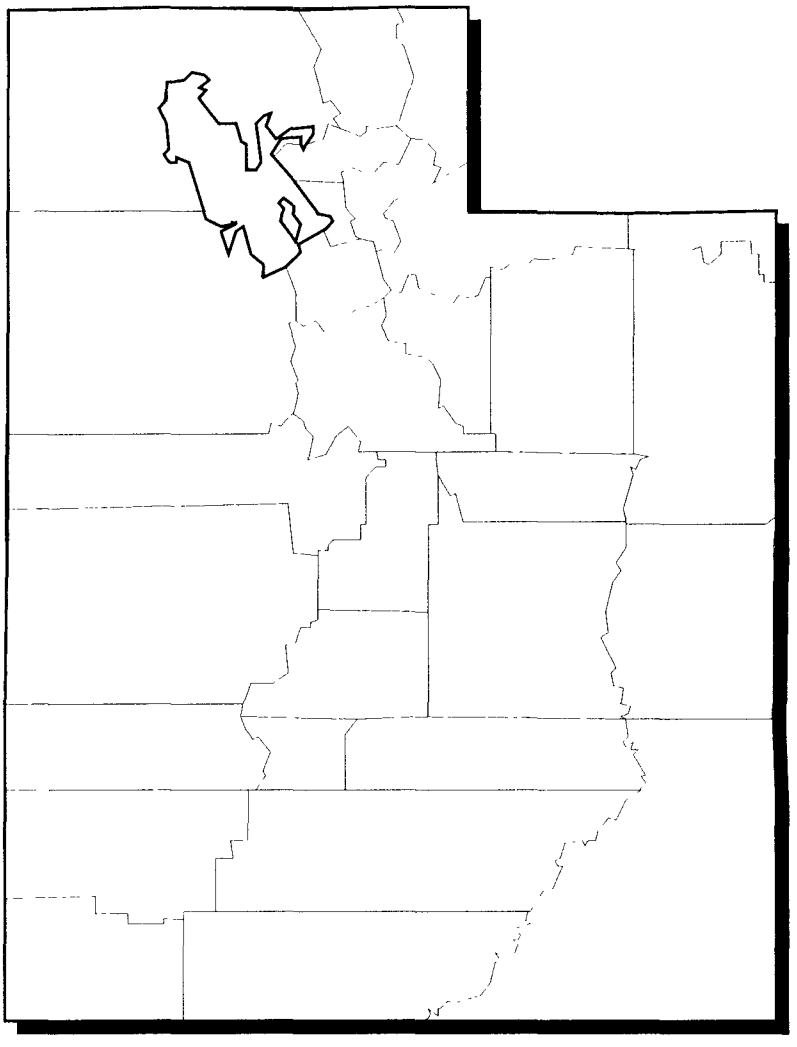
United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Solid Waste And
Emergency Response
(5201 G)

EPA/540/R-95/114
PB95-962946
9200.5-743C
May 1995

SUPERFUND: Progress at National Priority List Sites



UTAH 1995 UPDATE

Printed on Recycled Paper

How to Use the NPL Book

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

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

How Can You Use This State Book?

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

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

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

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

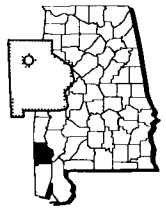
SITE RESPONSIBILITY

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

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRESS

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

SITE NAME
STATE
EPA ID# ABC0000000



EPA REGION XX
COUNTY NAME
LOCATION

Other Names:

Site Description (A)

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Site Responsibility: xxxxxx xxx xxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx
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NPL Listing History
Proposed XX/XX/XX
Final. XX/XX/XX

Threats and Contaminants (B)

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Cleanup Approach (C)

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Response Action Status (D)

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Site Facts: (E)

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Environmental Progress

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Site Repository

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SITE REPOSITORY

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

A

SITE DESCRIPTION

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

B

THREATS AND CONTAMINANTS

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

C

CLEANUP APPROACH

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

D

RESPONSE ACTION STATUS

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

E

SITE FACTS

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

Guide to the NPL Book Icons

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

Icons in the Threats and Contaminants Section

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

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

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

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

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

Icons in the Response Action Status Section

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

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

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

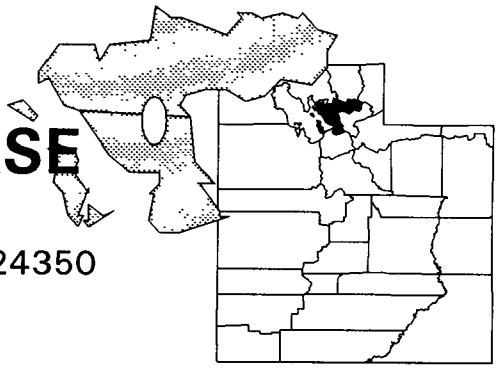
Remedy Design means that engineers are preparing specifications and drawings for the selected cleanup technologies.

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

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

EPA ID Number	Site Name
UT0571724350	HILL AIR FORCE BASE
UTD000826404	KENNECOTT (SOUTH ZONE)
UTD070926811	KENNECOTT TAILINGS (NORTH ZONE)
UTD081834277	MIDVALE SLAG
UT3890090035	MONTICELLO MILL TAILINGS (USDOE)
UTD980667208	MONTICELLO RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED PROPERTIES
UTD980951420	MURRAY SMELTER
UT9210020922	OGDEN DEFENSE DEPOT
UTD093119196	PETROCHEM RECYCLING CORP./EKOTEK PLANT
UTD980718670	PORTLAND CEMENT (KILN DUST 2 & 3)
UTD980952840	RICHARDSON FLAT TAILINGS
UTD980635452	ROSE PARK SLUDGE PIT
UTD980951388	SHARON STEEL CORP. (MIDVALE TAILINGS)
UT3213820894	TOOELE ARMY DEPOT (NORTH AREA)
UTD980667240	UTAH POWER & LIGHT/AMERICAN BARREL CO.
UTD000716399	WASATCH CHEMICAL CO. (LOT 6)

HILL AIR FORCE BASE
UTAH
EPA ID# UT0571724350



EPA REGION 8
Davis and Weber Counties
5 miles south of Ogden

Site Description

The 6,665-acre Hill Air Force Base site is used by the Air Force for the overhaul and maintenance of aircraft. Several on-base areas have been identified by the Air Force as being contaminated, including four landfills, three chemical disposal pits, Berman Pond, the Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (IWTP) Sludge Drying Beds, the Fire Training Area, Bamberger Pond, the Refueling Vehicle Maintenance Facility, the Sodium Hydroxide Tank Leak Area, and the Toole Army Rail Shop. Industrial and municipal wastes were dumped on base, including volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), electroplating wastes, sludges from the Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant, waste oils, and petroleum fuel products. Approximately 20,000 people work on Hill Air Force Base, of which about 15,000 are civilian employees. Most of the residences in the area surrounding the site are connected to the municipal water supply system; however, some private wells or springs are used for drinking water and irrigation.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 07/01/87

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater in the disposal and pit areas is contaminated with various VOCs and heavy metals. A floating product is contaminating groundwater near chemical disposal pits #1 and #2. Groundwater located near Chemical Disposal Pit #3 contains high concentrations of VOCs. Surface water located in springs downgradient from Chemical Disposal Pit #3 is contaminated by VOCs. The Toole Army Rail Shop and Bamberger Pond areas are contaminated with VOCs. Contaminants are migrating off-site. Accidental ingestion of or direct contact with contaminated groundwater, surface water, or soil may pose a health threat.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in eight long-term remedial phases focusing on cleaning up the various contaminated site areas.

Response Action Status

Landfills #3 and #4, Chemical Disposal Pits #1 and #2, and the Fire Training Area: In 1984, a clay cap was placed over Landfill #4, a slurry wall was installed around the upgradient areas of contamination, and a series of extraction wells were installed. The slurry wall was completed in 1985. In 1986, clay caps were constructed over Landfill #3 and a portion of the chemical disposal pits. A parking lot was installed over the Fire Training Area and the chemical disposal pits. A total of about 70 acres have been covered. Over 50-million gallons of contaminated groundwater were then extracted and treated by the Air Force. Off-base migration of contaminants has been significantly reduced. Continued studies into site contamination and the most effective ways to address it are underway, and scheduled to be completed in 1995.

