunting occur in the area surrounding the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/01/85
Final Date: 07/01/87

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater and soil were contaminated with various VOCs that had leaked from buried drums on the site. The possibility of high concentrations of VOCs in the soil being transmitted through the air posed a threat to area residents. In addition, direct contact with contaminated areas or contamination of the drinking water supply may have posed a risk to the nearby public. These threats have all been addressed by the clean-up activities conducted at the site.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: Under State supervision in 1983, the potentially responsible parties installed monitoring wells, excavated and removed 100 drums, and stockpiled contaminated soils on site. In 1983 to 1984, the EPA carried out an emergency removal of buried containers suspected to contain pathogenic organisms. Also, the EPA removed 131 full bottles and hundreds of broken containers from the site and disposed of them in an approved landfill. Ten drums of non-hazardous waste also were landfilled. The stockpiled soil was treated with a soil shredder and was rendered neutral in 1988.

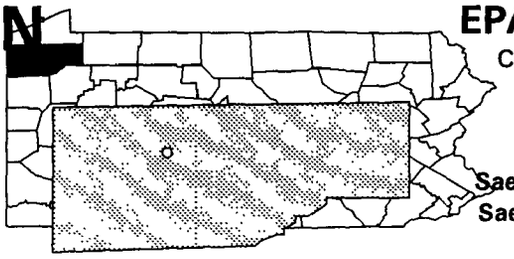
Entire Site: In 1987, the potentially responsible parties began a site investigation. In 1990, EPA took over the investigation. The investigation explored the nature and extent of soil and groundwater problems. It was completed in 1992. EPA determined that because of the immediate actions performed by the potentially responsible parties, EPA, and the State, no further cleanup actions were needed at the site. The site will be monitored for the next five years to ensure the effectiveness of the remedy.

Site Facts: In 1987, the State of Pennsylvania and the potentially responsible parties signed a Consent Order to conduct a study into the site contamination. In 1990, the EPA took over the investigation from the potentially responsible parties because of delays in their performance of the work.

Environmental Progress

The removal of contaminated soil, drums, and other containers from the site by the potentially responsible parties and EPA, in addition to fencing the site, have removed the source of site contamination from the Route 940 Drum Dump site. EPA has determined that no further site cleanup actions are warranted.

SAEGERTOWN INDUSTRIAL AREA
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980692487



EPA REGION 3
Crawford County
Saegertown

Other Names:
Saegertown Borough
Saegertown Well #2

Site Description

The Saegertown Industrial Area site covers approximately 100 acres that contain several industrial operations. In 1980, State analysts discovered volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the Saegertown Municipal Water Authority's Well #2. Several potential sources of VOCs and lead contamination have been identified on site. General American Transfer (GATX) cleaned and repaired railroad tank cars here from the mid-1950s to 1965, disposing of wash water, solvents, sludge, and tanker waste on site. EPA tests in 1984 found VOCs and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in on-site pond sediments and soil. On-site monitoring wells also revealed contamination from lead and other heavy metals. Saegertown Manufacturing Co. has produced small steel components in the area since 1965. In 1981, the Commonwealth detected VOC products in the company's septic tank and on-site wells. Since 1974, Spectrum Control, Inc. manufactured ceramic capacitors here, using VOCs in the cleaning process. The Lord Corporation produced adhesives, urethane coatings, and "rubber chemicals" on the site. Approximately 1,200 people draw drinking water from municipal wells and a private well located within 3 miles of the site. There are approximately 3,400 people living within a 3-mile radius of the site, and 1,100 people live within a 1-mile radius.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

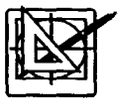
The town's municipal well was contaminated with various VOCs and on-site monitoring wells continue to show contamination with VOCs. The municipal well was removed from service, but was put back into use in 1984 because the contamination levels fell below the levels of health concerns. Soil and pond sediments are contaminated with VOCs and PAHs. Possible health threats include accidentally ingesting or coming into direct contact with contaminated soils, groundwater, and surface water. Although the site is currently fenced, soil poses a risk to trespassers, on-site workers, and off-site residents. Ten to 20 acres of farmland in the area are irrigated with well water.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: A fence has been erected around the on-site former GATX pond to restrict access to the contaminants present in the sediment and sludge in this area.



Entire Site: In 1990, the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination began conducting an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The study was completed in the fall of 1992. EPA selected a "no action" remedy for the Saegertown Manufacturing Company and the Spectrum Control, Inc. properties, after determining that they do not pose a threat to human health or the environment. In early 1993, a final cleanup remedy was selected to address the on-site incineration of contaminated sludge and soil on the former GATX property and extraction and treatment of contaminated groundwater in the vicinity of the Lord Corporation property. In mid-1995, EPA modified the GATX remedy allowing for off-site thermal treatment and resource recovery in approved cement kilns and/or off-site incineration. The design of the remedy is underway and is expected to be completed in 1995. Construction is scheduled to begin in 1996.

Site Facts: A Consent Order between the EPA and the potentially responsible parties was signed on January 31, 1990, requiring the potentially responsible parties to conduct site investigations. In 1993 and 1994, EPA signed separate Consent Orders with the Lord and GATX Corporations requiring them to perform the design for the selected remedy.

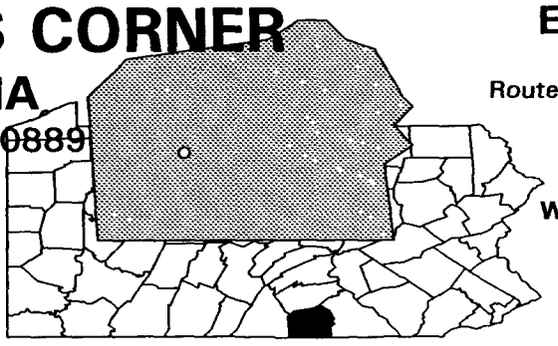
Environmental Progress

Fencing the Saegertown Industrial Area site to prevent access to contaminants has reduced threats to the public and the environment while final cleanup remedies are being designed.

Site Repository

Saegertown Area Library, 320 Broad Street, Saegertown, PA 16433

SHRIVER'S CORNER
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980830889



EPA REGION 3
Adams County
Route 394 in Straban Township

Other Names:
Culp Property
Westinghouse #1 & #4

Site Description

The Shriver's Corner site is composed of two areas covering about 10 acres. Both areas have accepted drums of wastes from the Westinghouse Elevator Plant, a site in Cumberland Township that also is on the NPL. Drums containing volatile organic compounds (VOCs), liquid wastes, paint sludges, and solvents were reportedly dumped at the southern edge of the property. Approximately 5,000 people use wells within 3 miles of the site as a source of drinking water. Approximately 250 people live within a mile of the site; the nearest residence is 100 feet away, and the nearest well is 10 feet from the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/84
Final Date: 06/01/86

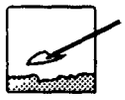
Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater is contaminated with VOCs including toluene and xylene from former waste disposal practices. Threats to the public include drinking contaminated well water and coming into direct contact with any remaining contaminated wastes left on the site. Westinghouse has provided carbon filters for affected residential wells in the area.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1984, Westinghouse removed about 80 surface drums and 250 cubic yards of contaminated soils and sent the materials to an EPA-approved disposal site. A 2-inch soil cover was placed in the Shealer area of the site. The company also provided carbon filters for some residential wells. These actions eliminated the immediate threats to the affected public and are controlling further site contamination.

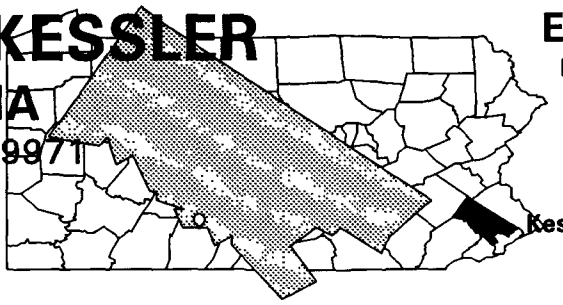
Groundwater: Under EPA supervision, Westinghouse is conducting an intensive study into groundwater and soil contamination at the site. The investigation is scheduled to be completed in late 1994.

Site Facts: In April 1984, under a Consent Order, Westinghouse removed drums and soils and provided well filters. Westinghouse agreed to conduct the investigation of the site contamination under a Consent Order with the EPA signed in March 1987.

Environmental Progress

By removing contaminated drums and soil, providing well filters to affected residents, and placing a cap on soils, Westinghouse and the EPA have reduced the risk of exposure to contaminants for residents near the Shriver's Corner site while investigations are taking place and cleanup activities are being planned.

STANLEY KESSLER
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD014269971



EPA REGION 3
Montgomery County
King of Prussia

Other Names:
Weldwire Kessler
Kessler Stanley & Co. Inc.

Site Description

The Stanley Kessler and Company is engaged in degreasing and repackaging of welding wire. Since approximately 1963, solvents have been used for degreasing; prior to 1963, acids and bases were used for cleaning metals. Past operational practices resulted in spillage of solvent degreasers into floor drains that fed into an underground septic tank and into a cesspool with no structural bottom. An "acid waste neutralization system" was used on site prior to 1963. The site currently is an active wire respooling facility. In 1979 organic compounds such as 1,2,3-trichloropropane, trichloroethylene and tetrachlorethane were detected in the Upper Merion Reservoir about 1/2 mile away from the site. The reservoir is a major source of drinking water for the Philadelphia Suburban Water Company, which serves an estimated 800,000 people. The EPA filed suit against the company in 1980, citing violations of environmental laws governing waste disposal and drinking water. Approximately 5,000 people live within a mile of the site. A school is located about 2,000 feet south of the site. The area surrounding the site is industrial, with private residences situated beyond the neighboring industrial facilities.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

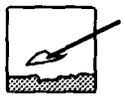
Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater on site is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including TCE from the former waste disposal practices. On-site soils also were found to contain VOCs including ethyl benzene, methylene chloride, and toluene. VOCs have been detected in the drinking water reservoir. People may be at risk by drinking contaminated groundwater or by accidentally ingesting or coming in direct contact with contaminated soil.

