EPA

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Solid Waste And
Emergency Response
(5201 G)

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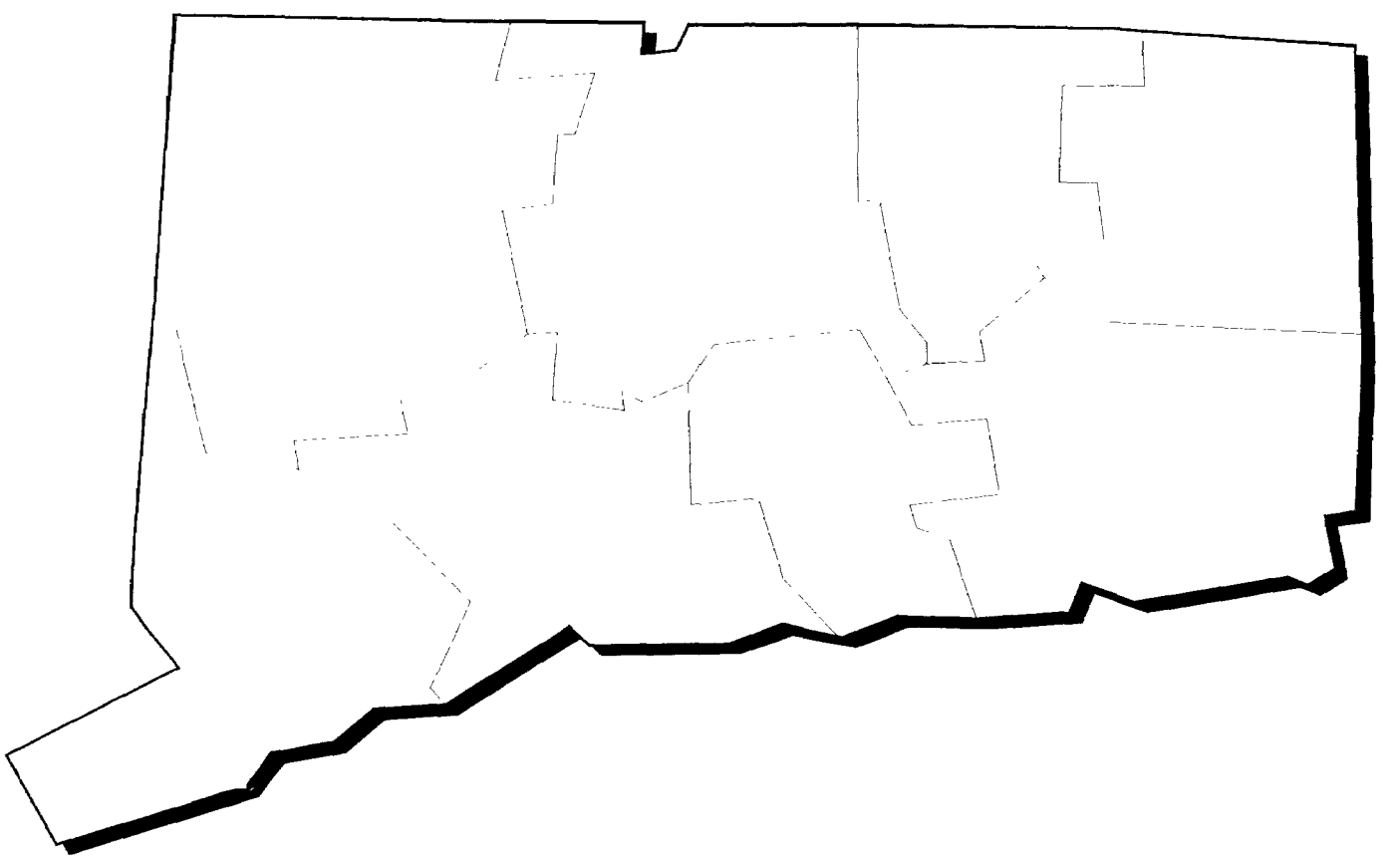
May 1995

