



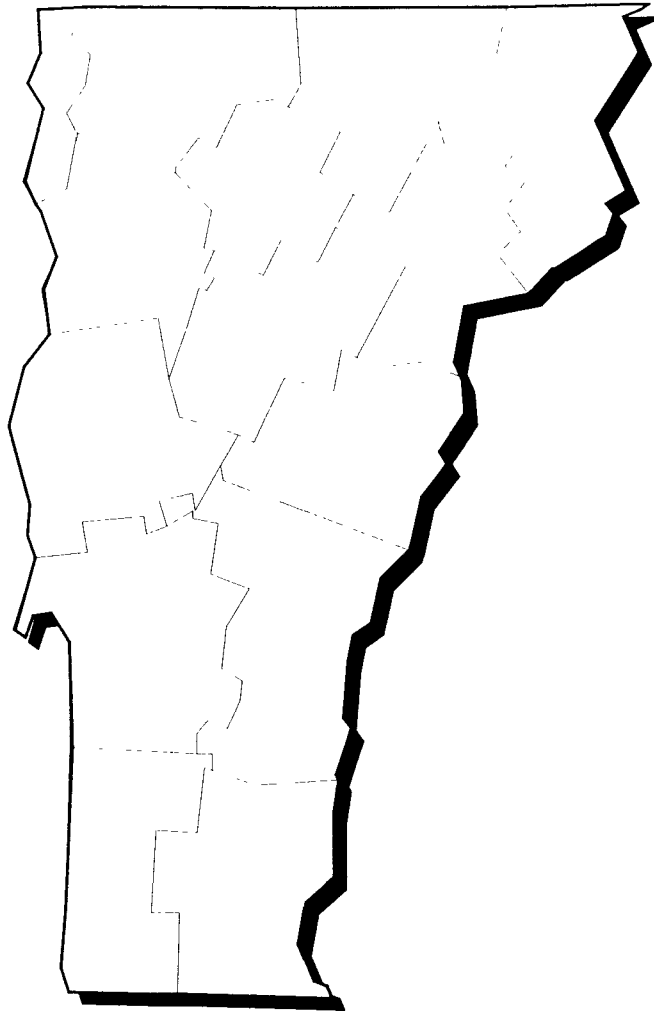
United States  
Environmental Protection  
Agency

Solid Waste And  
Emergency Response  
(5201 G)

EPA/540/R-95/115  
PB95-962947  
9200.5-744C  
May 1995

# SUPERFUND:

Progress at  
National  
Priority  
List Sites



# VERMONT 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.

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## 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.

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**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.

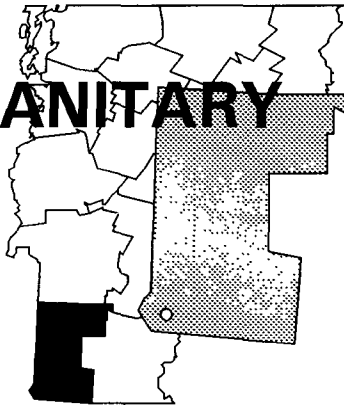


*Cleanup Complete* shows that all cleanup goals have been achieved for the contaminated site or part of the site.

<b>EPA ID Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>
VTD981064223	BENNINGTON MUNICIPAL SANITARY LANDFILL
VTD980520092	BFI SANITARY LANDFILL (ROCKINGHAM)
VTD003965415	BURGESS BROTHERS LANDFILL
VTD980520118	DARLING HILL DUMP
VTD000860239	OLD SPRINGFIELD LANDFILL
VTD981062441	PARKER SANITARY LANDFILL
VTD980523062	PINE STREET CANAL
VTD000509174	TANSITOR ELECTRONICS, INC.