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 1981, Stanley Kessler removed liquid wastes and 60 to 80 cubic yards of contaminated soil from the cesspool and septic tank and removed them from the site. The tank areas were then backfilled. The company also has drilled five monitoring wells on the site. In 1984, the company installed a small groundwater recovery and treatment system on site. The company has conducted limited groundwater monitoring since 1985.

Entire Site: The Stanley Kessler Company, under EPA oversight, completed a study of site contamination in 1994 as ordered under a 1991 Consent Decree. The EPA selected the following remedy to clean up the site: groundwater extraction and treatment by activated carbon; deed restrictions to prohibit the installation of new wells in the area of contamination; and periodic sampling of groundwater and treated water. Design activities are scheduled to begin in late 1995.

Site Facts: In January 1991, the EPA issued a Consent Decree to the potentially responsible parties to perform site studies and to pay for past costs associated with the site.

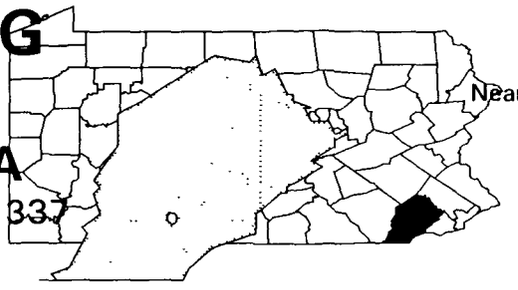
Environmental Progress

The removal of the contaminated soil and liquid waste and the installation of a groundwater treatment system have reduced the potential for exposure to or migration of contaminated materials at the Stanley Kessler site while cleanup activities are being planned. The EPA has determined that contamination at the site currently does not pose an immediate threat to neighboring residents or the environment.

Site Repository

Upper Merion Township Library, 175 West Valley Forge Road, King of Prussia, PA 19406

STRASBURG LANDFILL
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD000441337



EPA REGION 3
Chester County
Near Coatsville in West Bradford and Newlin Townships

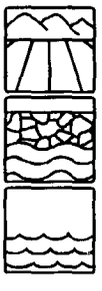
Site Description

The 222-acre Strasburg Landfill site was purchased in 1973 by Strasburg Associates and received a permit in 1975 to accept municipal wastes. Strasburg Landfill Associates purchased the site in 1978 and eventually began landfilling operations, using 22 acres near the center of the site. In 1979, the landfill was licensed to receive industrial waste under a new permit. Records show that Diamond Shamrock Chemicals Company sent 500 to 600 tons of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) wastes to the landfill in 1979, and that Gichner Mobile Systems disposed of heavy-metal sludge there. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania prohibited the landfill from receiving an industrial waste permit in 1980. Early in 1983, the Commonwealth found volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals in on-site monitoring wells and various VOCs in an off-site private well downgradient of the landfill. The same contaminants were discovered in liquids leaching from the site. In 1983, the Commonwealth closed the operation. The site is in a rural area. About 800 people draw drinking water from municipal wells within 3 miles of the landfill; however, the homes downgradient of the site use private wells. The Brandywine Creek flows within 1/2 mile from the landfill. Briar Run Creek, which flows into the Brandywine Creek, is within 300 feet of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/16/88
Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants

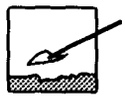


Soil and an on-site well are contaminated with VOCs and heavy metals including lead and copper from former disposal practices. Drinking water in three private off-site wells downgradient of the site contains VOCs. Briar Run Creek contains various VOCs. Consumption of contaminated groundwater and direct contact with contaminated liquids on the site pose potential health risks. Access to the property is unrestricted, and while the EPA has fenced off the landfill portion, leachate seeps periodically run under the fence, making it possible for people and animals to come into direct contact with contaminated liquids.

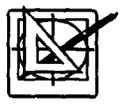
Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in five stages: immediate actions and four long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the landfill, leachate and drinking water, installation of a fence, and cleanup of the groundwater.

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: When the landfill was closed in 1983, the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination covered the area with 2 feet of soil above a plastic liner, stabilized the site, and planted it. In addition, they installed a system to collect liquids leaching from the site. Currently, about 11,000 gallons of leachate are collected daily and are treated on-site before being discharged through a permitted outfall.



Landfill: In 1992, a remedy was selected for the landfill which calls for replacement of the existing landfill cap with a multilayered cap, a new landfill vent system for gases, and a subsurface leachate collection and treatment system. Design of this remedy is being performed through an interagency agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Design activities are scheduled to be completed in late 1995.

Leachate and Drinking Water: In 1989, the potentially responsible parties provided an alternate drinking water supply to all homes downgradient of the site with wells found to be contaminated with VOCs. Potentially responsible parties also directed discharge from the large seep, southeast of the landfill, into existing collection systems, and constructed an on-site air stripper system to handle all leachate generated by the collection system. Construction was completed in 1991.

Fence: In 1991, the EPA determined that a fence was required around 24 acres of the landfill to eliminate direct contact threats. This fence, along with warning signs, was completed by EPA in late 1992.

Groundwater: An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination of the groundwater is expected to be completed in 1998. At this time, the EPA will select a remedy for final groundwater cleanup.

Site Facts: In June 1989, the EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to the potentially responsible parties to construct a leachate collection and treatment system. This system was completed in 1990 and remains operational. In addition this order required that water filtration systems be installed at two residences. This was completed in 1991.

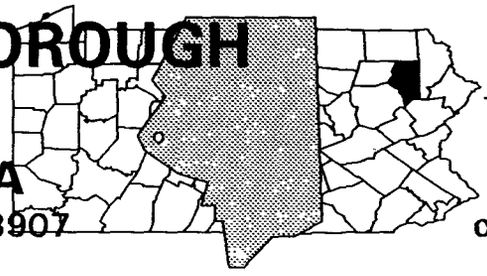
Environmental Progress

The collection and treatment of leachate, the provision of residential drinking water filter systems, the installation of a security fence around the landfill, and the additional completed cleanup activities have reduced contamination and limited the potential for exposure to contaminants at the Strasburg Landfill site while other cleanup activities are taking place and studies are being completed.

Site Repository

Bayard Taylor Memorial Library, 216 East State Street, Kennett Square, PA 19348

TAYLOR BOROUGH DUMP
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980693907



EPA REGION 3
Lackawanna County
Taylor Borough, 3 miles south of City of Scranton

Other Names:
Old City of Scranton Landfill #1

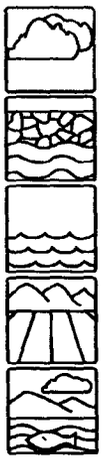
Site Description

Taylor Borough Dump is a privately owned, inactive landfill that covers 125 acres in Taylor. The City of Scranton, located about 3 miles north of the site, used the former underground and strip mine as a municipal dump from 1964 through 1968. The unfenced site was placed on the NPL because approximately 1,200 drums containing hazardous organic chemicals and heavy metals had been dumped illegally there. Drums were found in six main areas on the site. Wastes had escaped from the drums and contaminated the soil, surface water, sediments, groundwater, and the surrounding air. Even after the EPA built a fence around the area, trespassers breached it to bike, jog, and hunt on the site. The landfill is near a residential area and a community park. It is estimated that 1,000 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site, and 10,000 people live within 3 miles of the site. A residential development borders the southeastern edge of the landfill, but the nearest dwelling is several hundred feet from the closest area used for drum waste disposal. Residents obtain water from a surface water supply that does not receive runoff from the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/01/83
Final Date: 09/01/84

Threats and Contaminants



Ambient air on the site and at a nearby residence showed the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and chlordane, a pesticide. There was a potential for methane and waste-contaminated gases to migrate to nearby residences. Contaminants in the groundwater on site included phthalic acid esters, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), chlordane, and arsenic. Contaminants detected in sediments included antimony, arsenic, lead, and PCBs. On-site soils contained phthalic acid esters, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, and lead. Off-site surface water contained lead, chlordane, and PCBs. People who came in direct contact with, inhaled, or accidentally ingested contaminants were at risk. Residents using ponds located on the site for recreation and fishing may have been at risk from contact with contaminated water or from eating contaminated fish.

Cleanup Approach

The site was addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on source control and groundwater monitoring.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1983, the EPA removed 250 tons of hazardous solids and 1,595 gallons of liquid, as well as approximately 850 drums from the site. Workers built security gates across the roads to prevent unauthorized dumping and vehicular access. In 1987, the EPA conducted a removal operation that featured disposal, drum repacking, organization of materials, control of contaminant movement, excavation, security, restoration, and sampling.

Source Control and Groundwater Monitoring: The selected remedy for this site featured removal and off-site disposal of 125 drums and remnants; collection and treatment of contaminated water in ponds; excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soils; and construction of a soil cover over the area. This cleanup work was completed in 1988. Source control actions were effective in preventing further release of contaminants to the groundwater. Testing of groundwater following removal of contaminated soils and treatment of pond water showed that groundwater was within safety levels. Therefore, no additional groundwater cleanup was required. The EPA is conducting operation and maintenance activities of the soil cover, as well as groundwater, surface water, and sediment monitoring using a fund set up by the EPA with money obtained from the potentially responsible parties. In addition, the EPA conducted surface water, sediment, and biota sampling of Ponds 7 & 8; landfill gas monitoring; on-site and residential ambient air monitoring; and storm water sampling. Operations and maintenance activities are scheduled into 1999.