SUPERFUND: Progress at National Priority List Sites



CONNECTICUT 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

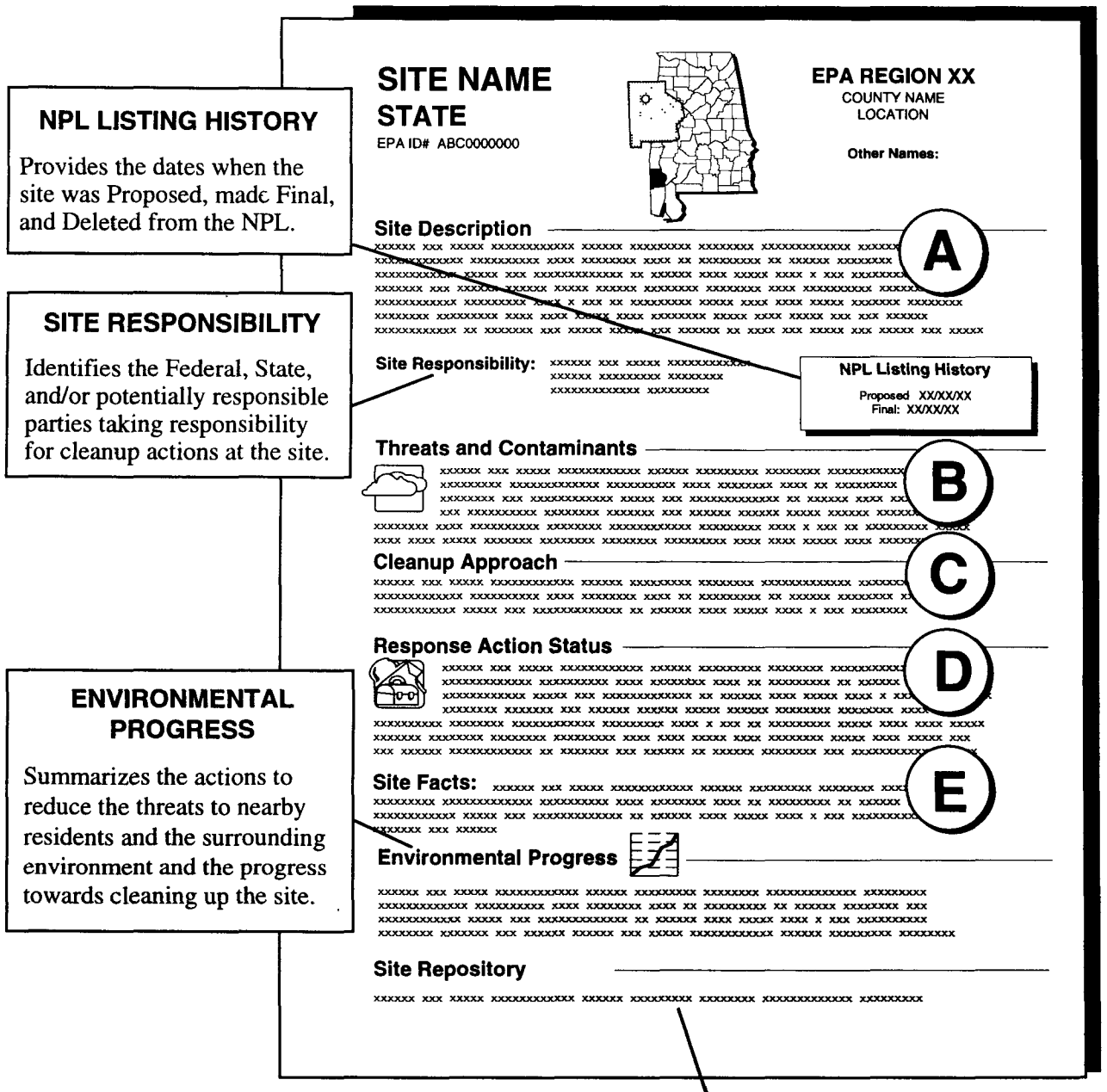
Provides the dates when the site was Proposed, made Final, and Deleted from the NPL.

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 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.

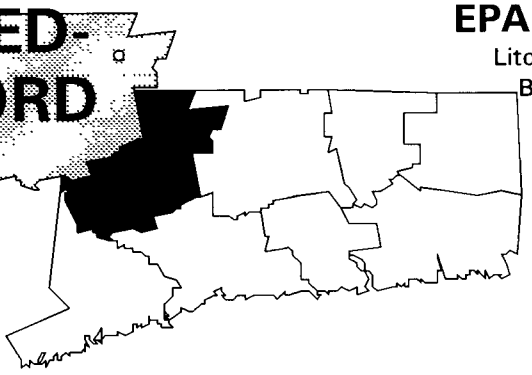
Cleanup Complete shows that all cleanup goals have been achieved for the contaminated site or part of the site.