# BENNINGTON MUNICIPAL SANITARY LANDFILL VERMONT

EPA ID# VTD981064223



## EPA REGION 1

Bennington County  
Off Houghton Lane

### Site Description

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The Bennington Landfill, located off Houghton Lane in Bennington, is a 15-acre municipal sanitary landfill. The area was a sand and gravel pit until it began operation as a landfill in 1969. The Town of Bennington purchased the site in 1985. Several Bennington industries dumped liquid wastes into an unlined lagoon on the site from 1969 to 1975. Town records indicate that polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), organic solvents, and lead were disposed of at the site. The lagoon was closed in 1975; workers landfilled it after attempts to dry it up failed. An underground drainage system built in 1976 is designed to lower the groundwater level below the landfill. The system discharges through a culvert into an unlined, ponded area. In 1986, the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation detected contaminants in the groundwater discharging from the culvert into the ponded area. Approximately 2,200 residents located within 3 miles of the site use private wells. The area surrounding the site is mainly rural residential. Morgan Spring, a bedrock water source located 3 miles south of the landfill, is used regularly to supplement the Bennington water system.

**Site Responsibility:** The 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

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Groundwater discharging through a culvert from the underground drainage system beneath the site contains PCBs from contaminated landfill soils, heavy metals including lead and arsenic, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzene and xylene. The State believes that the ponded area had caught fire in the past. The State found several flammable materials in it. The site is not completely fenced, thereby reducing the potential for direct contact with contaminants. A freshwater wetland is located 500 feet east of the culvert, and may be subject to contamination from site runoff. Hewitt Brook, which originates from this wetland, is used for trout fishing.

## Cleanup Approach

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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

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**Initial Actions:** In 1994, the EPA and the potentially responsible parties began a short-term action to minimize the migration of contaminants from the landfill into the groundwater. These actions consisted of installing a composite, low permeability cap with drainage controls over the site, excavating contaminated soils and sediments and consolidating them within the existing landfill, collecting the site leachate, managing the landfill gases, and providing site management and institutional controls.



**Entire Site:** A potentially responsible party began an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site in mid-1991. The study will assess the risks to human health and the environment. The results of the study, expected in late 1995, will be used to select cleanup remedies.

## Environmental Progress



The initial actions underway at the Bennington Landfill site are reducing immediate threats while site studies continue.

## Site Repository

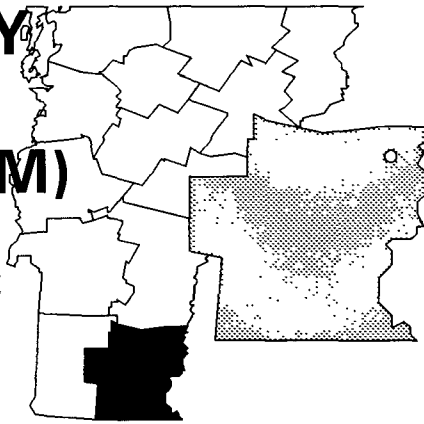


Bennington Public Library, 101 Silver Street, Bennington, VT 05201



# BFI SANITARY LANDFILL (ROCKINGHAM) VERMONT

EPA ID# VTD980520092



## EPA REGION 1

Windham County  
Rockingham

**Other Names:**  
Rockingham Landfill  
Disposal Specialists, Inc.  
Landfill

### Site Description

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In the early 1960s, the 17-acre BFI Sanitary Landfill (Rockingham) site served as a borrow area for the construction of Interstate 91. In 1973, Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc. (BFI) bought the landfill from an individual who had started operations in 1968. State files indicate that industrial wastes, including heavy metals, bases, pesticides, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were deposited in the unlined disposal area from 1968 to 1979. In 1983, Vermont licensed the site as a municipal landfill certified to accept hazardous waste from small quantity generators. The landfill was closed in 1991. The Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (VT DEC) reports that nearby residential and monitoring wells downgradient of the site have been contaminated since 1979. The contaminated residential wells are no longer in use. There are two leachate collection ponds on site. A tar cap covers a portion of the landfill to prevent the infiltration of rainwater; however, cracks in the cap have been observed, and it is covered with new refuse. Approximately 2,700 people live within a mile of the site, and 6,400 residents live within 3 miles. Three homes near the site are supplied water from a water supply line provided by BFI. The Connecticut River is located 560 feet to the east, along the drainage route of surface water leaving the site.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/21/88