Chemical Disposal Pit #3: The Air Force began a study to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup in 1991. Interim measures were identified to address liquid chemical wastes remaining in the pit, including the installation of an extraction and treatment system to address dense non-aqueous phases liquids (DNAPL). Construction of the system is complete, and the system continues to operate. Final cleanup remedies for the disposal pit area are expected to be chosen in early 1996.

IWTP Sludge Drying Beds, the Sodium Hydroxide Tank Leak Area, Berman Pond, and the Refueling Vehicle Maintenance Facility: The investigation into site contamination and methods to effectively address these areas was completed in 1992, and interim cleanup measures were identified. Berman Pond has been filled and graded, and a clay cap was installed over the area. The unlined IWTP Sludge Drying Beds were lined with asphalt and then concrete. Final cleanup remedies are expected to be selected in 1995.

Landfills #1 and #2, North Gate Dump: Investigative work into site contamination and the most effective methods to address Landfills #1 and #2 was completed in 1994. The EPA selected a remedy in the summer of 1994 that includes capping the landfill and pumping and treating the groundwater. Design of the remedy is currently underway and is expected to be completed in 1995.

Toole Army Rail Shop and Bamberger Pond: The investigation into contamination and the most effective methods to address these areas was started by the Air Force in 1989. This investigation is scheduled for completion in early 1996.

Missile Maintenance Complex: An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the Missile Maintenance Complex began in the fall of 1992. VOC contamination was found in the soils, as well as TCE contamination in the groundwater plume, which was spreading off base. The investigation is expected to be completed in late 1996, at which time cleanup remedies will be selected.

Building 225: The EPA determined in 1995 that the soil beneath Building 225 is contaminated. Cleanup measure are expected to be selected in early 1996.

Groundwater: The groundwater beneath the South Area Industrial Complex was found to be contaminated. The EPA discovered that the plumes had merged, and the contamination is coming from other source areas. The investigation is continuing to determine the source of groundwater contamination.

Site Facts: Hill Air Force Base 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 os hazardous contaminants at military and other DOD facilities. In 1991, the EPA and Hill Air Force Base signed a Federal Facilities Agreement, requiring the Air Force to conduct investigations at the site. Ongoing site characterization work may identify additional areas of the site that require cleanup.

Environmental Progress

Interim actions have been performed at several site areas. The installation of a cap, a slurry wall, and extraction wells have reduced the migration of contaminants from the Hill Air Force Base while further studies and cleanup activities are taking place. In addition, the Air Force has provided alternate water supplies to affected residences while the nature of groundwater contamination is being characterized.

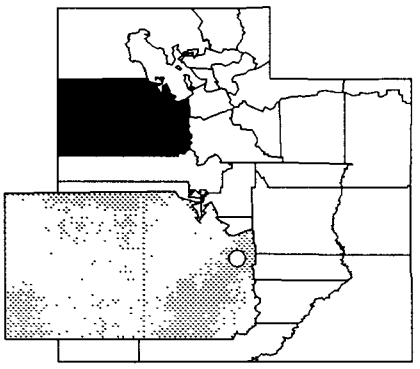
Site Repository

Davis County Library, 155 North Wasatch Drive, Layton UT 84041

KENNECOTT BINGHAM/ SOUTH ZONE

UTAH

EPA ID# UTD000826404



EPA REGION 8

Salt Lake County

Site Description

The Kennecott Bingham/South Zone site encompasses the Bingham Mining District in the Oquirrh Mountains of Utah. Mining activities began in the area in the 1860s. Smaller companies mined gold, silver, and copper, and erected mills and smelters in the area. Wastes typically were deposited in the creek or adjacent to the creek where they eroded and deposited downstream. A large open-pit copper mine is currently operating at the site. Overburden from the mine is placed on huge waste rock dumps. A portion of the dumps is used for active leaching operations. The leach water collection system leaked, resulting in a plume of contaminated groundwater. The site is adjacent to several Salt Lake Valley communities, with a combined population of 70,000.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 01/18/94

Threats and Contaminants

Mining wastes with elevated levels of lead and arsenic have been washed downstream and deposited in the floodplain of Bingham Creek. Neighborhoods have been built on the floodplain, and in some cases, on historic channels. Leach water escaping the collection system has contaminated the principal aquifer underlying the southwestern Salt Lake Valley. A small part of the groundwater plume near the contaminating sources is acidic and metal-bearing. Further out, the plume consists of elevated levels of sulfates. Potential health risks are associated with direct contract and ingestion of contaminated soils and groundwater. Well drilling permits have been suspended in the area.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed through a number of early actions at various waste locations and a long-term remedial action focusing on cleaning up groundwater contamination.

Response Action Status

Early Actions: Shortly after discovery of the waste deposits downstream of the mining district, the EPA initiated removal actions at several locations including the Bingham Creek residential neighborhoods, the Bingham Creek Channel, the Large Bingham Reservoir, the Butterfield Mine waste rock, the Lark tailings and waste rock, the South Jordan Evaporation Ponds, and the Anaconda tailings. In 1991, residential yards in Bingham Creek with surface soils containing chemical concentrations posing an immediate threat were removed to a repository, soils were replaced, and the yards were revegetated. Cleanup of yards posing a long-term threat will be addressed in 1995, as necessary. To prevent further migration of mining wastes downstream, the mining wastes from Bingham Creek channel were cleaned out and placed in repositories. This work was finished in 1994. In 1991, the sludges, tailings, and underlying soils from the Large Bingham Reservoir were removed. The new Bingham Reservoir was then lined. This work is scheduled to be completed in 1995. Waste rock produced by the mining operations at the Butterfield Mine was removed from Butterfield Creek and placed in a repository. The work was completed in 1992. Tailings and waste rock from mining and milling operations near the former townsite of Lark were removed; acid-generating materials were placed in the main waste dumps, and tailings with elevated levels of lead and arsenic were sent to a repository. The entire Lark town site area was covered with topsoil and revegetated. This work was completed in 1994. The South Jordan Evaporation Ponds are a potential source of sulfates that leached to the groundwater. In 1994, some materials from these ponds were removed and others consolidated and capped. Revegetation will proceed in 1995. The Anaconda Tailings deposit is being capped to prevent further downstream migration of contaminants. This work is expected to be completed in 1995.

Groundwater: The potentially responsible party conducted a feasibility study between 1992 and 1993 to investigate options for addressing groundwater. A full-scale investigation began in 1995, and a remedy is expected to be selected in 1998. In addition, the potentially responsible parties, the EPA, and the State of Utah have been conducting surveys to determine the location of historic facilities to determine if wastes still remain in the area and how far these wastes may have migrated from the site.

Site Facts: In 1991, a potentially responsible party agreed under an Administrative Order on Consent to remove the waste rock from the Butterfield Mine. In 1993, one potentially responsible party began to cap the Anaconda tailings deposit under a Unilateral Order.

Environmental Progress

Immediate threats to human health and the environment have been or are being addressed, protecting the public and the environment while investigations into the groundwater contamination are underway.

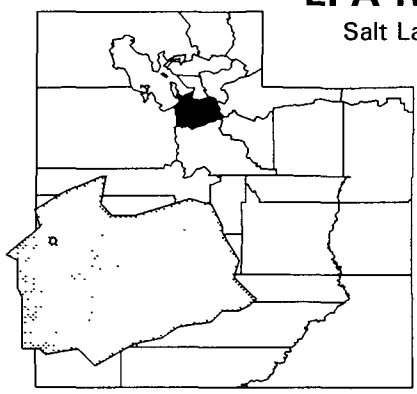
KENNECOTT TAILINGS/NORTH ZONE

UTAH

EPA ID# UTD070926811

EPA REGION 8

Salt Lake County



Site Description

The Kennecott North Zone site encompasses an industrial area at the northern end of the Oquirrh Mountains on the shores of the Great Salt Lake. The area has been used for mineral processing since 1906. Current and former facilities include mills for grinding ores, concentrators for separating minerals from the ore by flotation or leaching, smelters, refineries, and associated storage facilities and waste impoundments. Adjacent to the site is the unincorporated community of Magna, with an estimated population of 15,000 and growing. There is substantial acreage of wetlands on and near the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 01/18/94

Threats and Contaminants

The wastes produced by the various facilities contain several hazardous substances including metals and selenium. Early smelter emissions devastated the vegetation near the smelter and dusts from the tailings pond were largely uncontrolled until recently. Wastes deposited in unlined impoundments and spills associated with several facilities have caused metal-bearing groundwater contamination. Potential health risks may exist for those using private wells, or those who ingest soils contaminated with lead and arsenic. Wetlands on and near the site are threatened.