EPA ID Number	Site Name
CTD980732333	BARKHAMSTED-NEW HARTFORD LANDFILL
CTD072122062	BEACON HEIGHTS LANDFILL
CTD981067317	CHESHIRE GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION
CTD001452093	DURHAM MEADOWS
CTD108960972	GALLUP'S QUARRY
CTD980670814	KELLOGG-DEERING WELL FIELD
CTD980521165	LAUREL PARK, INC.
CTD001153923	LINEMASTER SWITCH CORP.
CTD980906515	NEW LONDON SUBMARINE BASE
CTD980669261	NUTMEG VALLEY ROAD
CTD980670806	OLD SOUTHINGTON LANDFILL
CTD051316313	PRECISION PLATING CORP.
CTD001186618	RAYMARK INDUSTRIES, INC.
CTD004532610	REVERE TEXTILE PRINTS CORP.
CTD009717604	SOLVENTS RECOVERY SERVICE NEW ENGLAND
CTD009774969	YAWORSKI WASTE LAGOON

BARKHAMSTED-NEW HARTFORD LANDFILL

CONNECTICUT

EPA ID# CTD980732333



EPA REGION 1

Litchfield County

Barkhamsted

Site Description

The Barkhamsted-New Hartford Landfill encompasses 98 acres near the Barkhamsted and New Hartford town line. Since 1974, it has been owned and operated by the Regional Refuse Disposal District One. The unlined landfill accepted municipal and industrial wastes, including oily metal grindings and sludge containing heavy metals. A barrel-crushing operation to reclaim metals was also located on site. In 1983, leaking drums containing hazardous solvents were observed on site during a State inspection. Tests indicated volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were present in shallow and deep wells on site. An unnamed brook borders the site to the southwest and the north and flows through a wetland to the Farmington River. The surrounding area is rural and residential. Many private wells and a municipal water supply well serving an estimated 4,800 people are located within 3 miles of the site. The site was closed under State solid waste regulations.

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

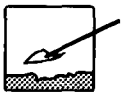
Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater underlying the site is contaminated with VOCs including xylene, toluene, and vinyl chloride, all of which are present in shallow and deep wells. The site is not completely fenced, making it possible for people and animals to come into contact with hazardous substances. Potential public health threats include accidentally ingesting or coming into direct contact with the groundwater or surface wastes. A wetland near the site could be threatened by contamination.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

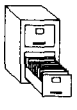


Initial Actions: The Farmington Valley Health District shut down the on-site well serving the landfill office due to VOC contamination.

Entire Site: An investigation into the nature and extent of site contamination began in late 1991 and is expected to be completed in 1996. A final cleanup remedy for groundwater contamination is expected to be selected in 1996.

Environmental Progress 

The EPA has studied the conditions at the Barkhamsted-New Hartford Landfill site and has determined that since the contaminated water source has been removed from service, no other initial actions are required while final cleanup actions are being planned.

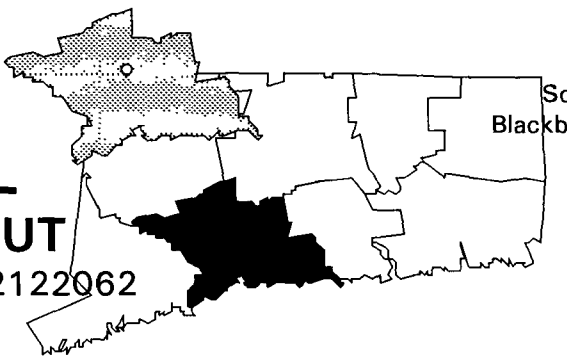
Site Repository 

Not established.