Final Date: 10/04/89

### Threats and Contaminants

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The soil and groundwater contain contamination from VOCs and heavy metals including chromium, copper, lead. Drinking water from contaminated wells in the area poses a threat to public health. The Connecticut River also may receive contaminants from groundwater discharge, posing a threat to water quality and aquatic life.

## Cleanup Approach

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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

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**Initial Actions:** BFI is providing an alternate drinking water supply to residences with contaminated wells. In 1989, BFI installed an active gas collection system to control landfill gases. In early 1993, BFI also installed a groundwater inceptor trench to collect surface water and leachate seeps that were discharging into the Connecticut River. In 1993, the EPA completed studies at the site and initiated an early action to address the source of contamination under the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Method (SACM). In 1994, the potentially responsible parties capped the landfill and expanded the existing active gas and leachate collection system.



**Entire Site:** In the fall of 1994, a remedy was selected to address the cleanup of the groundwater. Through management of existing site controls, including the landfill cap, active gas and leachate collection systems, and long-term monitoring, the groundwater will clean itself naturally over time. Long-term monitoring of the groundwater, surface water, and residential wells will continue to ensure that established cleanup levels are met.

**Site Facts:** The State issued three orders to the owner between 1980 and 1983, requiring BFI to determine the hydrogeology of the landfill, monitor on-site groundwater, and provide drinking water to affected residents nearby. In July 1992, the EPA entered into an Administrative Order on Consent with two parties, BFI, Inc. and Disposal Specialists, Inc., to perform the site investigations. An Administrative Order by Consent was signed between the EPA and the potentially responsible parties, BFI, Inc. and Disposal Specialists, Inc., to perform the initial actions.

## Environmental Progress



Installation of the landfill the cap and gas and leachate collection systems has reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated soil and groundwater, making the BFI Sanitary Landfill site safer while monitoring and natural restoration of groundwater continues.

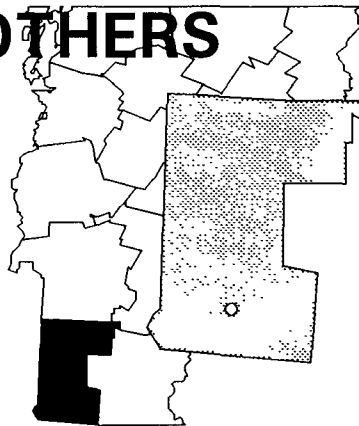
## Site Repository



Rockingham Free Public Library, 65 Westminster Street, Bellow Falls, Vermont 05101

# BURGESS BROTHERS LANDFILL VERMONT

EPA ID# VTD003965415



**EPA REGION 1**  
Bennington County  
Woodford

## Site Description

The 3-acre Burgess Brothers Landfill site is located on the Woodford and Bennington town line. The site is still owned by the Burgess family and borders the Green Mountain National Forest. Burgess Brothers Construction Company operated the facility as a sand pit, salvage yard, and dump from the 1940s until the mid-1970s. The site is still operating as a salvage yard and a sand pit. For 20 years, Union Carbide Corp.'s Bennington Plant disposed of wastes from battery manufacturing at the site; an unknown quantity of lead sludge between 1956 and 1971, and the equivalent of 47,780 drums of hazardous wastes from 1971 to 1976. The wastes were dumped into and buried in unlined settling lagoons next to the sand pit bank. Studies conducted by both the State and Union Carbide have determined that soils, groundwater, and surface water both on and downgradient of the site are contaminated with heavy metals and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The site area is largely rural and is sparsely populated, but 13,900 people live within 3 miles of the site. Residents draw drinking water from private and public wells; the nearest well is located 1/2 mile from the site. A spring used to supply drinking water to Bennington is 1 1/2 miles to the west of the site. Barney Brook and the Waloomsic River are located within 3 miles downstream of the site; both are used for recreation. A freshwater wetland is located at the toe of the landfill.