Cleanup Approach

This site is currently being addressed in two stages: early actions and a long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the wastewater treatment plant sludge pond.

Response Action Status

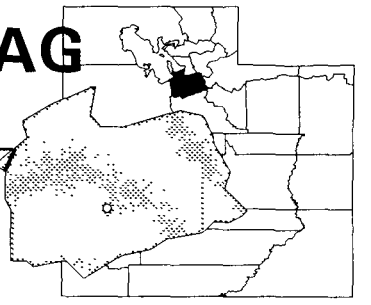
Early Actions: The potentially responsible party has been cleaning up surface contamination found during the process of modernizing the smelter and refinery. The EPA has removed relic flue dust deposits near the smelter and disposed of them in unlined ponds. Approximately 1 million cubic yards have been removed.

Water Treatment Plant Sludge Ponds: As a result of an investigation completed in 1994, the EPA determined that the ponds contain the sludges produced by treatment of process waters from the refinery and smelter, as well as high levels of arsenic and selenium. The state is assessing off-site contamination. The potentially responsible party is evaluating possible cleanup actions for the sludge pond sediments and phosphogypsum tailings.

Environmental Progress

Since EPA's involvement at the site began in 1991, relic flue dust deposits near the smelter have been removed, and several studies have been conducted to determine the nature and volume of remaining wastes. The site is not accessible to the public which protects the public from exposure while cleanup activities are being planned.

MIDVALE SLAG
UTAH
EPA ID# UTD081834277



EPA REGION 8
Salt Lake County
Midvale

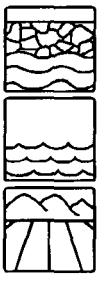
Site Description

The 530-acre Midvale Slag site is a former copper and lead smelting facility. The Midvale Smelter originally was constructed on this site in 1902 as a copper plant. Over the years, the plant was changed to a lead facility, producing gold-lead-silver bullion. From 1918 to 1928, approximately 400,000 tons of lead were produced. The smelter is no longer in existence; however, large piles of slag and other smelter wastes remain on site. The operators of the site processed the slag for use as sandblasting and railroad bed material. Operations on this site were halted by the owners in late July 1992. There are 2 1/2 million tons of slag containing lead, arsenic, and cadmium present on site. Access to the site currently is restricted by fences. A clay berm has been constructed to prevent storm water runoff from the site into the bordering Jordan River. There are approximately 1,500 people living within 1/4 mile of the site. The contaminated shallow aquifer on site has been reported to discharge into the Jordan River at some locations. Public and municipal wells located near the site are used for domestic purposes; but these wells do not seem to be affected by site contamination.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater and sediments are contaminated with heavy metals including arsenic, cadmium, lead, and chromium. On-site soils are contaminated with heavy metals, including cadmium, lead, arsenic and chromium. Explosives found on the site posed a potential threat to on-site workers. The Jordan River is potentially contaminated from runoff from the site and groundwater discharge. Potential health threats include drinking contaminated groundwater and surface water and coming into direct contact with or ingesting contaminated soil.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being address in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the Northern and Southern Zones.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1990, the EPA performed initial site cleanup actions to address immediate threats at the site. Abandoned chemicals found in an assay lab were overpacked and removed, and approximately 20 pounds of explosives were detonated. Additionally, the site was fenced to prevent public access. The EPA also plans to stabilize/solidify the mixed smelter waste located in the Southern Zone, including bag house or flu dust, in the spring of 1995.

Northern Zone: The EPA began a study into the nature and extent of contamination at the site in 1991. The investigation will define the contaminants of concern and will recommend alternatives for final cleanup in the residential parts of the area. The final Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) reports were completed in mid-1994. A proposed plan describing the preferred remedy was released to the public for comment in July of 1994. The EPA anticipates selecting a final remedy for the residential area of the Northern Zone in the spring of 1995 that includes removing some soil and constructing a cap over approximately 30 acres. The remaining part of the area, which is undeveloped land, was capped when a highway was built. No further action is anticipated for this part of the Northern Zone.

Southern Zone: An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination located in the Southern Zone began in 1989. Rubble from the abandoned smelter and piles of slag produced by the smelter have caused high levels of arsenic contamination in the soil. The investigation will determine the methods for cleaning up approximately 2 1/2 million cubic yards of contaminated slag and determine whether the groundwater has been affected by contamination.

Site Facts: The Midvale Slag site is adjacent to the Sharon Steel site, another site on the NPL.

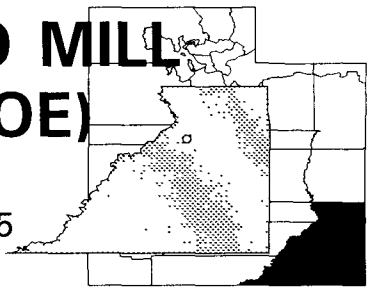
Environmental Progress

Removal of explosives and abandoned chemicals at the Midvale Slag site and fencing the site have reduced the threat to human health while investigations are underway and cleanup activities are being planned.

MONTICELLO MILL TAILINGS (DOE)

UTAH

EPA ID# UT3890090035



EPA REGION 8

San Juan County
City of Monticello

Other Names:
AEC Mill Site
Monticello Remedial Action Project

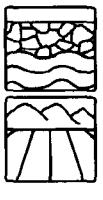
Site Description

The Monticello Mill Tailings site lies in the Montezuma Creek Valley, east of the Abajo Mountains. The inactive ore milling facility, on 78 acres of land, is bordered by the City of Monticello, with a population 2,200, and private lands. Approximately 11 acres of the site were the former processing mill and administrative area, and the other 67 acres constituted the mill-tailings impoundment area, which contains an estimated 2½ million cubic yards of tailings and contaminated soil. The former ore-buying stations and areas contaminated by wind and waterborne particulate material and tailings cover another 300 acres. These areas, known as the Peripheral Properties, contain an estimated 300,000 cubic yards of contaminated materials. The mill was constructed by the Vanadium Corporation of America in 1942 with funds from the Defense Plant Corporation. Initially, vanadium was produced but, in 1944, the mill began production of a uranium/vanadium sludge for the Manhattan Engineer District. In 1948, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) bought the site. It is estimated that approximately 900,000 tons of ore were processed at the site. Mill operations were terminated in 1960 and, in 1961 the AEC stabilized the tailings piles. In 1964, the mill was dismantled. The City of Monticello has its own water system, supplied by water from springs located on the flanks of the Abajo Mountains. The domestic water source for those people living outside the city limits is groundwater drawn from wells in the Burro Canyon Formation. There is no known contamination of the domestic water supplies attributable to contamination from the Millsite.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 07/14/89
Final Date: 11/21/89

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater and soil are contaminated with uranium, as well as its radioactive decay products, thorium-230, radium-226, radon-222, and heavy metals from tailings deposited on the site. Waste materials are in contact with the groundwater. Exposure to uranium through contact with contaminated soil, groundwater, and airborne contaminated dust may be a potential threat to the health of individuals in the vicinity of the site.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the tailings piles and former Millsite, the peripheral properties, and the surface water and groundwater.