BEACON HEIGHTS LANDFILL

CONNECTICUT

EPA ID# CTD072122062



EPA REGION 1

New Haven County
Southeast of the intersection of
Blackberry Hill Road and Skokorat Road

Other Names:
Betkoski's Dump

Site Description

The Beacon Heights Landfill site covers 34 acres on an 83-acre property. Between 1920 and 1979, the landfill was used for the disposal of industrial and municipal waste, including oils, chemical liquids, sludges, solvents, rubber, and plastics. Landfill operations included open burning, along with burial of non-combustibles. During an EPA investigation conducted in 1984, benzene and several other solvents were detected in two private wells on Skokorat Road at levels that exceeded drinking water standards set by the State of Connecticut. Approximately 44 homes are located within 1/2 mile of the site along Skokorat and Blackberry Hill Road. The nearest residences lie approximately 1,000 feet to the north and west of the site; 800 people live within a mile of the site. Local residences used groundwater as the drinking water supply source until they were connected to the municipal water supply in 1989. The local surface water is used for recreational purposes. Hockanum Brook, located 1/2 mile northwest of the landfill, flows into the Naugatuck River 2 miles northwest of the site. An apple orchard is located approximately 600 feet northwest of the landfill.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater underlying the site was found to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including methylene chloride. The on-site leachate and soils are contaminated with VOCs, as well as lead. The on-site surface water has been shown to be contaminated with VOCs. People are at risk by coming into direct contact with or drinking contaminated surface water or groundwater, breathing potentially contaminated air, or by accidentally ingesting soil on the site.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on control of contamination sources and cleanup of the leachate at the site.

Response Action Status

Source Control: In 1985, the EPA chose the following remedies: excavating Betkoski's Dump and other contaminated soils for consolidation with the main landfill prior to closing it down; fencing the perimeter of the site; covering the consolidated wastes to prevent contaminant migration; providing gas venting and stormwater management controls; and installing a system to collect leachate along the perimeter of the site. The potentially responsible parties completed the cleanup in 1989. State and local control of the use of groundwater in the area is now being enforced. Connection to the municipal water line was made available, and 49 residences elected to connect to it. Three pumping stations and a reservoir have been built to accommodate the additional water service needs.

Leachate: Under the EPA's guidance, a study of leachate disposal was completed by the potentially responsible parties. The remedy chosen by the EPA for this area includes excavating leachate for off-site disposal and capping the site. More extensive groundwater monitoring is planned as well. In the spring of 1992, the potentially responsible parties completed the design of the remedy and began conducting the cleanup activities. Cleanup activities are expected to be completed in the fall of 1995.

Site Facts: In 1987, 32 of the more than 70 companies identified by the EPA as potentially responsible parties agreed to pay for a substantial portion of the site cleanup.

Environmental Progress

Excavating contaminated soil, covering wastes, installing gas venting and leachate collection systems, and connecting residences to the municipal water line have provided a safe drinking water supply and reduced the potential for exposure to contamination, making the Beacon Heights Landfill site safer while final cleanup activities are being completed.

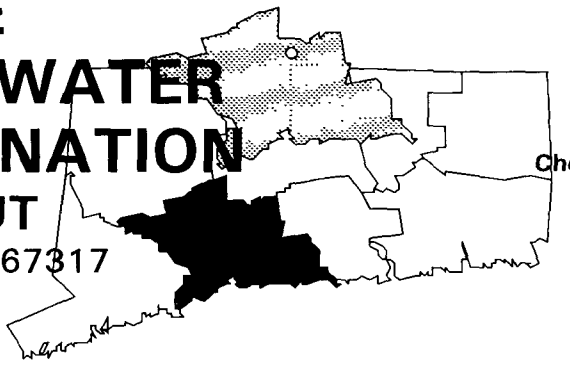
Site Repository

Beacon Falls Town Hall, 10 Maple Avenue, Beacon Falls, CT 06403

CHESHIRE GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION

CONNECTICUT

EPA ID# CTD981067317



EPA REGION 1

New Haven County
Cheshire

Other Names:
Cheshire Associates Property

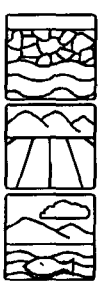
Site Description

The 15-acre Cheshire Ground Water Contamination site in Cheshire has been leased by a number of tenants who have conducted various manufacturing processes. A major portion of the site has been owned by Cheshire Associates, a New York-based partnership, since 1966. The company leased the property to Valley National Corporation from 1966 to 1979 and to Cheshire Molding Co. from 1979 to 1980. Both companies manufactured plastic molding at the site; neither kept records of disposal practices or waste quantities. Airpax Corporation Plant 2, the current lessee, manufactured electrochemical and electronic devices, beginning in 1983, and disposed of its wastes in accordance with the State regulations at that time. The wastes of principal concern at the site include organic chemicals and solvents. Both soil and ground water on the site are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), as are on- and off-site residential wells, on-site shallow wells, and an off-site bedrock well. The area is residential and industrial. About 330 people living within 1 mile of the site use private wells for drinking water. Cheshire municipal wells, serving 22,900 people, lie 2 miles southeast 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: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants