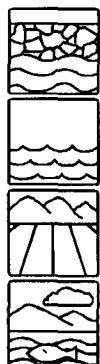
**Site Responsibility:** The site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 03/31/89

## Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater, surface water, and soils are contaminated with heavy metals, including mercury and lead, and VOCs, including vinyl chloride and trichloroethylene (TCE). The site is unrestricted; direct contact with contaminated soils or surface water is a potential health risk. There are sensitive areas nearby, including freshwater wetlands and National Forest land, both of which are used for recreational purposes and could be polluted by site contamination.

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** The potentially responsible parties began an investigation in 1991 to determine the nature and extent of contamination. Recommendations for the selected cleanup methods for soil, surface water, and groundwater will be offered at the conclusion of this study, scheduled for early 1996.

## Environmental Progress



The EPA has evaluated this site and determined that the site poses no immediate threat to public health or the environment. Studies at the Burgess Brothers Landfill are being conducted while the EPA continues to monitor the site.

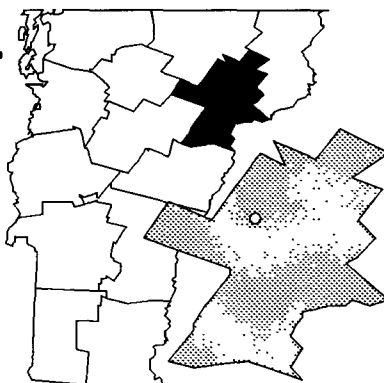
## Site Repository



Bennington Public Library, 101 Silver Street, Bennington, VT 05201

# DARLING HILL DUMP VERMONT

EPA ID# VTD980520118



## EPA REGION 1

Caledonia County  
Northeast portion of Lyndon  
(Lyndonville)

**Other Names:**  
Lyndonville Town Dump

### Site Description

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The Darling Hill site is an inactive dump that occupies approximately 3 1/2 acres at the top of a steep hill along Darling Hill Road in rural Lyndon. From 1952 to 1972, the Village of Lyndonville leased and operated the dump. The dump was used for the disposal of light industrial and municipal wastes. Ray O Parker and Son, Inc. of Lyndonville leased and operated the dump from 1972 to 1983 and purchased it in 1983. During this time, the dump was used mainly for the disposal of scrap wood, metal, demolition materials, and industrial wastes. The site continued operating until the 1980s; in 1989 it was closed. An estimated 92,000 gallons of liquid industrial wastes were dumped directly on the ground at the unlined site, as were 2,000 tons of liquid, semi-liquid, and solid industrial wastes including metal-plating rinse water, alkali degreasers, and organic solvents. The depth to groundwater below the dump is more than 100 feet. The village well field, serving 3,200 people, is 1/2 mile to the southwest of the dump. An additional 460 people used private wells within 3 miles of the site. About 300 feet west of the site, and down a steep hill, is the West Branch of the Passumpsic River, which meets the East Branch approximately 1/2 mile further south. The river is used for recreational fishing and boating.

**Site Responsibility:** The 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

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Metal plating rinse waters, alkali degreasers, and organic solvents were dumped on the ground at the site. However, the EPA has determined that the low levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including trichlorethylene (TCE) and toluene in the groundwater and soil, do not pose a risk to public health or the environment because of the use of the carbon filtration system on the municipal water supply.

## Cleanup Approach

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### Response Action Status

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**Initial Actions:** The Darling Hill Dump was closed in 1989. In 1991, the potentially responsible parties, under EPA oversight, installed a carbon filtration system to ensure a safe municipal water supply.