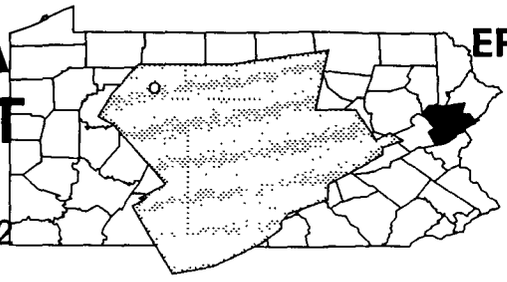
Environmental Progress

Numerous cleanup actions have been completed at the Taylor Borough Dump, including the removal of hazardous solids, liquids and drums. The source control actions proved to be effective in eliminating contaminants from entering the groundwater. No further actions were required to cleanup the groundwater because testing showed that it was within established safety levels. In preparation for deleting the site from the NPL, the EPA and the State are monitoring the groundwater and sampling surface water, sediment, biota and ambient air to ensure that no further contamination results from the site.

Site Repository

Taylor Borough Municipal Building, 122 Union Street, Taylor, PA 18517

TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PA5213820892



EPA REGION 3
Monroe County
Tobyhanna

Site Description

The Tobyhanna Army Depot site is a communications-electronics maintenance and supply installation, which operates under the U.S. Army Depot System Command. The Tobyhanna Army Depot site presently encompasses approximately 1,293 acres (2¼ square miles), which includes a production warehouse facility, inactive landfills, and several other disposal areas. Former burning and disposal areas, now collectively termed as Area A, were used in the 1950s and early 1960s. Past operations included excavation of trenches, burning of waste solvents, and burial of construction rubble, scrap metal, drums and coal ash residue. A former drum staging area, now referred to as Area B, was used in the 1950s for temporary storage and disposal of building materials and other wastes. Past disposal practices at Areas A and B have resulted in contamination of groundwater underlying the southeastern portion of the Tobyhanna Army Depot site and a portion of Tobyhanna Village. Approximately 4,000 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site.

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

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

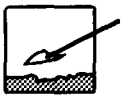
Threats and Contaminants

The primary contaminants of concern in ground water near Areas A and B include the Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) such as trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (DCE), trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PCE). Elevated levels of trans-1,2-DCE, TCE, PCE, and heavy metals such as lead have been detected in the soil. Soils were contaminated with polychlorinated biphynels (PCBs). Contaminated groundwater poses a treat to the health of area residents through ingestion of and direct contact with VOCs. Wetlands and associated wildlife may also be affected by site-related contaminants.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in four stages: immediate actions to provide an alternate water supply and three long-term phases addressing the cleanup of source Areas A, B, and groundwater; the PCB transformer/substation; and other suspected areas of contamination.

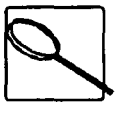
Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: From 1987 until 1991, the Army provided bottled water to several residences in the vicinity of the site. In 1991, the Army extended a waterline from the site to 24 affected residences and businesses. Soil contaminated with PCBs also was removed from the PCB transformer substation at the site.

Source Areas A and B and Groundwater: Since early 1988, the Army has been conducting an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at Areas A and B. The investigation is focusing on defining the source and the nature and extent of contamination in soils and groundwater. The EPA issued a proposed plan to address contamination at the areas in the fall of 1993, and held a public meeting in late 1993. The EPA is currently reviewing the feedback from these actions and anticipates selecting a final cleanup approach in late 1994.

PCB Transformer/Substation: During its investigation of contamination at this area, the Army removed soil contaminated with PCBs to an off-site incinerator. The Army completed this action in late 1994. The Army expects to make a decision on whether to continue with additional cleanup in 1995.



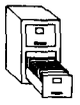
Other Areas: In 1992, additional studies were performed by the Army to identify actual or potential release of contaminants from 11 areas of concern. The Army will continue to study 52 additional areas of concern to determine what further actions will be required, if any. The EPA anticipates reaching a remedy decision on the first 11 areas of concern by 1996.

Site Facts: The Tobyhanna Army Depot site is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DOD) in 1978 to identify, evaluate and address areas of past hazardous waste management at military and other DOD installations. In 1991, a Federal Facilities Agreement was signed which outlines how the Army and EPA will investigate the site.

Environmental Progress

The Army's provision of an alternate water supply source and removal of PCB-contaminated soil has reduced the immediate threat of exposure to contaminants. Continuing investigations at Areas A and B and other areas of concern will identify cleanup strategies that best address the remaining contamination at the Tobyhanna Army Depot site.

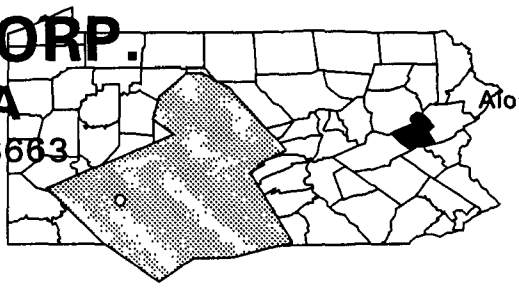
Site Repository



Coolbaugh Township Municipal Building
5500 Memorial Boulevard
Tobyhanna, PA 18466

Tobyhanna Army Depot
Public Affairs Office
11 Midway Road, Building 11
Tobyhanna, PA 18466-5076

TONOLLI CORP.
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD073613663



EPA REGION 3
Carbon County
Along Rte. 54 in Nesquehoning

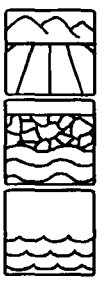
Site Description

The 30-acre Tonolli Corp. site is operated as a secondary lead smelter and lead battery recycling facility between 1974 and 1985. The recycling operations included crushing the batteries and recovering the lead and plastics from them. The site includes a lined landfill containing about 84,700 cubic yards of waste and 2,000,000 gallons of standing water, 39,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil, and 13,000 cubic yards of battery wastes. In 1985, the owner and the State detected arsenic and cadmium in on-site monitoring wells. The same year, Tonolli filed for bankruptcy. The EPA completed a preliminary assessment of the site in 1987 and identified it as a candidate for emergency response action. The emergency response action included the removal of a 500,000 gallon wastewater lagoon. The site is in a valley, in a sparsely populated area. An estimated 17,000 people live within 3 miles of the site. The Lansford/Coaldale Joint Water Authority provides water to residents in the area. Nesquehoning Creek, which is adjacent to the site property, has been contaminated with heavy metals since 1985.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants



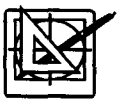
Arsenic, cadmium, lead, and chromium from the former smelter and recycling operations have been found in on-site soils and monitoring wells. Nesquehoning Creek also contains levels of arsenic, cadmium, and lead. Contaminated soils and battery casings remain on the site. Potential threats to trespassers include ingestion of or direct contact with contaminated water, soil or debris.

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 1989, the EPA completed removal actions involving the excavation and treatment of liquids and sludges in a lagoon, treatment and disposal of liquids in the site's storage tank, construction of a surface water collection and treatment system, and repair of the fence to limit site access. The site conditions were stabilized, hazardous substances were removed, the lagoon was filled, the area was regraded, and security measures were taken.



Entire Site: The potentially responsible parties completed an intensive site study with EPA oversight. EPA selected the final remedy for the site in 1992. This remedy includes off-site transport and treatment of battery wastes, excavation of lead contaminated soils, stabilization of soils, closure of the on-site landfill, sediment cleanup of the adjacent creek, and treatment of contaminated groundwater. In late 1993, the potentially responsible parties began designing the remedy. Design is scheduled for completion in 1996, at which time construction will begin.

Site Facts: In 1989, the EPA executed a Consent Order with 46 potentially responsible parties for a study to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup. In 1991, the EPA issued a Unilateral Order to the 46 potentially responsible parties compelling them to takeover operation of the on-site treatment plant. The EPA entered into an Administrative Order with potentially responsible parties to perform the design of cleanup activities in late 1993.

Environmental Progress

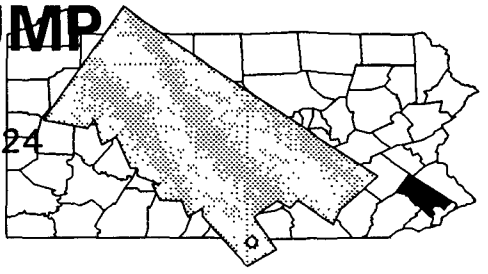
The timely removal of contaminated liquids and sludges from the site and the construction of a water collection and treatment system have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Tonolli Corp. site while design of the final remedy is ongoing.

Site Repository

Nesquehoning Borough Office, 123 Catawissa Street, Nesquehoning, PA 18240
(717) 669-9588

EPA Region 3, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, PA 19107

TYSONS DUMP
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980692024



EPA REGION 3
Montgomery County
Upper Merion Township

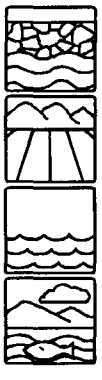
Site Description

This privately owned dump, a former sandstone quarry, covers 4 acres in Upper Merion Township. The site received wastes from 1962 to 1970; both septic and chemical wastes were disposed of in a series of unlined lagoons. In the 1970s, sludges and liquid wastes, primarily chlorinated and other organic solvents, were dumped into the lagoons. Water leaching from the site flowed into the nearby Schuylkill River, which provides drinking water to more than 30,000 people in Norristown and other communities. The State ordered the facility closed in 1973. During closure, the lagoons reportedly were emptied of standing water, backfilled, vegetated, and the contents were transported off site, although contaminated soils remained on site. In early 1983, the EPA received a citizen complaint about noxious odors emanating from the site; an investigation determined that immediate removal measures were necessary. An estimated 26,000 people live in the residential area of Upper Merion. Water intakes for Norristown and Philadelphia are downstream of the site on the Schuylkill River. The site regularly has been used for motorbiking and other recreation. Approximately 1,000 people live or work within 1/4 mile of the site.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

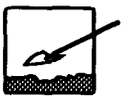


Groundwater and soils on the site are contaminated with chlorinated and other organic solvents including benzene, xylene, and chlorobenzene. Surface water was contaminated with trichloropropane. Possible health risks include touching, inhaling, or accidentally ingesting contaminated soil. No drinking water wells exist between the site and the Schuylkill River, so groundwater ingestion is unlikely. A wetland and deep aquifer are threatened by contaminant runoff from the site.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Emergency Actions: In 1983, the following emergency responses were performed by the EPA: monitoring wells were installed, a leachate collection and treatment system were constructed, and a security fence was erected around the lagoon areas, which also were covered with a soil cap. Portions of the site were reseeded and regraded to control drainage. The threat of direct contact with contaminants on site has been reduced through these measures.