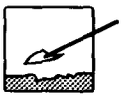


The ground water is contaminated with VOCs from the organic chemicals and solvents formerly used at the site. Wells are polluted with VOCs, including high levels of trichloroethane, dichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, and xylenes. VOCs contaminating the soil also include trichloroethane, dichloroethylene, and tetrachloroethylene. People who drink contaminated ground water or come into direct contact with contaminated soil are at risk. The site is in a low-lying, freshwater wetland bordered by two ponds.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In October 1983, in compliance with a State Consent Agreement, Cheshire Associates removed 20 cubic yards of contaminated soil to an EPA-regulated landfill. Municipal water supplies have been provided to the residences that had contaminated wells.

Entire Site: An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site is scheduled to begin in 1996. This investigation will identify cleanup strategies and lead to the selection of a final remedy.

Site Facts: In 1983, the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection signed a Consent Agreement with Cheshire Associates, requiring the company to remove contaminated on-site soil and to monitor VOCs in the two private wells for five years.

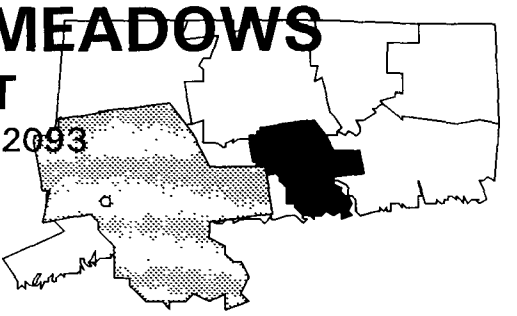
Environmental Progress

The removal of contaminated soil and the provision of a safe drinking water supply have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated drinking water at the Cheshire Ground Water Contamination site, making it safer while site investigations are being planned.

Site Repository

Not established.

DURHAM MEADOWS
CONNECTICUT
EPA ID# CTD001452093



EPA REGION 1
Middlesex County
Main Street in Durham

Other Names:
Merriam Mfg.

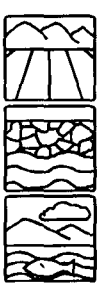
Site Description

Investigations at the Durham Meadows site are focusing on several sources of contamination, including the Merriam Manufacturing Company and the Durham Manufacturing Company, both located on Main Street. The Merriam Manufacturing Company, which occupies 5 acres on Main Street, was established in 1851. The company makes metal displays and boxes. The Durham Manufacturing Company was established in 1922 and also manufactured metal boxes. Contaminated wastewater and sludges were disposed of in two unlined and undiked lagoons between 1973 and 1982. Paint wastes and degreasing solvents were stored on the ground in drums. Some were in poor condition or were discovered to be leaking during a State inspection in 1981. In early 1983, after an EPA/State inspection, the EPA ordered the owner to correct several violations of State hazardous waste management regulations. In response, Merriam removed drums and supplied bottled water to affected residents. Durham has a population of approximately 5,600 residents, all using private wells. Rural residential, commercial, and light industrial properties surround the area of concern; however, the exact boundary of contamination is not currently known. The nearest residence lies only 10 feet away from the site's border. The site is less than ½ mile from the Coginchaug River, which drains into the Connecticut River. A freshwater wetland is location within 1,500 feet of the site.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



Wastewater and sludges from manufacturing processes at the site contained paint waste and organic solvents. In 1982, the State Department of Environmental Protection detected volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including methylene chloride, in private wells in the Durham area. Drinking contaminated groundwater may threaten the health of nearby residents. Certain areas of the site currently lacks any security or physical barrier to prevent direct contact with contaminated soils. The nearby freshwater wetlands could potentially become polluted from the contaminants migrating from the site.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: Under State order, Merriam removed drums containing hazardous wastes to an EPA-approved facility, and supplied bottled water to residents in the vicinity of the site after the private wells were found to be contaminated. Carbon filters have since been installed in affected homes and are regularly monitored under State Order.

Entire Site: An investigation into the nature and extent of groundwater contamination is scheduled to begin in 1995. This investigation will identify alternative cleanup strategies and lead to the selection of a final cleanup remedy.