Response Action Status

Tailings Piles and Former Mill Site: In 1990, the Department of Energy (DOE) completed an investigation of contamination in the tailings piles and the Millsite. The selected remedy includes removing approximately 2 1/2 million cubic yards of tailings, ore, and process-related material from the flood plain of Montezuma Creek. The remedy also proposed that a repository be built on land immediately south of the mill site. During design of the remedy, it was determined that the proposed repository design would not meet applicable groundwater protection standards. DOE is preparing a new design. It is anticipated that excavation of the on-site repository will begin in late 1995, and that the placement of tailings into the repository will occur in 1997 and 1998. Reclamation of the mill-site is expected to occur in 1999. When cleanup activities are completed, the Millsite and the repository area will be revegetated.

Peripheral Properties: In 1990, an investigation of the contamination at the peripheral properties was completed. Twenty-six peripheral properties covering in excess of 350 acres have been identified. The remedy involves excavating approximately 300,000 cubic yards of tailings, moving them to the repository, and revegetating the area after the tailings are removed. Institutional controls, including limiting access and future land uses are being considered for peripheral properties where contamination may be left on site. Construction on a portion of the site is underway and cleanup activities are expected to be completed in 1998.

Surface Water and Groundwater: The DOE is conducting an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination in the surface water and groundwater. Completion of this investigation is not anticipated until the cleanup of the contaminated source materials at the tailing piles is underway. Following completion of an investigation and technology feasibility study, a remedy will be selected that will address surface- and groundwater contamination, as well as tailings contamination in upper and lower Montezuma Creek Canyon.

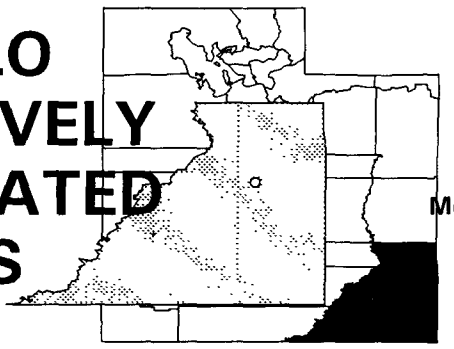
Environmental Progress

The EPA has determined that the site does not pose an immediate threat to the surrounding community or the environment while cleanup activities and further investigations are taking place.

MONTICELLO RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED PROPERTIES

UTAH

EPA ID# UTD980667208



EPA REGION 8

San Juan County
Monticello

Other Names:
Monticello Remedial Action Project
Monticello Vicinity Properties

Site Description

The Monticello Radioactively Contaminated Properties consist of private and commercial properties in the City of Monticello, covering approximately 4 square miles. An estimated 410 residences have been contaminated with radioactive mill wastes from ore processing operations near the City. During World War II, the Federal government established an ore processing mill to produce vanadium, a steel hardener, for the war effort. Vanadium is not radioactive itself, but it is found in the same ore with uranium and radium; therefore, the processing wastes contain significant radioactivity. Soon after its construction, the mill began production of a uranium/vanadium sludge for the Manhattan Engineer District. Uranium production continued until 1960, when the plant was closed and dismantled. Contaminated dust from the mill tailings piles has been blown into the City of Monticello. Tailings from the Mill site have been used as construction material, backfill, and as sand mix in concrete. These uses have resulted in the radioactive contamination of numerous properties within Monticello. Approximately 2,200 people live in the City of Monticello. The Mill site is located immediately south of the City in the flood plain of Montezuma Creek.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

Soil is contaminated with uranium. People who are exposed to the radioactive materials may suffer adverse health effects. Inhalation of radon-222 or direct contact with radionucleotides in the tailings may be harmful to human health. There is no contamination of the domestic water supply.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in several stages including long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the entire site and the vicinity properties.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: In 1989, the EPA selected a remedy to clean-up the radioactive properties by excavating the contaminated tailings, soil, and construction material from residential properties and temporarily disposing of the material at the Monticello Mill Tailings site. In 1984, the EPA cleaned up two of the most heavily contaminated homes. Since 1984, the Department of Energy (DOE) has been systematically cleaning up the remaining properties. Three families were temporarily relocated while their properties were being cleaned up. Five areas have been identified: NPL Properties, Inclusion Properties, Disputed Material Properties, Non-Rad Waste Properties, and Hall's Ditch Properties. NPL Properties includes the 107 original properties that were identified during the designation and inclusion of the site on the National Priorities List. To date, cleanup actions have been completed at 101 of these properties. Inclusion Properties includes 255 properties that were identified since the Federal Facility Agreement with the DOE to address site contamination was signed. Cleanup of these properties was initiated in 1991 and is expected to require four to five years to complete. Cleanup actions have been completed at 191 of these properties. Disputed Material Properties includes 39 properties that are contaminated with material that DOE alleges did not come from the Monticello Mill Tailings site. Cleanup actions have been completed at 10 properties. Non-Rad Waste Properties includes 6 properties containing hazardous waste in addition to the radiological contamination. Hall's Ditch Properties include 8 properties located along Hall's Ditch. Cleanup action of these properties will be completed during the last phase of the site cleanup due to the proximity to the Mill site.

Site Facts: The Department of Energy (DOE) has taken responsibility for site cleanup. This site is being addressed under a Federal Facility Agreement, although the contaminated properties are not on federally-owned lands. In 1980, the DOE included the Monticello Remedial Action Project, which encompasses the Monticello Mill Tailings Site and the Monticello Vicinity Properties, into the Surplus Facility Management Program. This program was designed to prevent or minimize potential health hazards that result from exposure to radiation emanating from uranium mill tailings and contaminated structures in the vicinity of such sites, or "vicinity properties."

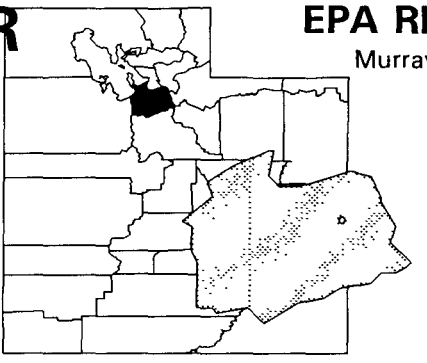
Environmental Progress

The DOE began cleanup activities in 1984 and, to date, approximately 315 of an estimated 410 properties have been cleaned up. Additional cleanup activities are ongoing.

MURRAY SMELTER

UTAH

EPA ID# UTD980951420



EPA REGION 8

Murray County

Site Description

The Murray Smelter site is an abandoned lead-smelting facility constructed in 1902 by the American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO). During the smelter's operation, contaminants were emitted from smoke stacks, and contaminated dust was blown over the site area; slag material has been documented in soil in nearly all directions from the site. When the Murray Smelter ceased operations in 1949, approximately 500,000 tons of slag containing heavy metals were left behind. A significant amount of slag was removed from the site and remaining slag has been used for railroad ballast, road base, parking lot gravel, and fill in several areas surrounding the property. The slag also has been found near Little Cottonwood Creek, which runs along the north side of the site. Soil in two nearby residential areas, the Doc and Del and Grandview mobile home parks, is contaminated with unsafe levels of metals, including arsenic, barium, antimony, cadmium, lead, mercury, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc. Currently, access to the site is not restricted, but the property has been graded and covered with soil. The surrounding area has been built up over the years to include the two mobile home parks, each with approximately 45 residents, and a high school which enrolls about 1,200 students. The site is currently occupied by a number of businesses, including WR White Company, Buehner Cement, Monroc, Metro West Cement, and Ash Group Cement. Sixty-two municipal drinking water wells, serving approximately 140,000 people, have been identified within 4 miles of the site, although no wells are known to be contaminated from the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 01/18/94

Threats and Contaminants

Preliminary information indicates that soil is contaminated with metals including antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, lead, mercury, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc. The EPA has determined that arsenic and cadmium concentrations on the residential property are above safe levels for human contact. Nearby surface waters may become contaminated via site runoff. Since the smelter operations are believed to have created a significant amount of arsenic wastes, it is likely that arsenic has contaminated the shallow groundwater system. Potential health threats include touching or ingesting contaminated groundwater, surface water, soils, slag, or other smelter wastes.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Action: The EPA and the potentially responsible party, ASARCO, are planning an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site. Results of this study will lead to the selection of final cleanup remedies. Both EPA and the State intend to proceed as quickly as possible in characterizing the site and selecting appropriate cleanup remedies.