**Entire Site:** In 1992, following an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site by the potentially responsible parties and a public comment period, the EPA determined that, because of the success of the initial actions, no further actions were necessary at the site. The EPA concluded that the low levels of contaminant concentrations in the soil and groundwater do not pose a threat to people or the environment. The Village of Lyndonville now operates the carbon filtration system as needed to ensure that the municipal water supply remains safe. Monitoring of private wells and the municipal water supply continues to ensure the long-term effectiveness of the initial actions.

**Site Facts:** Two Consent Orders were signed in 1989 requiring the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination to perform an investigation and install a carbon filtration system at the municipal well field. The Consent Order to remove contaminants from the groundwater was terminated due to the low levels of contamination found during the site study. The Village of Lyndonville now operates the carbon treatment system, as necessary.

## Environmental Progress

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Construction of all cleanup remedies is complete. Installation of a carbon filter in the municipal water supply by the potentially responsible parties helps ensure that the groundwater remains within Federal drinking water standards. The operation of the carbon filtration system was turned over to the Village of Lyndonville, which continues to monitor the groundwater.

## Site Repository

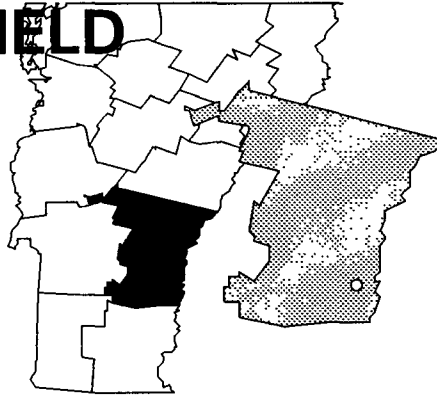
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Town Hall, Town of Lyndon, 24 Main Street, Lyndonville, VT 05851

# OLD SPRINGFIELD LANDFILL VERMONT

EPA ID# VTD000860239



**EPA REGION 1**

Windsor County  
Springfield

## Site Description

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The Springfield Landfill site covers 10 acres of a 30-acre parcel of land. The landfill was operated by the Town of Springfield between 1947 and 1968 for the disposal of municipal solid waste and hazardous industrial liquid and semi-liquid waste. The site currently is owned by Springfield Mobile Estates, which operated a trailer park that once consisted of 38 mobile homes. Approximately 60 people resided in the trailer park, which was built on top of the landfill. All residents moved as of June 1990, after selling their trailers to the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination. Investigation of the site found volatile organic compound (VOC) contamination in a spring and a residential well near the mobile home park. The EPA began investigations at the site in 1976, following a resident's complaint of foul-smelling water. Three areas of contamination have been identified at the site where industrial waste was either disposed of separately in trenches or mixed with municipal waste. Approximately 500 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site. Many area residences are hooked up to the public drinking water system. Residents upgradient of the site rely upon private wells for drinking water. The land use within a 1-mile radius is primarily low-density residential housing, light agriculture, undeveloped forest land, and commercial development. The site is on a terrace above, and 1/4 mile west of, the Black River. Leachate from the site flows out of the side of the steep slopes next to the landfill and eventually reaches the Black River and Seavers Brook; however, neither is used as a drinking water 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

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The groundwater, surface water, and sediments are contaminated with VOCs including benzene and vinyl chloride. The on-site soil is contaminated with VOCs, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). On-site workers and residents are at risk by coming into direct contact with or ingesting contaminated groundwater, surface water, soils, or sediments.

## Cleanup Approach

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### Response Action Status

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**Immediate Actions:** In 1984, the potentially responsible parties connected area residents to the public water supply. In a separate action in 1987, the EPA temporarily relocated 42 families while testing was conducted on the site. The families were returned to their homes within a few weeks.