Site Facts: In early 1993, the State ordered Merriam Manufacturing to supply bottled water to residents in the vicinity of the site. The EPA issued an Administrative Order, requiring Merriam to correct several violations of State hazardous waste management regulations.

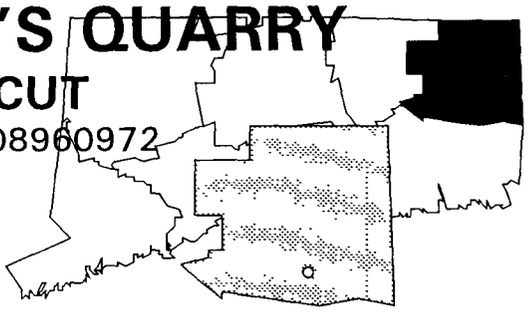
Environmental Progress

Installing carbon filters on drinking water wells and removing some hazardous materials have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminants at the Durham Meadows site, making it safer while site studies are completed. Affected drinking water wells are monitored regularly, and the State continues to monitor other wells in the area.

Site Repository

Durham Public Library, 7 Maple Avenue, Durham CT 06422

GALLUP'S QUARRY
CONNECTICUT
EPA ID# CTD108960972



EPA REGION 1
Windham County
Plainfield

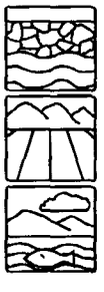
Site Description

Gallup's Quarry is a 22-acre abandoned gravel pit located in a rural area on Tarbox Road, 1 mile south of Plainfield's business district. In the 1970s, the owner accepted chemical wastes without a permit. Drums and free liquids were dumped at the site, including wastes containing volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals. Several of these contaminants were detected in on-site monitoring wells operated by the State from 1978 to 1981, and by the EPA in 1986. In 1989, the EPA sampled private drinking water wells and found no contamination. The area is rural and residential. Approximately 6,500 people rely on wells located within 3 miles of the site as their sole source of drinking water. A community well is located 4,000 feet away, and the nearest private well is located 1,160 feet from the site.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

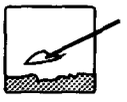


The groundwater is contaminated with VOCs and heavy metals, including copper, nickel, and chromium. Ketone and hydrocarbons have been found in the soil. Access to the site is currently unrestricted. Direct contact with hazardous substances on site may pose a health threat. Mill Brook and associated wetlands, located 500 feet downgradient of the site, are threatened by site contamination. Local residents use these resources for recreational purposes.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In 1978, the site was evaluated by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection. The State environmental staff and the State Police supervised the removal of waste drums and contaminated soil. The owner agreed to reimburse the State for the removal activities at Gallup's Quarry and at another property that he owned. However, limited soil analyses conducted by the State in 1981 indicated that contaminants still remained on the site. Further definition of the remaining contaminants will occur as part of the site-wide investigation described below.

Entire Site: The potentially responsible parties are currently investigating the nature and extent of soil and groundwater contamination. Based on the results of this study, the EPA will recommend cleanup alternatives for the site. Completion of the study and final selection of a cleanup remedy is scheduled for early 1996.

Site Facts: An EPA Administrative Order on Consent was signed with the parties potentially responsible for site contamination in September 1993 to conduct the site investigation and to evaluate potential cleanup alternatives.

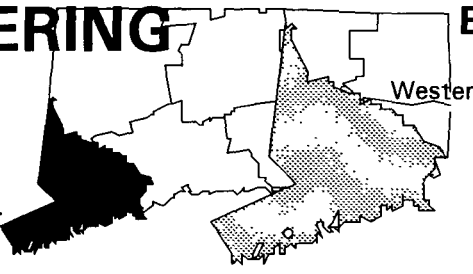
Environmental Progress

Removal of waste drums and contaminated soils has reduced the risk of accidental exposure to contamination, making the site safer while investigations leading to further cleanup actions are currently underway.