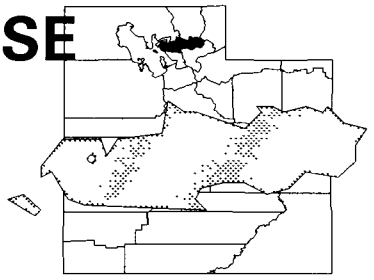
Environmental Progress

The EPA has determined that no immediate actions are necessary to protect the public or the environment while site studies are being planned.

Site Repository

US EPA Region 8 Superfund Records Room, 999 18th Street, Suite 500, Denver, CO, 80202

OGDEN DEFENSE DEPOT
UTAH
EPA ID# UT9210020922



EPA REGION 8
Weber County
Ogden, Utah

Other Names:
Defense Distribution Depot Ogden Utah (DDOU)
and
Defense Depot Ogden

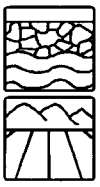
Site Description

The Ogden Defense Depot (DDOU) site is located in the northern reaches of the City of Ogden, Weber County, Utah. The 1,000-acre site is a major supply distribution center for the U.S. Defense Logistics Agency. Unknown quantities of hazardous wastes, including methyl bromide and mustard gas, were stored and may have been buried on site during the 1940s and 1950s. Several waste disposal areas have been identified on the property currently or formerly controlled by DDOU. The site is located within the city limits; the population center is located approximately 3 miles from the site. The distance from the site to the nearest off-base residence is about ¼ mile to the west. The site is located above the Weber Delta Aquifer, which consists of shallow and deep zones. Pineview Reservoir supplies the City of Ogden with drinking water and is located 10 miles east of the site. Streams and a creek are found on the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 07/01/87

Threats and Contaminants



Sampling of on-site groundwater has identified various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including trichloroethane, vinyl chloride, and cis-1,2-dichloroethane. Soil is contaminated with VOCs, metals, dioxins, furans, PCBs, chemical warfare agents, and the pesticide chlordane. Access to the site is restricted, thereby reducing the potential for contact with contaminants. Individuals accidentally ingesting or coming in direct contact with the contaminated groundwater or soils may be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in six stages: an immediate action and five long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the french drain at the herbicide/pesticide mixing area, three waste burial sites (burial sites 1, 4, 3), and surface water.

Response Action Status

Immediate Removal Action: During soil excavations in 1988, a team from the Technical Escort and Disposal Detachment at Dugway Proving Ground excavated Burial Site #3. During the soil excavation, vials were recovered and identified as items from both the chemical agent identification and training sets. Defused riot control grenades also were recovered and disposed of safely.

French Drain: The EPA selected a remedy for cleaning up groundwater at the french drain in the herbicide/pesticide mixing area that includes extracting contaminated groundwater, treating the extracted groundwater with an air stripper, and reinjecting the treated groundwater. All contaminated soils have been excavated and incinerated off site. The groundwater treatment system became operational in October 1992, and the contaminated soils excavation was completed in December 1994.

Burial Site #1: In 1992, the EPA selected a pump and treat system using an air stripper as the remedy for groundwater contamination and excavation for the Plain City Canal soil at burial site #1. Startup of the pump and treat system began in December 1994. Cleanup of the soil was completed in the fall of 1994.

Burial Site #3: In 1992, the EPA selected a remedy to address the remaining soil contamination at Burial Site #3. The remedy includes excavation and disposal/incineration and is expected to be completed by the summer of 1995.

Burial Site #4: In 1992, the EPA selected a pump and treat system using an air stripper to address groundwater contamination and excavation to address contaminated soils at Burial Site #4. Cleanup activities are underway and are expected to be completed in 1997.

Surface Water Investigation: Surface water samples were taken in 1993. A draft risk assessment report has been submitted for review. A determination as to whether significant risks exist to human health or the environment from surface water is expected to be made in 1995.

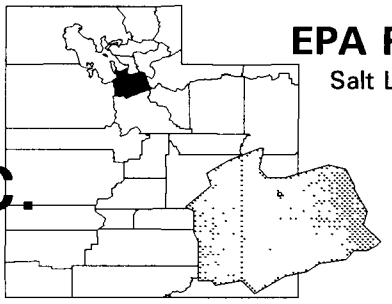
Environmental Progress

By excavating and removing contaminated soil, vials, and the defused grenades from Burial Site #3 at the Ogden Defense Depot site, the potential for exposure to hazardous materials has been reduced while cleanup and additional studies are underway.

PETROCHEM RECYCLING CORP./EKOTEK INC.

UTAH

EPA ID# UTD093119196



EPA REGION 8

Salt Lake County

Site Description

The 6½ acre Petrochem Recycling Corp./Ekotek Inc. site is bordered on the north by a junkyard, on the east and west by industrial and commercial properties, and on the south by a residential community of approximately 50 homes. The facility was initially operated as an oil refinery from 1953 to 1978. In 1978, it was converted into a hazardous waste storage/treatment and petroleum recycling facility which operated until February 1988. Sources of contamination at the site include approximately 60 above-ground tanks, 1,200 drums and smaller containers, three surface impoundments, an underground drain field, numerous piles and pits of waste material, underground tanks, incineration furnaces, and contaminated soil. Groundwater below the facility is unconfined and hydraulically connected to aquifers underlying the Salt Lake Valley. Public wells within 4 miles of the site draw water from these aquifers and serve an estimated 28,000 people. Additional wells within 4 miles of the site are used by commercial food producers. In November 1990, contaminants were detected in the air, threatening an estimated 11,400 people who live and work within a mile of the site. The habitat of the two endangered species, the peregrine falcon and the bald eagle, and wetlands are located within 3 miles of the site.

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

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

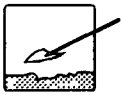
Threats and Contaminants

Releases of chlorinated solvents to the shallow unconfined aquifer and volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds (VOCs) to the air have been observed. Other on-site contaminants include polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), phthalates, pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dioxin, furans, and heavy metals such as arsenic, chromium, lead and mercury. On-site workers, urban residents and trespassers could be adversely affected through direct contact with the soils or sediments, by drinking contaminated groundwater, or inhaling contaminated air. A wetland and a habitat for the peregrine falcon and the bald eagle also may be threatened.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In 1988, the EPA initiated an emergency removal action to address the release of hazardous substances from the site. The EPA's activities included the stabilization and containment of hazardous wastes at the site and maintenance of site security. Since that time, the EPA has been involved in the investigation and assessment of site conditions and negotiations with a potentially responsibly parties' committee. The EPA has provided oversight of the emergency surface removal actions conducted by the committee. These actions have included extensive sampling and evaluation of the extent of contamination at the site including samples taken from neighborhood yards, construction of a perimeter fence, and 24-hour site security. Also, extensive sampling was conducted to categorize the types of wastes found at the site and to delineate the extent of contamination, treatment, and subsequent disposal of over 500,000 gallons of hazardous liquids and contaminated storm water, disposal of all drums, and removal of debris and sludges found at the site.

Entire Site: In mid-1992, several of the parties potentially responsible for site contamination initiated an extensive investigation into the nature and extent of hazardous materials present at the site. The investigation was completed in the summer of 1994, and the feasibility study is expected to be completed in 1995. The final remedies to clean up the site will be determined based on the results of the cleanup investigation.

Site Facts: A Notice of Violation was filed by the Utah Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste and the Bureau of Air Quality to Petrochem Recycling in 1988. Operations were shut down as a result of this notice. General and Special Notice Letters regarding potential liability for site contamination were mailed individually to 470 potentially responsible parties. A committee of potentially responsible parties, which was formed during the initial actions, has developed one of the first potentially responsible party-generated offers for settlement with smaller contributors (*de minimis* parties) at the site. In July 1992, an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) was issued by the EPA, requiring potentially responsible parties to perform a site investigation.

Environmental Progress

The removal of tanks, drums, and chemicals, along with prevention of contaminated surface water run-off and security provisions, has reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated materials at the Petrochem Recycling Corp./Ekotek Inc. site while investigations are taking place.