Soil: While the lagoons were emptied and backfilled when the dump was closed in 1973, the contaminated soil at the bottom was never removed and continued to pollute the area. Thus, in 1984, the EPA recommended excavation of these materials and disposal at an EPA-approved landfill. The engineering design was begun in spring 1985. However, this approach was suspended in 1987, when Ciba-Geigy and other parties potentially responsible for the site contamination proposed financing a different cleanup strategy. This proposal formally became the selected on-site remedy and includes an innovative soil-cleaning technology called vacuum extraction, in place of excavation. Full-line start-up of the soil vacuum extraction system began in fall 1988, but in early 1989, the well screens became clogged with a tar-like substance. Later in 1989, the EPA evaluated the feasibility of screen cleaning by steam injection and solvent washing and changed the screen cleaning method to hot air injection. This method and solvent washing appear to be keeping the well screens open. The EPA had been monitoring progress, and target cleanup levels have not yet been met. Therefore, the Agency extended the cleanup period to late 1992. In 1992, the potentially responsible parties began a study to determine if another remedy could be identified to complete the cleanup of the lagoon soils. The study was completed in the spring of 1995, and the EPA is considering selecting an alternative remedy. The new alternative would be to cover the lagoons with a wet soil cover. The EPA anticipates making a final decision in 1995.

Groundwater: In the fall of 1988, the EPA chose pumping and treating groundwater as the remedy for off-site contamination. The groundwater is being pumped and treated by a steam stripping system to remove contamination. The off-site groundwater treatment system began operating in the fall of 1989.

Barbadoes Island Groundwater: In 1990, the EPA determined that there was a need to install additional extraction wells along the southern bank of the river and Barbadoes Island in the middle of the river. The chosen remedy also called for additional studies of pumping alternatives to be performed before cleanup was initiated. These studies are expected to be completed in late 1995 and design of the final cleanup approach will begin in 1996.

Site Facts: A partial Consent Decree was signed in June 1988 by the EPA, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, Ciba-Geigy Corp., This Labs, Smith-Kline Those Corp., and Taoist Group, Inc. to conduct the cleanup of the site.

Environmental Progress

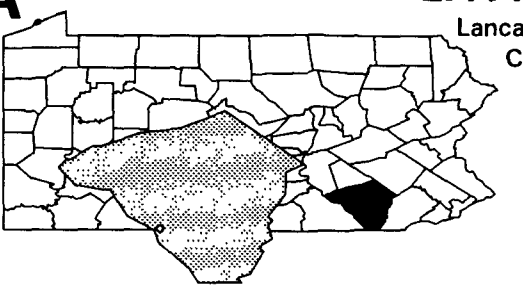
The numerous emergency actions taken at the Tysons Dump site immediately addressed the areas of greatest concern while further cleanup technologies were studied and designed. The soil and groundwater cleanup systems currently are operative, and their effectiveness will be closely monitored by the EPA.

Site Repository

Upper Merion Library, 175 West Valley Forge Road, King of Prussia, PA 19406

UGI COLUMBIA GAS PLANT
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980539126

EPA REGION 3



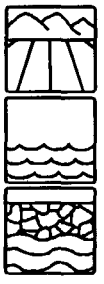
Site Description

UGI Columbia Gas Plant is a 1½ acre site located in a light industrial and residential area 400 feet northeast of the Susquehanna River in southern Pennsylvania. From approximately 1853 to 1948, Columbia Gas used the site for gas manufacturing. In 1935, ownership of the property was transferred to Pennsylvania Power and Light (PP&L), and subsequently transferred to Lancaster County Gas Company in 1949. Lancaster County Gas merged with UGI Corporation and owned the site until 1976, when the land was privately purchased. The property was used as a boat dealership until 1994, when it was repurchased by PP&L. The primary sources of contamination at the site include the gas holder, the relief holder pit, and a 4,200 square-foot area of contaminated soil. The main waste streams consist of tar and purifier wastes. Hazardous substances associated with the contaminant sources and waste streams include volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds (VOCs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), heavy metals, and cyanide. During operation of the site, overflows from an on-site tar separator were directed to an open ditch that led to the Susquehanna River. Records show that local fishermen complained to the plant that their boats were being covered with tar. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) conducted preliminary investigations at the site in August 1984. In 1985, PP&L and UGI Corp. conducted further investigations to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site. Tar was found in test pits dug in the gas and relief holders and in several other test pit and boring areas on site. Soil, sediment, sludge, tar, and groundwater samples collected during this investigation also revealed VOCs, semi-VOCs, heavy metals, and cyanide contamination. An area of Susquehanna River sediments directly downstream of the site was contaminated with tar-related contaminants such as PAHs and cyanide. During 1987, it was determined that approximately 80 cubic yards of sediment southwest and directly downstream of the site were contaminated with tar from the tar separator and open ditch. In January 1991, the EPA conducted expanded investigations of the UGI Columbia Gas Plant. The groundwater, soil, and surface water samples from the Susquehanna River confirmed previously reported contamination of VOCs, semi-VOCs, PAHs, and cyanide. Within 15 miles downstream of the site, approximately 90 people use the Susquehanna River as a source of drinking water. Approximately 1,000 people use groundwater wells within 4 miles of the site for drinking water.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/23/93
Final Date: 05/31/94

Threats and Contaminants

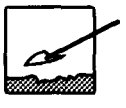


Soil, sediment, sludge, tar, and groundwater samples collected during site investigations revealed VOCs, semi-VOCs, heavy metals, and cyanide contamination. Test pits in the gas and relief holders at the site are contaminated with tar. The Susquehanna River is located approximately 400 feet southwest of the site. Groundwater, surface water, and soil samples from the river were found to be contaminated with VOCs, semi-VOCs, PAHs, and cyanide. People or animals who touch or ingest contaminated materials may be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

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

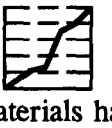
Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In 1987, PP&L and UGI recovered approximately 100 cubic yards of tar-contaminated material that had been pushed into a railroad pedestrian tunnel bordering the site. The tar sludge was disposed of in an EPA-approved facility.

Entire Site: The EPA is planning further investigations into the nature and extent of soil, surface water, and groundwater contamination. While investigations are being planned, the EPA and PADER will oversee an action to remove tar from the gas a relief holders and solidify their contents. This action is scheduled to begin in 1995.

Environmental Progress

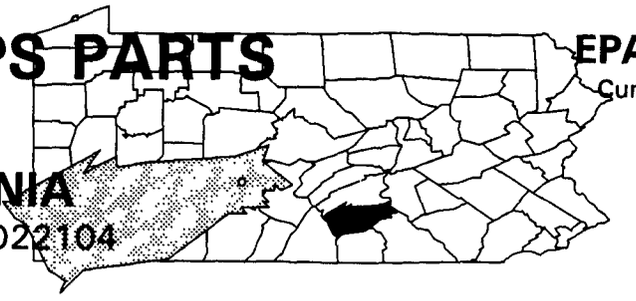


The removal of tar-contaminated materials has made the UGI Columbia Gas Plant site safer while site investigations are being planned.

Site Repository

Columbia Public Library, Columbia, PA
PADER Regional Office, One Ararat Boulevard, Harrisburg, PA, 17110

USN SHIPS PARTS CENTER
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PA3170022104



EPA REGION 3
Cumberland County

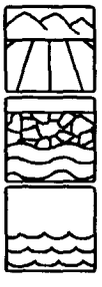
Site Description

The Navy Ships Parts Control Center (SPCC) occupies 824 acres, approximately 7 miles west of Harrisburg. Beginning in 1940, SPCC initially provided global management of Navy ship repair parts, and subsequently undertook additional inventory management responsibilities such as managing conventional ammunition, providing services, and providing maintenance and engineering for the installation. In the early 1950s, SPCC also became a repository for a variety of imported metal ores. The following five areas were identified by the Navy as potential areas of contamination: Carter Road Landfill, Building 904 Landfill, Ball Road Landfill and Burn Pits, Golf Course Landfill, and Buildings 403/404 Solvent Disposal Area. Carter Road Landfill, a 4 1/2-acre area used for disposal of construction rubble, medical supplies, and gas mask canisters, operated from 1950 to 1962. The 1-acre Building 904 Landfill was used during the 1950s to dispose of construction debris and medical supplies. Ball Road Landfill and Burn Pits, a 7 1/2-acre area, operated from the mid 1940s until 1977 as a area where wastes were doused with gasoline and burned in excavation pits on a weekly basis. Wastes included paints, varnishes, gasoline, oils, medical supplies, paint and solvent containers, asbestos ash, and Stoddard solvent contaminated with polychlorinated biphynel (PCB). The Golf Course Landfill is a 4-acre area where wastes were deposited and occasionally burned from 1945 to 1946. Wastes included medical supplies, gas mask canisters, alcohol and waste oil, antifreeze, paints, varnishes, and transmission fluids. The area is currently a golf course. The Building 403/404 Solvent Disposal Area is the railroad tracks located between the two buildings. During the 1950's, hazardous wastes, including PCB-contaminated soils, Stoddard solvent and trichloroethene, were poured directly onto the tracks. Approximately 9,000 people obtain drinking water from public and private wells within 4 miles of the sources at SPCC, the nearest less than 1/5 of a mile away.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



Navy studies identified numerous hazardous substances in the soil at two of the five areas and in the groundwater at all five areas. Soil and groundwater are contaminated with arsenic; heavy metals, including mercury, manganese, lead, and cadmium; and pesticides and polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). In addition, soil is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Sediments are contaminated with PCBs. Touching or ingesting contaminated soil, groundwater, or sediments could pose a health risk.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Interim Actions: Bioremediation is being used to address VOCs present in soil at the Burn Pits and Ball Road Landfill areas. Approximately 1,200 feet of PCB-contaminated sediments were removed from the Stormwater Drainage Ditch.