Site Repository

Plainfield Public Library, 39 Railroad Avenue, Plainfield, CT 06374

KELLOGG-DEERING WELL FIELD
CONNECTICUT
EPA ID# CTD980670814



EPA REGION 1
Fairfield County
Western bank of the Norwalk River

Other Names:
Smith Well Field

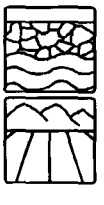
Site Description

The Kellogg-Deering Well Field site consists of an approximately 10-acre municipal well field and adjacent areas that contribute to the well field contamination. Groundwater sampling data indicated that a significant source of contamination exists below the Elinco/Pitney Bowes/Matheis Court Complex located at the eastern edge of the site. The well field supplies approximately 25 percent of the drinking water to 45,000 residents in the City of Norwalk. The primary source of public water supply to the Norwalk First Taxing District (NFTD) Water Department is surface water from four reservoirs. Reservoir water is blended with well field water at varying ratios, depending on reservoir storage and distribution system location. The well field is adjacent to residential and industrial areas.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater and soil are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), primarily trichloroethylene (TCE) and perchloroethylene (PCE). People could be exposed to chemical contaminants by drinking contaminated water if no treatment were provided; however, the water department is treating and blending water from the wells and reservoir to provide safe drinking water.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three long-term remedial phases focusing on wellhead treatment, source control, and downgradient aquifer management.

Response Action Status

Wellhead Treatment: The Water Department installed an aerator in 1981 at one of the wells. The aerator consistently removes 65 percent of the volatile organics in the groundwater. In 1984, NFTD installed an air stripper on another well, bringing the removal of VOCs to 99 percent. Air filtering actions were completed in 1988. The air stripper is part of the water treatment plant and will remain in operation. Contaminants have been removed from the water by air filtering the volatile contaminants into a gaseous state. The treated water is discharged into the existing conventional water treatment plant and distribution system.

Source Control: The remedy selected by the EPA for controlling the source of contamination involves removal of contaminants from the soil with vacuum extraction, treatment and discharge of contaminated groundwater, and institutional controls to prevent exposure during the time that the remedy is being conducted. Air and groundwater monitoring also will be provided. Design of the cleanup was completed in late 1994. Construction of the remedies began in late 1994 and is scheduled to be completed in late 1995.

Downgradient Aquifer Management: In 1990, the EPA began an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination of areas downgradient from the source and above the well field. The study will evaluate the impact of the cleanup at the well head and source control areas on reducing the levels of contaminants downgradient from the source and above the well field.

Site Facts: In 1987, an EPA Administrative Order was issued to one of the potentially responsible parties to ensure wellhead treatment. In 1990, EPA signed a Consent Decree with four potentially responsible parties to design and implement source control cleanup activities. The current owners of the source area property are operating a separate groundwater extraction and treatment system under order by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection. This treatment system will continue to operate concurrently with the supplemental cleanup activities being implemented under the 1990 Consent Decree.

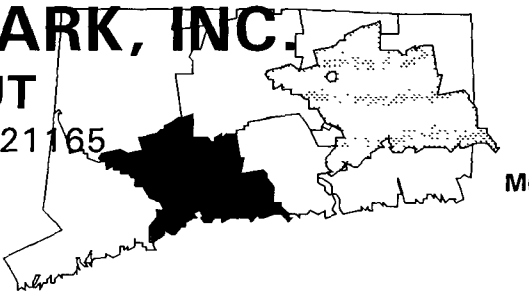
Environmental Progress

Wellhead treatment actions have eliminated the potential of exposure to hazardous substances in the drinking water and will continue to protect the neighboring residents while planned cleanup activities at the Kellogg-Deering site are completed.

Site Repository

East Norwalk Public Library, 51 Vanzant Street, East Norwalk CT 06770

LAUREL PARK, INC.
CONNECTICUT
EPA ID# CTD980521165



EPA REGION 1
New Haven County
Naugatuck

Other Names:
Murthas Hunter Mountain Landfill
Laurel Park Landfill

Site Description

The Laurel Park, Inc. site is a landfill that occupies approximately 20 acres of a 35-acre parcel of land. The landfill has been in existence since the late 1940s, and several industries disposed of solvents, oils, hydrocarbons, chemical and liquid sludge, chemical solids, tires, and rubber products there. The facility continued to operate as a municipal landfill until 1987. The centrally developed portion of the Town of Naugatuck, which has an estimated population of 26,500 people, is located approximately 1 mile northeast of the site. Homes are located around three sides of the landfill. Approximately 50 homes are located within a 1/4-mile radius of the site, with the closest residents being about 1,000 feet from the site. The nearest homes used groundwater from private wells as a drinking water source, but have since been connected to the public water supply. The homes at the bottom of Huntington Hill, downslope of the landfill, are served by a public water supply line. Most of the area immediately bordering the site is forested.