Site Repository

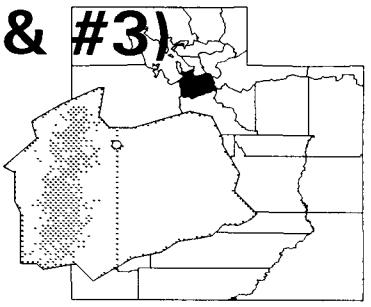
U.S. EPA - Region VIII
Superfund Records Center
999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, CO 80202-2466
(303) 293-1807

Special Collections Department
Marriott Library
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, UT
(801) 581-8863

PORTLAND CEMENT (KILN DUST #2 & #3)

UTAH

EPA ID# UTD980718670



EPA REGION 8

Salt Lake County
Salt Lake City

Other Names:
Lone Star Industries

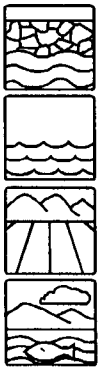
Site Description

The Portland Cement (Kiln Dust #2 & #3) site consists of three disposal areas located on 71 acres that were used for the disposal of spent cement kiln dust and old kiln chromate bricks. The cement kiln dust and bricks are stored in piles on the surface, exposing them to transport by wind and water. The company disposed of cement kiln dust and old kiln chromate bricks at the site until 1983. The dust, an alkaline by-product of cement manufacturing collected in baghouses from the kiln stacks, contains elevated concentrations of lead. The old kiln bricks contain elevated levels of heavy metals. Commercial and industrialized areas are located around the site. Four homes are located on the western side of the site. The Jordan River Surplus Canal and City Drain are surface water bodies found adjacent to the site. A large residential area with two elementary schools lies east of the site. Up to 12,000 people live within a mile 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



Groundwater and the nearby surface water are contaminated with heavy metals including arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, and molybdenum, and have high pH levels. Inhalation of the extremely fine dust particles may cause potential health threats to area residents and workers cleaning up the site. Potential health risks may exist for individuals touching or drinking the contaminated groundwater. Wildlife in the area also may be threatened by the contaminants. Nearby surface waters, the Surplus Canal and City Drain, and the upper aquifer may be threatened by the site contamination.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on the contaminated cement kiln dust, chromate bricks, soil, and groundwater.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: The site was fenced by the potentially responsible parties to prevent access to contaminated materials. A dust suppressant is applied on an as-needed basis to prevent dust from blowing off the site.

Cement Kiln Dust, Chromate Bricks, and Contaminated Soils: The EPA selected a cleanup remedy for the cement kiln dust in 1990 and for the chromate bricks and contaminated soils underlying the cement kiln dust in 1991. The remedies entail removing and shipping the cement kiln dust and contaminated soils off-site to an EPA and State approved landfill. In addition, the chromate bricks will be treated to reduce their toxicity and also sent to an off-site landfill. The State completed design of the remedy in 1994 and is currently in the process of procuring a contractor to perform clean-up activities. Construction of the cleanup remedies is expected to start in the summer of 1995.

Groundwater: In 1994, the State began a process to evaluate cleanup alternatives for contaminated groundwater at the site. The EPA and the State plan to decide on a groundwater cleanup approach in late 1995.

Site Facts: The primary potentially responsible party at the site, Lone Star Industries, recently agreed to a cash settlement to help pay for the cost of cleanup at the site.

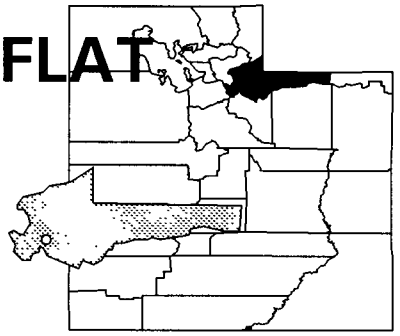
Environmental Progress

Actions taken to fence the site and apply a dust suppressant to the site surface help prevent possible contact with contamination both on and off site at the Portland Cement site. These actions also remove any immediate threat to the surrounding community or the environment while investigations continue and cleanup actions are being planned.

RICHARDSON FLAT TAILINGS

UTAH

EPA ID# UTD980952840



EPA REGION 8

Summit County

1 ½ miles north of Park City

Site Description

The Richardson Flat Tailings site covers approximately 160 acres in a valley located 1½ miles northeast of Park City, Summit County, Utah. One source of hazardous substances on the site is a tailings dam and associated tailings materials that came from the Keetley Ontario Mine and other metal mining operations currently owned by United Park City Mines (UPCM). The most recent use of the area for tailings disposal was from 1975 to 1981, when UPCM leased its mining properties to either Park City Ventures or Noranda Mining, Inc. The two companies constructed and operated milling facilities on UPCM properties. A second contamination source is a 6-acre flood plains tailing pile immediately west of the tailings pond on the banks of Silver Creek. Historical aerial photos show that the pile was in existence as early as 1953. Between 1989 and 1990, the EPA and the State observed tailings slumping into an on-site diversion ditch and Silver Creek. Tests conducted in 1985 and 1989 determined that the tailings contain arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, magnesium, mercury, silver, zinc, calcium, and sodium. High-volume air sampling at the site in 1986 documented that arsenic, cadmium, lead, and zinc were released to the air. An estimated 4,500 people live within 4 miles of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 02/07/92

Threats and Contaminants

Off-site surface water contains arsenic, cooper and lead. The tailings piles contain heavy metals including arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, magnesium, mercury, silver, and zinc, as well as calcium, and sodium. People may be at risk from direct contact with contaminants from the site or inhaling dust particles contaminated with site-related chemicals. The State classifies Silver Creek as a cold water fishery. Wetlands border the creek and diversion ditch. Water from the creek is diverted to irrigate approximately 300 acres of pastureland.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

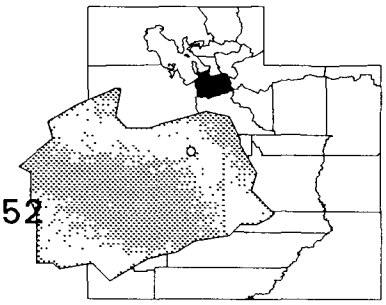
Entire Site: The EPA is currently conducting an investigation into the nature and extent of site contamination. A remedy will be selected based upon the results of the study.

Site Facts: The site was originally proposed to the NPL on June 24, 1988, on the basis of a score above the 28.50 cutoff on the original Hazard ranking System (HRS). In response to public comment, the score fell to below the cutoff, and the site was dropped from consideration from the NPL on February 11, 1991. It is being re-proposed at this time on the basis of its score on the revised HRS. New information was used to evaluate the surface water migration pathway, which is scored differently under the two systems.

Environmental Progress

The EPA conducted an assessment of the site and found no acute risk warranting immediate action while the EPA and the State formulate a strategy for long-term response to contamination at the site.

ROSE PARK SLUDGE PIT
UTAH
EPA ID# UTD980635452



EPA REGION 8
Salt Lake County
Salt Lake City

Site Description

The Rose Park Sludge Pit site is approximately 2 acres in size and is located in a Salt Lake City park which also includes a baseball field, tennis courts, soccer fields, and a golf course. The area was used by predecessors of Amoco Oil Co. for the disposal of petroleum wastes from the early 1920s until 1957. Refinery sludges were placed into unlined storage pits. The City bought the property in 1957 and covered the site. During park development grading operations, site contamination was discovered when a bulldozer broke through the cover and re-exposed the sludge. The area surrounding the site consists of residential, recreational, and industrial areas.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

Refinery sludges were contaminated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and sulfur dioxide. Physical contact with the highly acidic refinery sludges was a potential health threat. Groundwater contamination from migration of the sludge was possible. However, the area is now capped and the sludges do not pose a threat to the public or the environment. A five year review was prepared in 1992 that confirmed that the remedy remains protective.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Entire Site: Construction of a lined clay cap and slurry wall over and around the site was completed in 1983 and revegetation was completed in spring 1984. The site cleanup was completed as of 1985; however, groundwater monitoring is required to evaluate the effectiveness of the containment wall. At an annual monitoring meeting held in 1989, it was concluded that the present groundwater operation and maintenance criteria were not adequate to determine the effectiveness of the remedy. The plan was subsequently resubmitted and approved. In January 1990, Amoco submitted a plan to monitor groundwater flow around the containment area. The first phase of the monitoring was completed. The second phase, completed in 1992, included the installation of additional groundwater quality monitoring wells. A five year review was prepared in 1992 and that confirmed the protectiveness of the site cleanup. Amoco will monitor the groundwater until approximately 2015.