**Leachate and Groundwater:** The remedy selected by the EPA for cleanup of leachate and groundwater includes: constructing an underground system to collect leachate passing through the site; installing wells to extract contaminated groundwater; treating the collected leachate and groundwater on site or possibly removing the leachate and groundwater to a publicly owned treatment works; monitoring the site; and performing additional studies to determine how to isolate the landfill waste materials from the groundwater. The EPA also plans to place restrictions on future use of groundwater underlying the contaminated area. The potentially responsible parties completed the technical specifications and design for the selected cleanup plan in 1992. Shortly thereafter, the potentially responsible parties began building the leachate collection, and groundwater extraction and treatment system. Construction was completed in early 1993. The systems have been operating successfully since startup. Routine operation and maintenance activities will be performed to ensure the continued effectiveness of the cleanup remedy.



**Source Control:** The potentially responsible parties conducted additional studies to determine alternatives for preventing waste materials from entering the groundwater. The investigation was completed in 1990. In late 1991, the potentially responsible parties began design of a variety of methods to control the source of site contamination. These methods include capping Waste Areas 2, 3, and 4; collecting groundwater and surface water in french drains; extracting groundwater in Waste Area 3 with source control wells; collecting and venting landfill gases; stabilizing side slopes; conducting operation and maintenance activities; limiting use of the site via institutional controls; and submitting the area to review every five years. Construction activities were completed in the fall of 1993. The cap will be inspected periodically and maintained to ensure its continued effectiveness.

**Site Facts:** An Administrative Order was issued in 1984, requiring the potentially responsible parties to supply an alternate water supply. A second Administrative Order was issued in 1989, requiring the parties to perform a study for a second long-term remedial phase. A partial Consent Agreement was signed in 1990, requiring that the potentially responsible parties conduct cleanup of the leachate and groundwater. A second partial Consent Decree was signed in 1991, requiring that the potentially responsible parties to conduct cleanup activities to address the source of contamination.



## Environmental Progress



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Construction of all site remedies have been completed. Provision of a safe drinking water supply, cleanup of the leachate, and ongoing groundwater treatments have reduced the risk of exposure to contaminated materials at the Old Springfield Landfill site. The site will continue to be monitored for several years to ensure the effectiveness of the cleanup actions taken.

## Site Repository

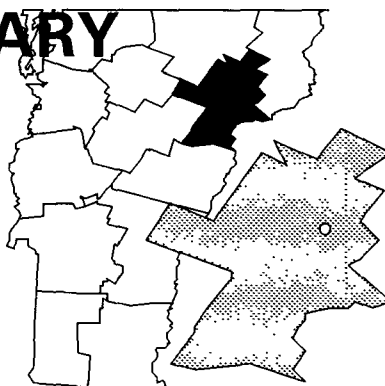


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Springfield Public Library, Main Street, Springfield, VT 05156

# PARKER SANITARY LANDFILL VERMONT

EPA ID# VTD981062441



**EPA REGION 1**

Caledonia County  
Lyndon

## Site Description

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The Parker Sanitary Landfill is a 25-acre site that operated as a solid waste landfill from 1972 until 1992. Before 1983, approximately 1 million gallons of liquid wastes and 760 tons of solid or semi-solid wastes including metal plating wash waters, waste oils, electroplating sludges, paint sludges, chlorinated solvent sludges, caustic cleaners, and metallic salts were disposed of in at least three areas of the landfill. Liquid and sludge wastes were poured directly onto the ground or into unlined pits and lagoons. During a site inspection in 1984, the State detected contaminants in a stream bordering the landfill, in groundwater at the landfill, and in four private wells located 1/2 mile from the landfill. The site is located in a residential area, and an estimated 3,200 people obtain drinking water from a municipal well field approximately 2 miles from the landfill; 124 private wells are located within 3 miles. The stream flows into the Passumpsic River, which is used for recreational activities.