Entire Site: Investigations to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the Carter Road Landfill, the Ball Road Landfill, and the Burn Pits areas are underway. Based on site inspections, the Navy has recommended no further action at the Building 904 Landfill, the Golf course Landfill, and Building 403 & 404 Solvent Disposal areas.

Site Facts: The EPA is reviewing the No Further Remedial Action Plans (NFRAP) to determine if it concurs with the Navy's position.

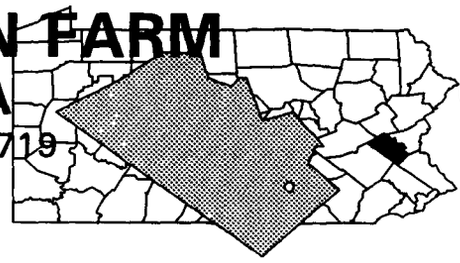
Environmental Progress

Bioremediation activities at the Ball Road Landfill and Burn Pits Area, as well as the removal actions at the Stormwater Drainage Ditch, have reduced the risk of exposure to hazardous wastes while investigations are underway to determine the most appropriate cleanup methods for the site.

Site Repository

Mechanicsburg Area Library, 51 West Simpson Street, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055

VOORTMAN FARM
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980692719



EPA REGION 3
Lehigh County
Upper Saucon Township, 1 mile southwest of Ladark

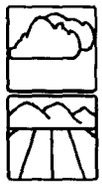
Site Description

The contamination area on the 43-acre Voortman Farm consisted of a large sinkhole, measuring 48 feet wide by 100 feet deep. When the site was placed on the NPL in 1983, it was reported that 10,000 battery casings had been dumped into the sinkhole. The State detected elevated concentrations of heavy metals in the sinkhole in 1983. Analyses of nearby domestic wells showed heavy metals below maximum permissible limits. A fire in the sinkhole in the fall of 1986 was extinguished by the State and the battery cases were removed. The area surrounding the site is primarily agricultural. About 9,700 people live in Upper Saucon Township. The closest dwellings are to the west of the site, along Vera Cruz Road. A public golf course is located toward the southeastern end of the Voortman Farm.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83
Deleted Date: 06/01/89

Threats and Contaminants



The air may have been temporarily contaminated with lead during the sinkhole fire in 1986, and people may have been exposed to airborne lead at the time of the fire. Battery casings contaminated the soil prior to excavation of the wastes and soil.

Cleanup Approach

The site was addressed through emergency actions; further investigations showed that no other cleanup actions were required.

Response Action Status

Emergency Actions: The State excavated the sinkhole and removed the burning battery cases. The fire was extinguished within a month. After the fire was extinguished in 1986, the State managed the excavation of the sinkhole and the removal of 230 cubic yards of wastes and contaminated soil to an authorized landfill. This action resulted in the elimination of the sources of contamination.

Entire Site: Studies conducted in 1987 and 1988, which included sampling of residential tap water, soil, and surface water, demonstrated that the 1986 cleanup had been effective. The EPA selected the remedy "No Further Action, with continued monitoring" in 1988, and the site was deleted from the NPL on June 1, 1989. The State of Pennsylvania will continue to monitor the site to ensure the absence of contaminants.

Site Facts: Citizens' complaints in 1980 prompted the immediate prohibition of dumping at the Voortman Farm and the subsequent site investigation.

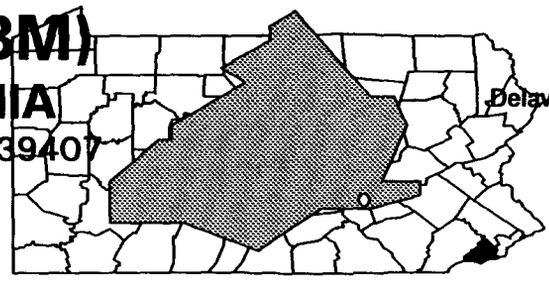
Environmental Progress

The State and the EPA have been successful in removing all sources of contamination from the sinkhole on the Voortman Farm site. As a result of these actions, the EPA, in consultation with the State, has determined that the site no longer poses a threat to human health or the environment and has deleted the site from the NPL. The State will continue to monitor the site to ensure that no further contamination is detected in the area groundwater.

Site Repository

Information is no longer available.

WADE (ABM)
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980539407



EPA REGION 3
Delaware County
Delaware River in Chester, 9 miles south of Philadelphia

Site Description

The 3-acre Wade site operated as a rubber recycling facility from around 1950 to the early 1970s, and then was converted to an illegal industrial waste storage and disposal facility. Workers stored drums on site, or dumped their contents either directly onto the ground or into trenches, severely contaminating soil and groundwater. Wastes include toxic chemicals and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), as well as acid and cyanide salts. In 1978, a fire at the operation destroyed one building and caused extensive damage to two others used for stockpiling drummed wastes. Forty-seven firefighters were hospitalized. Burned building debris, exploded drums, tires, shredded rubber, and contaminated earth littered the property. About 150,000 gallons of waste materials remained on site after the fire. Most of the wastes were in 55-gallon drums stored in the fire-damaged buildings. The site is located in a light industrial area; the nearest residential area is about 1,000 feet from the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/23/81
Final Date: 09/08/83
Deleted Date: 03/23/89

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater and soil were contaminated with heavy metals including arsenic, chromium, mercury, and lead; PCBs; plastic resins; and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from past disposal activities. Since this is an ecologically sensitive area, numerous threats existed not only to area residents and workers, but also to surrounding wetlands, wildlife, and marine animals.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Emergency Actions: In 1981 and 1982, the EPA undertook two separate emergency actions to clean up this site. Workers removed 5,000 gallons of PCB-contaminated waste and 10,000 gallons of other hazardous wastes for incineration. They also removed 155 tons of contaminated solids.

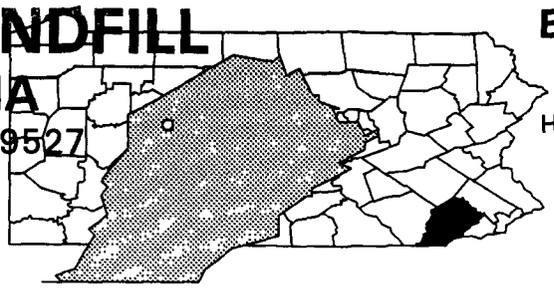
Entire Site: Remedies selected for the site included: removing, decontaminating, and disposing of tires, tankers, waste piles, and buildings; site leveling, filling, and grading; removing soil down to the depth at which the first sample with in acceptable levels was found; and covering the site with topsoil and seeding this soil cover to minimize erosion. The State managed the site cleanup, which started in 1987, and was completed in the same year. The EPA, in conjunction with the State, deleted the site from the NPL in 1989.

Site Facts: In 1985, an enforcement settlement was reached with one of the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination. The State of Pennsylvania and the EPA undertook partial cleanup, and the State completed the remainder of cleanup activities with the money contributed by the potentially responsible parties.

Environmental Progress

All cleanup activities have been completed at the Wade site, eliminating the threat to human health and the environment. The EPA has determined that the site and its surroundings are now safe, and it was deleted from the NPL in March 1989. In early 1993, the EPA issued a report on the five-year review of the remedy. The report concluded that the remedy continues to be effective. The site is scheduled for another review in 1998.

WELSH LANDFILL
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980829527



EPA REGION 3
Chester County
On Welsh Road in
Honey Brook Township

Other Names:
Barkman Landfill
Honeybrook

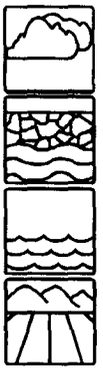
Site Description

The Welsh Landfill site is situated on 8 acres along a forested ridge about 2 miles north of Honey Brook. It was operated as a sanitary landfill from before 1970 until 1977, but a state permit was never issued for the disposal of solid waste. Investigations in the 1980s revealed that the facility had accepted industrial and hazardous waste, as well as municipal trash, and that several monitoring and domestic wells in the area were contaminated with both organic and inorganic compounds. Abandoned vehicles, appliances, 55-gallon drums, and other debris are scattered over the site. It continues to operate as salvage yard, garage, and office complex for a trash disposal company. Access to the site is virtually unrestricted. The surrounding area is rural and residential, with 300 homes or occupied buildings located within a 3-mile radius of the site and approximately 40 residences located within 1/2 mile. All use private wells for drinking water. Approximately 1,200 people live within 3/4 mile of the site. The site is bordered to the south by a narrow band of trees, beyond which are farmlands.

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

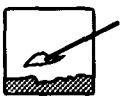


Sampling of the on-site air indicated the presence of volatile hydrogen chloride and chloroform. The on-site groundwater contains mercury, toluene, and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from former disposal practices. Residential well water off site was found to contain chloromethane, chloroform, xylenes, and other VOCs, as well as lead, mercury, and zinc. The sediments off site are contaminated with cadmium and lead. Direct contact with or drinking contaminated groundwater, as well as inhaling volatile contaminants that evaporate from groundwater or that occur in gases or vapors, may threaten the health of those in the area. Trespassers could be exposed to chemicals by coming in direct contact with soils, sediments, or the waste containers remaining on the site.