Environmental Progress

The cap and slurry wall have contained the sludges and have prevented contamination of groundwater resources. All planned cleanup activities for the Rose Park Sludge Pit site have been completed. Amoco will continue to monitor groundwater to ensure that no contamination is released into the groundwater and that the site will not pose a threat to human health or the environment. The site is currently being considered for deletion from the NPL.

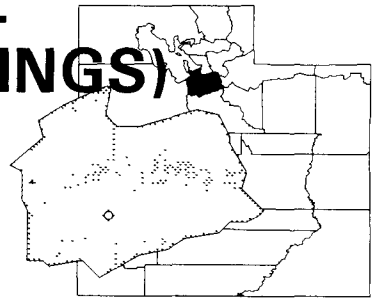
Site Repository

Utah State Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Environmental Response and Remediation, 168 North 1950 West, 1st Floor, Salt Lake City, UT 84116

SHARON STEEL (MIDVALE TAILINGS)

UTAH

EPA ID# UTD980951388



EPA REGION 8

Salt Lake County
Midvale

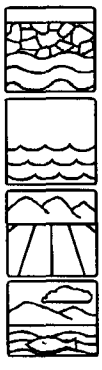
Site Description

The Sharon Steel site is a former milling and smelting operation covering 268 acres in Midvale. Operations began in 1905. The smelter closed in 1958 and the milling operations closed in 1971. Sulfide concentrates of lead, copper, zinc, and other metals were extracted from ore during the milling operations. Wastes from this process resulted in an estimated accumulation of 10 million tons of 40 to 50 foot deep mine tailings piles on the site. The State first became involved at the mill in 1982, when it learned that nearby residents were gathering the windblown tailings for use in gardens and children's sandboxes. The State tested the "sand" from the gardens and sandboxes and found high levels of lead. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) found arsenic in groundwater underneath the site. Approximately 1,400 people live within 1/4 mile of the site; approximately 8,000 people live within 1 mile. The Jordan River supplies water to 160 acres of farm land through 10 irrigation intakes within 3 miles of the site. Two smaller drainage ditches, the North Jordan Canal and Galena Canal, are nearby. A 22-acre wetland and several small ponds also are on the mill site. The deep aquifer underlying the site is a source of drinking water for the metropolitan Salt Lake City area. Municipal wells that draw from this aquifer are within 3 miles of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



The shallow groundwater is contaminated with heavy metals such as arsenic, iron, manganese, and zinc from the mill site. Sediments from the Jordan River, which is classified by the State for cold-water game fishing and recreation other than swimming, are contaminated with heavy metals. Soil is contaminated with heavy metals including lead, arsenic, cadmium, and zinc. The wetlands on the site contain heavy metals and zinc tailings. The greatest potential health threat to people is exposure to lead and arsenic through direct contact with or inhalation of contaminated soils, including dust; children playing in nearby neighborhood soils or sandboxes are especially at risk.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: immediate actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the groundwater and soils at the mill site and grounds, and the vicinity properties.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1989, the party potentially responsible for the site contamination installed a fence around the site. In 1992, EPA completed dismantling the Mill Building complex. The buildings presented hazards to trespassers who were attracted by the aging structures.

Mill Site and Grounds: The EPA has completed studies to determine the nature and extent of groundwater and soil contamination on the mill site. A remedy for the mill site and tailings was selected in late 1993, which includes consolidating contaminated soils on the tailings pile and constructing a cap to cover the tailings and prevent exposure and infiltration of water. A contingency plan was included as part of the remedy that allowed for the evaluation of off-site alternatives to capping the tailings. Groundwater monitoring is required as part of the remedy. Design of the remedy was completed in the fall of 1994. Construction is expected to begin shortly.

Vicinity Properties: The remedy selected by the EPA in late 1990 to address soil contamination in the vicinity of the site includes excavating contaminated soil and storing the soil on the tailings until a final remedy is applied to the tailings. The excavated soil will be replaced with clean fill and revegetated. In 1993, 118 properties were cleaned up through removal of all contaminated soils. Properties were restored to original conditions with new materials and relandscaped. In 1994, an additional 265 properties were cleaned up. Cleanup actions will continue in phases during 1995 and 1996. The State of Utah currently is designing and constructing the remedy.

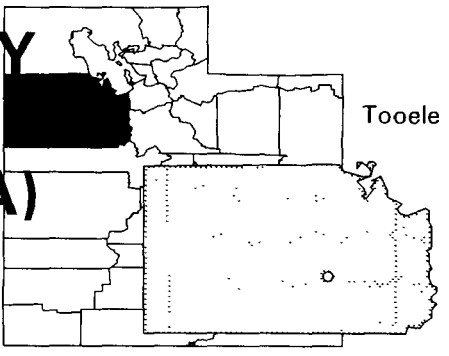
Environmental Progress

By constructing a fence to restrict access to the mill site and grounds, dismantling the mill buildings, recycling scrap metals and other materials, and removing contaminated soils from nearly 400 properties, the potentially responsible parties, the State of Utah, and the EPA have reduced the possibility of direct exposure to the contaminants on the Sharon Steel site. The design of remaining cleanup remedies is underway.

TOOELE ARMY DEPOT (NORTH AREA)

UTAH

EPA ID# UT3213820894



EPA REGION 8

Tooele County

Tooele Valley, 2 miles south of Tooele

Site Description

The 24,732-acre Tooele Army Depot site, established in 1942, is one of the major ammunition storage and equipment maintenance installations in the United States. Disposal practices at the site have included discharging wastes to unlined evaporation or percolation ponds; neutralizing and thermally destroying chemical agents and munitions; and detonating, burning, and burying materials at the demilitarization range. The City of Tooele has a population of 15,000. The deep regional aquifer, used as a drinking water source by area communities, is contaminated beneath the industrial area of the Depot and several hundred yards beyond the north property boundary. A portion of this industrial area at Tooele Army Depot, including the vehicle maintainence facility, has been designated for base closure.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants

On-site groundwater is contaminated from the unlined industrial waste lagoon and wastewater ditches. Principal contaminants include trichloroethylene (TCE) and chromium. Another area of groundwater, near a Bomb Washout Facility, is contaminated with TCE and explosive-related compounds. Soil contamination exists in numerous areas and consists primarily of heavy metals, mainly lead and explosive compounds. The potential health threat to people includes drinking contaminated groundwater and direct contact with contaminated soil. Because the site is a secured military installation, public access is restricted.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in six long-term remedial phases.

Response Action Status

Groundwater: The U.S. Army has completed construction of the pumping and air stripping system for groundwater cleanup at the Industrial Waste Lagoon. The system began operation in early 1994 and was modified to close gaps in the interception of the plume. The system will continue to operate until a final remedy is chosen under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program.

PCB Storage: In 1994, the EPA chose to conduct no further action at the Transformer Storage Area and the PCB Storage Building 659 under the Superfund program. This area's cleanup is now being addressed under the RCRA program.

Low-level Radioactivity: In 1994,the EPA chose to conduct no further action at the Drummed Radioactive Waste Area and the Radioactive Waste Storage Building due to the low levels of radioactivity found during sampling.

PCB Pole Spill: In 1994, the EPA selected a remedy to address low levels of PCBs in the Pole Spill Area. The remedy required filling a hole created by a former removal with clean soil, and covering it with more clean soil and gravel. This area is currently in the remedy design process. Cleanup is expected to begin in October 1995.

Box Elder Wash-Drum: In 1994, the EPA selected a remedy which includes removing 10 drums with tar-like substances, overpacking the drums, and incinerating them off site. Also, the soils around the drums will be removed and incinerated. This area is currently in the remedy design process. Cleanup is expected to begin in October 1995.