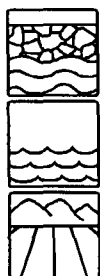
**Site Responsibility:** This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

### **NPL LISTING HISTORY**

Proposed Date: 06/24/88  
Final Date: 02/21/90

## Threats and Contaminants

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Groundwater, stream surface waters, and soil are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including trichloroethylene (TCE). The site is unfenced, making it possible to come into direct contact with hazardous substances. Trespassers or future residents may face health threats by coming into direct contact with or ingesting contaminated groundwater, surface water, or soil.

## Cleanup Approach

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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

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**Initial Actions:** Residences with contaminated wells were hooked up to the local public water supply.



**Entire Site:** Parties potentially responsible for site contamination are studying the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The investigation is identifying contaminants and will result in the recommendation of alternatives for final cleanup.

In 1994, EPA issued a proposed plan for cleanup of the site. The proposed plan includes capping the landfill, including the industrial waste areas, and capturing the groundwater plume at the site boundary, and allowing for the natural restoration of the downgradient aquifer. After reviewing public comments on the proposed plan, expected in 1995, the EPA will evaluate the findings and select cleanup remedies to address site contamination.

## Environmental Progress



Connecting nearby residents to public water at the Parker Sanitary Landfill site has reduced threats to public health while final cleanup activities are being planned.

## Site Repository

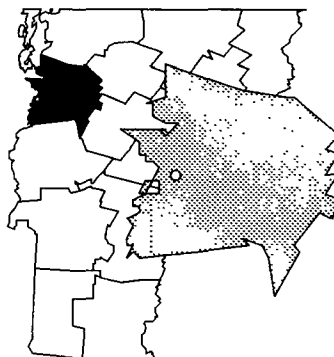


Cobleigh Public Library, 70 Depot Street, Lyndonville, VT 05851

Lyndonville State College Library, Lyndonville, VT 05851

# PINE STREET CANAL VERMONT

EPA ID# VTD980523062



## EPA REGION 1

Chittenden County  
Burlington

### Site Description

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The 80-acre Pine Street Canal site consists of a portion of the Pine Street Canal, a turning basin, an adjacent filled-in wetland, an area formerly known as Maltex Pond, and an additional portion of land. In 1908, a coal gasification plant began operating on Pine Street, southeast of the canal. The plant ceased operations in 1966. Plant wastewaters and residual oil and wood chips saturated with organic compounds were directly discharged or disposed of in the Pine Street Canal wetland. During the 1960s and 1970s, an oil-like material was detected seeping from the wetland into Pine Street Canal, the turning basin, and Maltex Pond. The State detected high levels of organic compounds associated with coal tar at several locations on the site, which is located along the proposed location for a major highway. The State is concerned that construction will release organic compounds into the canal and possibly into Lake Champlain, the source of Burlington's drinking water. There are several single and multiple-family dwellings, including apartment buildings, located within a mile of the site. Burlington has a population of approximately 39,100.

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

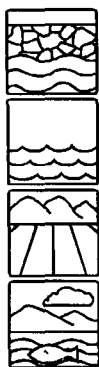
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/23/81

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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Contaminants in the groundwater include polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including benzene, toluene, and xylenes. The sediment is contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), PAHs, and VOCs. The surface water is polluted with semi-volatile organic compounds and VOCs. The soil contains PAHs, VOCs, and heavy metals including lead. Cyanide has also been detected in the soil. There is unrestricted public access to the site, although access is difficult because of the marshy terrain. Trespassers may be at risk by touching or ingesting contaminated surface water, groundwater, soil, or sediment, or by swimming in the canal. In addition, eating contaminated fish may pose a health hazard. Portions of the site are seasonally flooded, permitting the spread of contamination. To inform the public of potential health risks, the site has been posted with warning signs and no fishing signs by the City of Burlington and the Vermont Department of Health. In addition, wildlife at the site has been adversely affected by contaminants, especially by the canal sediments.

## Cleanup Approach

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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

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**Emergency Actions:** In 1985, the EPA excavated 500 cubic yards of coal tar, solidified it, and disposed of it in an approved facility. The Maltex Pond area also was capped with clay, and was covered with topsoil and seeded. A temporary fence was erected, warning signs were posted, and some sampling was conducted.