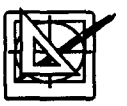
Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in four stages: immediate actions and three long-term remedial phases directed at cleanup of the landfill, extending to the water line of affected residences, and groundwater cleanup.

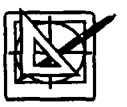
Response Action Status



Immediate Action: In 1985, the EPA approved the funds to start removing contaminated materials. The work was divided between the EPA and the owner, who conducted on-site cleanup and disposed of 26 drums. The EPA performed soil sampling and off-site well monitoring to determine the extent of contamination. Drummed wastes were removed from the site. The owner currently is removing the remaining debris and salvage materials. Bottled water has been provided by the State since 1989 to 44 homes.



Landfill Cap: From 1984 to 1990, the State conducted a study to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup. The EPA's final decision was prepared to address the cleanup of the contaminated drinking water supply and the landfill as a source of contamination. A proposed plan was released in mid-1990 for public comment, and the final decision calls for the extension of the municipal water line to the affected areas, capping the landfill, resource recovery, and restrictions on the use of the land. The landfill cap design was completed in early 1993. Construction of the landfill cap is contingent upon the site owner relocating his business from the site. The remaining remedy is being addressed in the following action.



Water Line: The design of the water line was initially completed in 1991 and revised in 1995 to include additional residents. Construction activities are scheduled to begin in the fall of 1995. The water line is expected to be completed in 1996.

Groundwater: A focused investigation began in 1990 to determine the extent of contamination, characterize groundwater flow, and assess remedies for the site. The investigation is scheduled for completion in late 1996.

Site Facts: Odor episodes have been reported by local residents. In spring 1991, the EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to the site owner, requiring him to remove all debris and salvage materials from the surface of the landfill in an environmentally sound manner. The Unilateral Administrative Order was amended in the fall of 1993 to include a timeframe for cleanup activities.

Environmental Progress

The removal of drums and contaminated wastes from the Welsh Landfill site, as well as the provision of temporary drinking water to the homes affected by contaminated groundwater, have reduced the exposure potential while the final cleanup remedies are being planned.

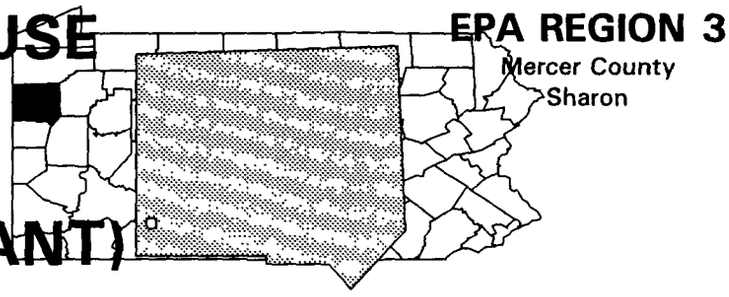
Site Repository

Honey Brook Library, Pequea Avenue, Honey Brook, PA 19344

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP. (SHARON PLANT)

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD005000575



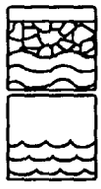
Site Description

The 50-acre Westinghouse plant in Sharon produced and repaired transformers from 1922 to 1984. From 1936 to 1976, Westinghouse used polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) as a conducting fluid in some of the transformers. PCBs were spilled in certain areas during routine operations. At least 6,000 gallons of solvents and oil leaked from an underground tank in 1984. In 1985, the EPA detected PCBs at two of the four points where the plant discharges wastewater to the Shenango River. The company had a discharge permit under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) detected PCBs in river sediments between the site and a water intake for the Shenango Valley Water Company, which provides drinking water to approximately 75,000 people. The water intake is 1,600 feet downstream of the plant's discharge points.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/16/88
Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants

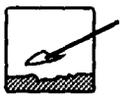


Groundwater is contaminated with PCBs, solvents and dioxins. The sediments and surface water of the Shenango River are contaminated with PCBs from the former site operations. People who come into direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated sediments, surface water, or groundwater may be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In 1976, approximately 48,000 gallons of PCBs and 15,000 gallons of organic solvents were removed from the site and were incinerated. In the fall of 1994, the potentially responsible party began using skimmers to extract the floating oil phase at the oil recovery unit. The removal action is expected to be completed in late 1995.

Entire Site: Westinghouse, under State oversight, currently is conducting a study to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The study, scheduled to be completed in 1995, will identify the contaminants and will identify alternatives for the final cleanup.

Site Facts: In 1985, the PADER issued Westinghouse an Administrative Order to conduct a study of conditions at the site and to submit a cleanup plan. In 1994, the EPA and Westinghouse entered into a Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) compelling Westinghouse to remove floating oil from the oil unit.

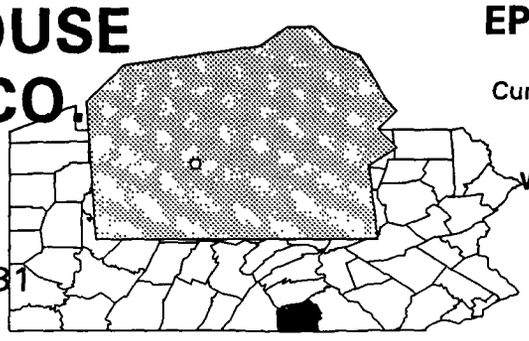
Environmental Progress

The removal and incineration of contaminated materials from the Westinghouse Electric Corp. (Sharon Plant) site has reduced the potential for exposure to contamination while studies are taking place and final cleanup activities are being planned.

Site Repository

Buhl-Henderson Community Library, 11 North Sharpsville, Sharon, PA 16146

WESTINGHOUSE ELEVATOR CO. PLANT
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD043882281



EPA REGION 3
Adams County
Cumberland Township

Other Names:
Westinghouse #3

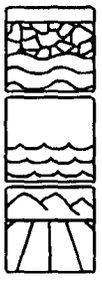
Site Description

The Westinghouse Elevator Co. Plant manufactured elevators on this 85-acre site. The plant has been leased to Schindler Elevator Corporation. The elevators are processed through a paint and degreasing line that uses chlorinated solvents. Until 1980, the company practice was to put the waste solvents and sludges into drums and dispose of them through a local hauler. In 1983, in response to concerns presented by the Adams County Community Environmental Control, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) conducted an investigation that identified three contaminated sites in the Gettysburg area, including the Westinghouse plant. Further studies found that private wells around the plant also were contaminated. Plant contamination has been attributed to solvent spills. The population within 3 miles of the site is approximately 13,500. Adjacent to the site are streams that flow into Rock Creek, which may be used for irrigation and swimming.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/01/84
Final Date: 06/01/86

Threats and Contaminants

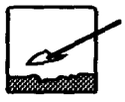


The groundwater and surface water are contaminated with the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) trichloroethane and dichloroethylene from solvent spills at the site. Trichloroethylene (TCE) has been detected in groundwater at levels greatly exceeding EPA standards and has contaminated nearby wells. VOCs have been detected in neighboring stream samples. Very low levels of metals and VOCs were detected in some surface soils. Soils contaminated with VOCs were removed, but some deep soils may still pose a threat to groundwater from leaching. Nearby residents using wells for drinking water would be at risk.

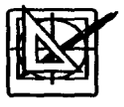
Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Action: In 1983, Westinghouse removed 43 drums of contaminated soil areas at the plant. In 1984, Westinghouse installed water mains to the areas with contaminated wells and offered residents the opportunity to be connected to public water. In 1984, Westinghouse also installed extraction wells to control the migration of contaminated groundwater from the plant. The water was treated with an air stripper and the effluent discharged to a nearby stream. Westinghouse also installed a limited number of monitoring wells to sample and analyze groundwater.



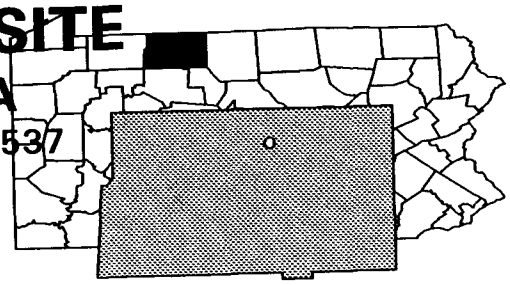
Entire Site: Westinghouse has completed an investigation into the nature and extent of groundwater, surface water, and sediment contamination. EPA selected a remedy for groundwater in the summer of 1992. The selected remedy includes: containing the groundwater plume in areas of suspected dense non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPL) contamination and treating contaminated groundwater through air stripping, with discharge of the treated groundwater into a nearby stream. The investigation showed that no surface water and sediment treatment is necessary. Additional soil sampling was performed and a supplemental study was completed in early 1995. Preliminary results of this investigation show little to no soil contamination. The groundwater design phase began in the spring of 1993 and is expected to be completed in mid-1996.

Site Facts: EPA and Westinghouse signed a Consent Order in 1988, under which Westinghouse agreed to perform the investigation into site contamination. EPA issued a Unilateral Order to Westinghouse Electric Corporation and Schindler Elevator Corporation in late 1992, compelling them to complete the design for groundwater cleanup.

Environmental Progress

The provision of public water to affected residents has reduced the major threat posed by domestic use of contaminated groundwater at the site. Ongoing groundwater extraction and treatment is reducing the amount of contaminated groundwater migrating from the site.