Other Areas: The U.S. Army has begun investigations to identify releases of hazardous chemicals and cleanup alternatives at numerous other areas of contamination on the site including the Wastewater Spreading Area, the Washout Pond, and the Rifle Range. Investigations will determine the nature and extent of the contamination and will identify alternatives for final cleanup at these waste disposal and release areas.

Site Facts: Tooele Army Depot-North Area (TEAD-N), Utah Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ), and the Environmental Protection Agency completed Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) negotiations and signed the FFA on September 16, 1991. The FFA provides for two separate cleanup actions under Superfund and RCRA authorities at TEAD-N. The RCRA action will address 30 of the 47 contaminated areas . Superfund will address the remaining 17. TEAD-N is participating in the Installation Restoration Program (IRP), a specifically funded program developed in 1978 by the Department of Defence (DOD) to identify, control and investigate hazardous wastes on military or other DOD installations.

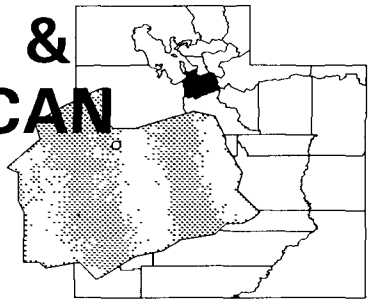
Environmental Progress

The Army, in conjunction with the EPA and the State of Utah, has selected a pump and treat remedy for the groundwater contamination and has begun treating the contaminated groundwater. This action is making the Tooele Army Depot (North Area) site safer while the U.S. Army and the EPA continue to conduct investigations of several other areas at the site.

UTAH POWER & LIGHT/AMERICAN BARREL

UTAH

EPA ID# UTD980667240



EPA REGION 8

Salt Lake County
Salt Lake City

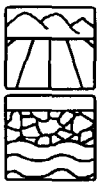
Site Description

The 2½-acre Utah Power & Light/American Barrel site was used as a barrel storage yard. Empty barrels at one time contained residues of various volatile organic compounds (VOCs), degreasers, and solvents. Prior to the barrel operation, a coal gasification plant operated at the site from 1873 to 1908. The site was used by Utah Power and Light as a creosote pole treating facility from the 1920s until 1958. Several creosote dip tanks were located on the site. Approximately 39,700 people live within 2 miles of the site. Four schools are located within 1 mile. The nearest residence lies 225 feet away. One municipal well and one private well are located within 1 mile of the site. A drainage ditch runs along the eastern fence of the site. Water conveyed by the ditch during heavy rains is believed to percolate into the ground within several yards of the site.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



Soils contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), VOCs, and cyanide from wood treating and coal gasification operations. Surface soils also contain lead from metalliferous slag fill brought to the site, pesticide residues from the barrels, and PAHs from coal debris. Groundwater contains VOCs including benzene, styrene, toluene, xylene, and cyanide. Potential health risks may exist for individuals who may be exposed to contaminated soil and groundwater over a long period of time.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: an immediate action and a long-term remedial phase focusing on soil and groundwater cleanup.

Response Action Status

Immediate Action: In 1988, under EPA supervision, the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination removed approximately 50,000 empty barrels to a federally-approved facility. These barrels contained VOCs, solvents, and herbicide residues.

Soil and Groundwater: The potentially responsible parties initiated an investigation in 1990 to determine the type and extent of groundwater and soil contamination and to identify possible cleanup alternatives. Sampling and site characterization were completed in 1991. A study to evaluate options for cleaning up the contaminants at the site was completed in 1993, and a remedy was selected. The remedy specified that soils containing coal tars and creosote be excavated and shipped off site for recycling into a cold mix asphalt product suitable for road paving. Soil vapor extraction will be used to further address VOCs near the water table that are sources of groundwater contamination. Once sources of groundwater contamination have been cleaned up, groundwater contamination is expected to naturally dissipate over time. Groundwater monitoring will be performed to ensure that cleanup levels are met. All cleanup work is scheduled to be completed in 1995.

Site Facts: The EPA and the potentially responsible parties signed an Administrative Order on Consent in August 1990, under which the parties agreed to conduct the soil and groundwater investigation. This order was later amended in November 1993 to add remedial design tasks for the first phase of cleanup. A Consent Decree was signed under which the parties agreed to perform remaining design and cleanup activities.

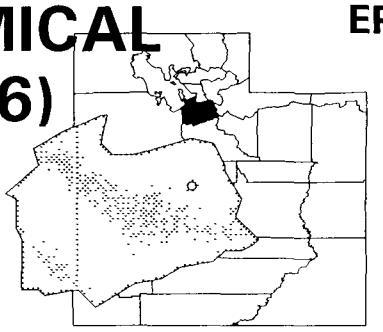
Environmental Progress

The removal of waste barrels containing VOCs, solvents, and herbicide residues has reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Utah Power & Light/American Barrel site while final cleanup activities are underway. The site is fenced to restrict access and possible exposure.

WASATCH CHEMICAL COMPANY (LOT 6)

UTAH

EPA ID# UTD000716399



EPA REGION 8

Salt Lake County
Salt Lake City

Site Description

The 15-acre Wasatch Chemical Company (Lot 6) site was used for the formulation of various pesticides, herbicides, and industrial chemical products from the late 1950s until early 1990s. Approximately 2,300 cubic yards of waste were disposed of in a concrete pond and drums on the site. During an inspection in 1985, the State found 48 drums holding ignitable and reactive liquids and 13 pressurized gas cylinders in deteriorated condition. Additional wastes from the operation are believed to have been discharged into a street ditch, which eventually drains into the Great Salt Lake. Approximately 85,000 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site. The closest residence is ¼ mile away. Although previously accessible to trespassers, the site is now secured.

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: 02/11/91

Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater underlying the site contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including toluene and xylene, as well as herbicides. Soils and sludges contain the VOCs toluene and xylene, in addition to pesticides, herbicides, and dioxins. Potential health risks exist for individuals who accidentally ingest or touch contaminated groundwater, sludges, or soils.

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 EPA removed abandoned gas cylinders from the site in 1986 and detonated them at a State-owned site. The parties potentially responsible for the contamination constructed a dioxin storage facility. Abandoned drums were repackaged and stored in the facility along with certain surface soils removed from Lot 6. Dioxin-contaminated soils are temporarily capped, awaiting final cleanup action.

Entire Site: In early 1991, the potentially responsible parties completed an investigation, under State supervision, to determine the type and extent of soil, surface water, and groundwater contamination. The remedy selected in 1991 includes the consolidation of contaminated soils, sludges, and other wastes in an evaporation pond formerly used at the site and in-place vitrification of these materials. Contaminated groundwater will be removed through extraction wells, treated by air stripping and carbon adsorption, and discharged to a sewer system. Additionally, institutional controls will prevent the use of contaminated groundwater. Design of the selected remedy was completed by 1993. In 1992, further investigations found additional VOC contamination in groundwater extending far north of the site boundaries. The boundaries have been expanded to include the entire contaminant plume. Construction of the groundwater treatment system is in the final stages of completion, and treatment is scheduled to begin in 1995. Cleanup of the soil and sludges was initiated in late 1992 with landfarming of soils containing xylene and toluene. Landfarming was completed in late 1993. Excavation of contaminated soils and sludges took place during 1993. These excavated materials were stockpiled in the former evaporation pond and are being treated by in-situ vitrification. The vitrification treatment is scheduled for completion in late 1995.

Site Facts: In 1986, the State of Utah and the EPA negotiated a Consent Order for removal of the drums. A Consent Decree was signed in 1988 with one of the potentially responsible parties agreeing to complete a site investigation. A Consent Decree was signed in September 1991 with certain potentially responsible parties to complete the design of site remedies and perform cleanup actions.

Environmental Progress

The removal of gas cylinders and safe storage of abandoned drums have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated materials at the Wasatch Chemical Company site while groundwater cleanup is being planned. Landfarming is complete, resulting in the cleanup of those soils contaminated with xylene and toluene. Contaminated soils and sludges have been excavated, and only in-situ vitrification of the materials in the staged location remains to be completed.