**Entire Site:** The EPA is currently investigating the nature and extent of site contamination. The EPA has conducted field investigations including a soil gas survey, a geophysical survey, air sampling, ecological studies, surface water and sediment sampling, soil sampling, installation of monitoring wells, and groundwater sampling. The field work was completed in early 1991. Treatability studies to aid in remedy selection were completed in 1992. An investigation to determine cleanup alternatives was completed in late 1992 and the EPA proposed a cleanup plan. The cleanup plan was withdrawn in 1993 after the public comment period. As a result, further studies will be undertaken prior to identifying alternative cleanup measures and selecting final remedies.

**Site Facts:** In 1993, a Coordinating Council was formed to address the complex issues regarding the cleanup of this site. The group, under the direction of a neutral facilitator, includes EPA, the State, the potentially responsible parties, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the city, and environmental and community groups. Working as an EPA pilot project for more effective community involvement and alternative dispute resolution, the group has begun additional studies to fill data gaps prior to the selection of a final cleanup remedy.

## Environmental Progress



The emergency removal of coal tar, capping of the Maltex Pond area, and construction of a fence have reduced the potential of exposure to hazardous substances, making the Pine Street Canal site safer while further investigations are underway.

## Site Repository

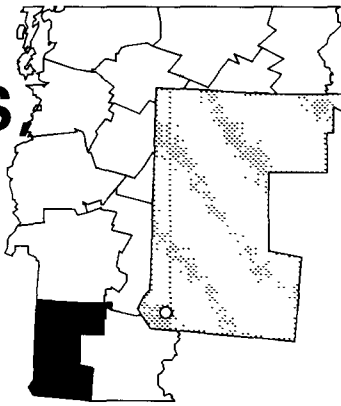


Fletcher Free Public Library, 235 College Street, Burlington, VT 05401  
University of Vermont Library, Burlington, VT 05401

# TANSITOR ELECTRONICS INC.

VERMONT

EPA ID# VTD000509174



## EPA REGION 1

Bennington County  
Bennington

### Site Description

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Tansitor Electronics, Inc. manufactures electronic capacitors and is located on approximately 36 acres in a predominantly rural area of Bennington. According to the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (VT DEC), Tansitor disposed of the equivalent of 115 drums of process wastes directly into an unnamed stream or onto the ground. An estimated 1,500 residents of Vermont and New York obtain drinking water from private wells located within 3 miles of the site. Runoff from the disposal area, overflow from an on-site pond, and the process wastes have entered the perennial stream that joins Brown's Brook, which is used for recreational activities and located within 3 miles of the site.

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

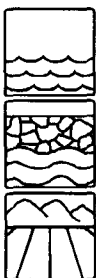
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 10/04/89

### Threats and Contaminants

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The VT DEC found that the on-site surface water, groundwater, sediment, and soils are contaminated with silver, boron, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Process wastes were found to contain the VOCs trichloroethane and acetone, oils, and acid sludges. Due to the absence of contaminants in drinking water supplies, the site does not pose an imminent threat to the health of the nearby population; however, environmental damage has occurred to soils, surface water, and groundwater.

## Cleanup Approach

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

## Response Action Status

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in 1995.

**Entire Site:** In 1990, the potentially responsible parties began a comprehensive investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to evaluate alternative cleanup remedies. This investigation currently is scheduled to be completed

## Environmental Progress

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The EPA assessed the conditions on the site and determined that no immediate actions were required to make the Tansitor Electronics, Inc. site safer while site studies proceed.

## Site Repository

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Bennington Public Library, 101 Silver Street, Bennington, VT 05201

2.11 Environmental Impact Statement  
Region 2 Project 84-110  
1. West Tansitor Electronics, Inc. VT  
05201-0000 01/01/90