WESTLINE SITE
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980692537



EPA REGION 3
McKean County
Westline

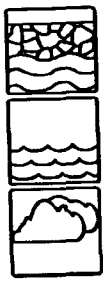
Site Description

This 40-acre site on the northern side of Westline once contained a lumber processing facility that operated for the first half of this century. Its chemical plant converted lumber into charcoal, methanol, and acetic acid until a fire and explosion caused its closure in 1952. The plant's foundation, demolition debris, and a tar-like production waste containing high levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and various phenolic compounds were left behind by the previous facility operators. The waste material was disposed of in or flowed into natural or excavated depressions located hundreds of feet away within the Town. The site consists of the Town of Westline and its adjacent streams, including Kinzua Creek and Turnip Run. The dispersed waste tar deposits were located throughout the area. Most are located below the surface. One deposit was removed in 1983 and a second was removed in 1990. As of 1988, domestic wells were taken out of service. Westline's water supply is now a spring that has not been polluted, located to the north of the Town. The surrounding area is rural, and the town is surrounded by the Allegheny National Forest. Westline has a small, permanent resident population of about 100, which increases seasonally. Hunting and fishing camps are located throughout the town.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83
Deleted Date: 10/14/92

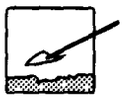
Threats and Contaminants



The contaminant of greatest concern in the groundwater was benzene. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in one monitoring well. PAHs from tar deposits, rainwater infiltration, migration in surface water, and movement in the air posed a threat to people who came into direct contact with, inhaled, or ingested contaminated materials. Drinking water contamination was negligible since the Town began using the nearby spring as a new drinking water supply. The Town is located in a 100-year flood plain; areas containing tar could have been subject to erosion if a flood had occurred, possibly causing contaminants to enter the Allegheny Reservoir. Low levels of VOCs were found in Kinzua Creek, which discharges into the Allegheny Reservoir.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In 1983, the property owners placed a fence and warning signs around the property. Also in 1983, the EPA conducted two emergency actions at the site. Workers capped the largest tar deposit with clay and then covered and graded the area with clean fill that was seeded and mulched. Cracks soon appeared in the cover; however, and liquids again began leaching from the area. At this point, the EPA excavated and removed 2,000 tons of tar and contaminated soils from the site.

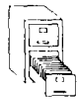
Source Control: The cleanup actions recommended for source control featured: excavating tar from all known deposits and any that were discovered during the work; removing contaminated soils; backfilling and revegetating excavations; transporting contaminated materials to an EPA-licensed facility for incineration; conducting groundwater studies; and checking the flood plain area periodically for tar deposits newly exposed by erosion. Removal of tar deposits was completed in 1990. The activities included further, but not total, removal of the major tar deposit below the surface. This area has been cleaned up to levels that do not pose a threat to human health or the environment.

Groundwater Monitoring: The EPA has determined that no further action is required to clean up the groundwater. Since Westline now is obtaining drinking water from an unpolluted source, and groundwater is not severely contaminated, the natural processes that gradually clear groundwater pollution will be allowed to take their course. This process is estimated to take from five to ten years. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) will continue to monitor groundwater to ensure that natural processes are effective.

Environmental Progress

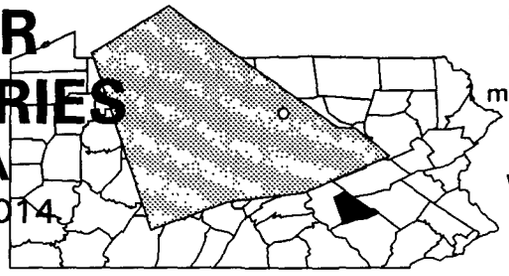
The EPA has completed all cleanup activities and will continue to monitor the site to ensure the effectiveness of the cleanup remedies. By constructing a fence to limit access to the site and removing tar and contaminated soil from the areas of greatest pollution, the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Westline Site has been eliminated. The site was deleted from the NPL in 1992. The EPA is currently planning a 5-year review of the site, which will monitor the groundwater to ensure the continued effectiveness of EPA's remedy.

Site Repository



Bradford Area Public Library, 67 West Washington Street, Bradford, PA 16701

WHITMOYER LABORATORIES
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD003005014



EPA REGION 3
Lebanon County
mile southwest of Myerstown

Other Names:
Whitmoyer Laboratories

Site Description

The Whitmoyer Laboratories (WHI) site occupies 22 acres between Fairlane Avenue and Creamery Road. The company manufactured veterinary pharmaceuticals between 1934 and 1984 and produced and stored aniline and soluble arsenic compounds. Arsenic wastes were disposed of in concrete vaults, holding tanks, and unlined lagoons. As much as 4 million pounds of soluble arsenic wastes may have been placed in the lagoons during the 1960s. The site itself features 17 buildings, 23 storage tanks, a concrete storage vault, 2 lagoons, a waste pit, a petroleum products pipeline and pump station, and a railroad spur. All have been abandoned except for the pipeline and pump station. The laboratory changed ownership from Whitmoyer to Rohm & Haas in 1964, to Smith-Kline Beecham in 1978, and to Stafford Laboratories in 1982. In 1964, Rohm & Haas detected arsenic pollution in the soils, groundwater, and surface water that had been caused by previous waste disposal in the unlined lagoons. A concrete vault was constructed to accept the lagoon sludges and other contaminated materials. About 4,700 people use wells within 3 miles of the site. The closest home is located within 200 feet of the site, and 1,300 people live within a 1-mile radius. A grade school stands 1/2 mile away. Tulpehocken Creek, which has been proposed as part of Pennsylvania's scenic river system, flows a few yards from the site. In addition, very small pockets of ecologically significant wetlands exist along the creek.

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

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

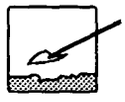
Threats and Contaminants

On- and off-site groundwater and surface water contain arsenic and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from former disposal practices. Soil and on- and off-site sediments are contaminated with arsenic and some organics. Wastes in the concrete vault and lagoon are polluted with arsenic and aniline. Health risks exist from drinking contaminated groundwater. This risk, however, has been reduced by connecting affected residents to a waterline. Potential risks also exist from direct contact, accidental ingestion, or inhalation of on-site soils, surface waters, or sediments, or inhalation of airborne contaminants. Consumption of crops or livestock raised in the adjoining fields also is of concern.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in seven stages: immediate actions and six long-term remedial phases focusing on the cleanup of the concentrated liquids, buildings and structures, soils and sediments, the vault, the lagoons, and the groundwater.

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: Rohm & Haas, new owners of the site in 1964, excavated arsenic sludges from unlined lagoons and deposited them in a specially built concrete vault on site. The EPA took emergency action in 1987 to provide bottled water to 20 homes with contaminated wells. An EPA emergency action during 1988 and 1989 removed abandoned drums and laboratory chemicals. In addition, this action included connecting residences to the Myerstown municipal water supply, which was completed by the potentially responsible parties in the summer of 1992.

Concentrated Liquids: The EPA selected an early-action remedy in 1989, which determined that the bulk liquids stored on site needed to be removed and disposed of quickly. Workers consolidated the waste liquids into three general categories, transported them off site for treatment, and eventually disposed of the treated liquids into an off-site surface water body and disposed of solid residues in an off-site landfill. Organic compounds in the liquids were destroyed via heat or biological treatment or were recycled. Tanks, vessels, and piping were cleaned and removed.

Buildings and Structures: In late 1990, the EPA selected a remedy to address contaminated buildings and structures at the site. The remedy calls for surface cleaning or sealing and demolition of the buildings prior to off-site disposal of the materials. Disposal of nonhazardous materials began in the fall of 1993 and was completed in early 1995. More than 1,000 tons of metal and debris were decontaminated or disposed of off site. Building demolition began in early 1995 and was completed that summer. The decontamination of piping and aboveground tanks and the removal of residual wastes began in late 1994 and was completed in early 1995. Off-site treatment of hazardous materials began in the summer of 1995 and is scheduled for completion in the fall of 1996.

Soils and Sediments: The parties potentially responsible for soil and sediment contamination currently are designing the remedy selected for cleanup. The remedy entails treatment with cement fixation, proper disposal of heavily contaminated soils, and capping of lightly contaminated soils. Cleanup activities are scheduled to begin in the summer of 1996.

Vault: The parties potentially responsible for contamination at the site designed the remedy for the vault wastes under EPA oversight. The selected remedy entails cement fixation and incineration of the vault wastes. Upper vault wastes have been excavated and are being stored temporarily on site. Excavation and fixation of lower vault wastes is scheduled to begin in the fall of 1995.

Lagoons: The remedy selected to address contamination at the lagoons includes iron fixation of the lagoon wastes. The first of two sampling phases were conducted in the summer of 1994. The potentially responsible parties expect to begin cleanup activities in the spring of 1996.

Groundwater: The parties potentially responsible for site contamination are currently designing a groundwater extraction and treatment system. The installation and testing of additional wells began in the spring of 1994. The construction of a temporary groundwater treatment plant was completed in the summer of 1994.

Site Facts: In 1985, Whitmoyer Laboratories submitted a revised Hazardous Waste Treatment and Storage Plan to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER). Very little of the plan was implemented, and the plant was abandoned in 1987. The PADER returned the lead for the site cleanup to the EPA in 1987.

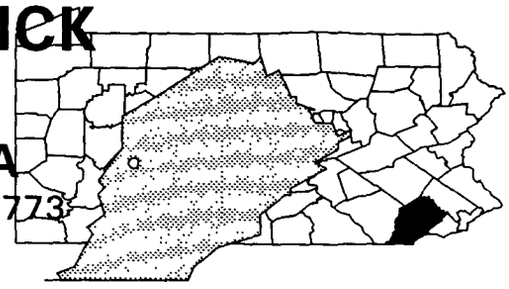
Environmental Progress

The construction of the concrete vault for the storage of contaminated sludges, the removal of abandoned drums and laboratory chemicals, and the provision of a safe drinking water source have made the Whitmoyer Laboratories site safer while the remedies for cleanup of the soil, sediments, and groundwater are underway or being planned. To date, more than 1,000 tons of nonhazardous wastes have been removed from the site for off-site disposal.

Site Repository

Whitmoyer Community Library, 199 North College Street, Myerstown, PA 17067

WILLIAM DICK LAGOONS
PENNSYLVANIA
EPA ID# PAD980537773



EPA REGION 3
Chester County
West Caln Township

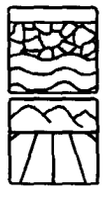
Site Description

From the late 1950s to 1970, three unlined lagoons on the 4½-acre William Dick Lagoons site in West Caln Township were used for waste disposal. Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc. cleaned petroleum products, latexes, and resins from its tank trailers and dumped the final rinsewater, and possibly residual chemical product, into the lagoons. The lagoons, about 2 acres in total area, contained more than 4 million gallons of wastewater. Site soils are contaminated and are moderately permeable, resulting in the contamination of groundwater. The lagoons were not adequately diked, and two were breached in 1970, releasing about 300,000 gallons into the nearby area and a small tributary. In 1971, some degree of cleanup was conducted by Chemical Leaman, under an agreement with the Pennsylvania Department of Health. Chemical Leaman collected solids from the materials in the lagoons, sprayed the liquid that remained over the land, and filled the remaining lagoon pits with soil and planted vegetation. In 1987, the EPA sampled private wells and springs used by local residents and found several to be contaminated with trichloroethylene (TCE). Chemical Leaman subsequently agreed to provide carbon filters to the affected homes. The Chickies Formation is the sole source of water for private wells serving 1,400 people within 3 miles of the site. Numerous residential wells surround the site, the nearest lying 400 feet to the north. A water supply intake at Birch Run, approximately 3 miles downstream of the site, is used as an emergency source of water for the approximately 13,600 residents of the city of Coatsville. Two trailer parks are located within a mile of the site.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



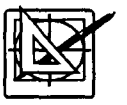
The groundwater is contaminated with TCE, chloroform, other volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and semi-VOCs from former waste disposal activities. The soil is contaminated with a variety of VOCs and semi-VOCs, as well as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and pesticides. Drinking contaminated groundwater, inhaling VOCs from groundwater, and direct contact with contaminated soil pose potential health risks.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: When local springs and wells were found to be contaminated with TCE in 1987, Chemical Leaman agreed to provide either bottled water or carbon treatment of private well water for homes with contaminant levels above health-based criteria. To date, 17 homes have been provided with full house carbon treatment units. The company continues to sample and analyze local residential wells, and is providing carbon treatment units and bottled water when needed. The company also has installed a fence around the site.



Groundwater: In mid-1991 the EPA chose an interim remedy to address groundwater contamination at the site. A hydrogeologic study will be performed, then the groundwater will be extracted and treated for up to five years. Upon completion of these measures, the EPA will determine if further groundwater cleanup is necessary. A water line will be extended to service residences affected or potentially affected by the site. Design of the cleanup remedies is scheduled to be completed in late 1995.

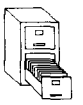
Soils: In 1993, the EPA selected a remedy which specified that contaminated soils would be excavated and treated in an on-site thermal desorption unit. If a pre-design treatability study indicates that the tar-like substance found at the site cannot be treated adequately with the thermal desorption unit, then such material will be shipped off site for incineration. The treated soils are to be backfilled on site with the placement of either a vegetative soil cover or multi-layer cap over the backfilled areas.

Site Facts: In late 1987, the EPA and Chemical Leaman entered into a Consent Agreement whereby the company would take initial actions to secure the site and provide safe drinking water to affected residents. In 1988, the EPA entered into a second Consent Agreement with Chemical Leaman for the performance of a study to determine the nature and extent of site contamination.

Environmental Progress

Provision of a safe drinking water source and the installation of a fence to restrict access to the site have reduced the risk of exposure to contaminated materials at the William Dick Lagoons site while final cleanup remedies are being planned.

Site Repository

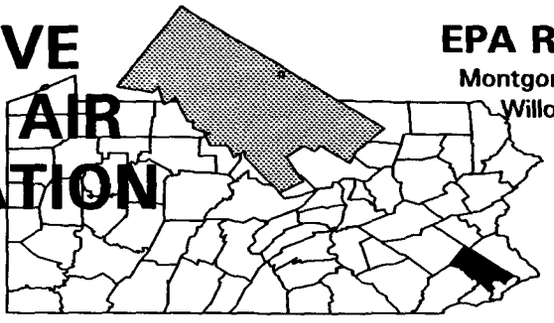


West Caln Township Building, Route 340, Wagontown, PA 19376

WILLOW GROVE NAVAL AIR & AIR RESERVE STATION

PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD987277837



EPA REGION 3

Montgomery County
Willow Grove

Site Description

This 1,015-acre site is comprised of two facilities: the Willow Grove Naval Air Station (WGNAS) and the Willow Grove Air Reserve Station (WGARS). The facilities are adjacent to one another and are located approximately 25 miles north of Philadelphia. Aircraft operations at the site began during the 1920s when the facility was named Pitcairn Airfield. The U.S. Navy acquired the airfield in 1942 and began jet training there in 1949. Currently, WGNAS and WGARS provide materials, facilities, services, and training in direct support of all units assigned to the stations. Activities that generate, store, or dispose of hazardous waste at the facilities fall into four categories: aircraft maintenance, base civil engineering, fuel operation, and personnel training. Several sources of potential contamination have been identified: the Privet Road Landfill, the Navy Fuel Farm (NAS 10), a fire training area, and a washrack area. Analysis of groundwater samples collected from wells located near these sources revealed contamination from various chemicals. Samples from a drinking water well at WGNAS showed levels of tetrachlorethene (PCE) above EPA-established health-based levels. Over 800 employees at the two facilities are served by drinking water from a contaminated well.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 08/23/94

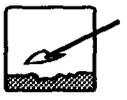
Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater is contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and numerous volatile organic compounds (VOCS) including trichloroethene (TCE) and PCE. Drinking contaminated water poses a health threat.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two phases: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleaning up the entire site.

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: The Navy Fuel Farm (NAS 10) is the main storage area for jet fuel at the site. Prior to the site being listed on the NPL, the Navy installed seven monitoring wells around the main fuel tanks and made a test boring in the parking area of the Fuel Farm. The Navy found the soil and groundwater to be contaminated with jet fuel. In early 1991, the Navy began constructing new above-ground tanks and fuel farm facilities, and removed one tank and the contaminated soil beneath it.

Entire Site: The EPA is planning a site-wide investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the remainder of the site. The Navy completed initial studies of four areas in early 1993, and recommended that additional studies be completed before a final cleanup remedy is selected.

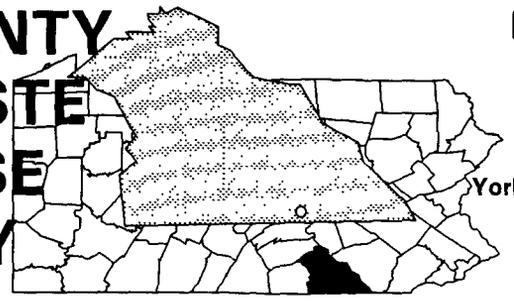
Environmental Progress

The EPA has determined that this site poses no immediate threat to human health or the environment while site-wide investigations are planned and conducted.

Site Repository

Not yet established.

YORK COUNTY SOLID WASTE AND REFUSE AUTHORITY LANDFILL



PENNSYLVANIA

EPA ID# PAD980830715

EPA REGION 3

York County
Hopewell Township

Other Names:
York County Refuse Authority

Site Description

The York County Solid Waste and Refuse Authority Landfill has been in operation since 1974. About 135 of the site's 300 acres are used for municipal and industrial waste disposal in an unlined landfill. The operation receives an average of 400 tons of waste each day. The site is fenced, but public access is not restricted. Off-site groundwater contamination with several organic chemicals has been documented since 1983. The County has installed pumping wells and water treatment operations to control runoff and groundwater migration. Approximately 330 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site. The closest residence is less than 1,000 feet from the site. Approximately 2,200 people living within 3 miles of the site continue to receive their drinking water from groundwater being monitored by the County's Solid Waste and Refuse Authority.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 04/01/85
Final Date: 07/01/87

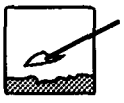
Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater is contaminated with various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from past disposal practices. The potential health threats to area residents include drinking or coming in contact with contaminated groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1984, the State ordered the York County Solid Waste and Refuse Authority to continue groundwater monitoring, provide bottled water to affected residents, and develop plans for groundwater cleanup. The owner provided bottled water to 25 homes in the immediate vicinity of the site. In 1985, the State requested the installation of additional groundwater monitoring wells and the completion and operation of a groundwater extraction and treatment system via air stripping and lining the active portion of the landfill. The groundwater treatment system currently is active and its effectiveness is being evaluated. In 1986, York County purchased the Eppley Trailer Park, which contained 21 homes, and condemned it to eliminate future residential use.

Entire Site: Under EPA supervision, the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination performed an intensive study of site conditions, exploring the extent and nature of contamination. The potentially responsible parties also examined methods for monitoring the aquifer to detect any movement of the contaminants. The investigation was completed in late 1992. Groundwater currently is being extracted and treated to control migration of the contaminants. A final remedy is expected to be selected in late 1994.

Site Facts: In May 1984, the State entered into a Consent Agreement with the Solid Waste and Refuse Authority to continue groundwater monitoring, provide bottled water to affected residents, and develop plans for cleaning groundwater. In November 1987, the State and the potentially responsible parties negotiated a Consent Order for conducting a study at the site.

Environmental Progress

Monitoring groundwater and providing bottled water to affected residents, as well as closing down the trailer park area, have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminants in the areas surrounding the York County Solid Waste Landfill while remedy selection for final cleanup is taking place.

*U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1995-405-700/22028