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

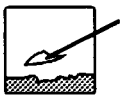
Threats and Contaminants

The on-site soil and leachate are contaminated with inorganic and organic chemicals including dichloroethane and benzene. Groundwater and surface water are contaminated with heavy metals, including calcium and magnesium, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as toluene and acetone. Health threats include coming into direct contact with, drinking, or accidentally ingesting contaminated groundwater, surface water, soils, and leachate. Forested areas surrounding the site may be threatened by runoff of site contamination.

Cleanup Approach

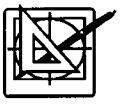
The site is being addressed in three stages: initial actions and two long-term remedial phases. focusing on fencing a portion of the site, installing a water line, and building a sewer and source control and groundwater treatment.

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: Under a court order, a leachate collection system was built in 1984 to capture contaminants leaching from the landfill area into the groundwater and other site areas. Additionally, the potentially responsible parties provided bottled water to area residents affected by the contaminated drinking water supply.

Fencing, Water Line, and Sewer Treatment: The potentially responsible parties fenced a leachate seep in 1986 and installed a water supply line in 1989. The water line is completed. All of the homes are hooked up, with the exception of three residences whose owners refused to be connected to the system. There is no hook-up fee, but the homeowners do have to pay for municipal water use. The potentially responsible parties built a sewer line in 1990 to carry leachate from the site to the Naugatuck Water Pollution Control facility for treatment.



Source Control and Groundwater Treatment: The remedy selected by the EPA to control the source of contamination and to treat groundwater includes: installation of a synthetic cap over all waste disposal areas to prevent contact with surface water and groundwater; rehabilitation of the existing leachate collection system, possibly including the addition of a system consisting of french drains and groundwater extraction wells, followed by off-site treatment and discharge at the Naugatuck Water Pollution Control Facility; monitoring of the air, water, soils, and groundwater at the site; and installation of a permanent fence around the perimeter of the site following the completion of the cap and landscape grading. Preparation of the design and technical specifications for the selected remedies are underway and expected to be completed in 1995.

Site Facts: In the early 1960s, citizens began to complain about odors, fires, spills, and runoff from the site. In 1985, Uniroyal Chemical Company, Inc., a potentially responsible party, entered into an Administrative Consent Order with the EPA to conduct an investigation into the type and extent of contamination at the site. In 1987, the EPA issued an Administrative Order on Consent to potentially responsible parties for construction of a water line. In 1989, the State and Uniroyal agreed to equally fund the installation of a sewer line to convey leachate from the landfill. In 1991, 19 potentially responsible parties signed a Consent Decree and the accompanying Administrative Order to conduct the technical design of the remedy.

Environmental Progress

Initial actions to provide safe drinking water and to control leachate from the landfill have reduced the immediate threats at the Laurel Park, Inc. site. Additional cleanup actions and the planned groundwater treatment will further reduce contamination levels at the site, making it safe to the nearby residents and the environment.

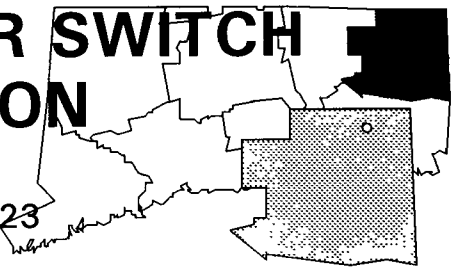
Site Repository

Howard Wittemore Library, 243 Church Street, Naugatuck, CT 06770

LINEMASTER SWITCH CORPORATION

CONNECTICUT

EPA ID# CTD001153923



EPA REGION 1
Windham County
Plaine Hill Road in Woodstock

Site Description

The 45-acre Linemaster Switch Corporation site has been used to manufacture electrical and pneumatic foot switches and wiring harnesses since 1952. Facility operations involve the use of trichloroethylene (TCE), paint, and thinners. Wastes are stored in barrels inside of sheds near the factory building. The site boundary has been expanded to 92 acres, due to the spread of contamination, extending to Route 171 to the south, Plaine Hill Road to the west, and Route 169 to the north and east. Approximately 2,100 people live within 3 miles of the site and obtain drinking water from wells drawing on the contaminated groundwater. An on-site well supplies drinking water to the factory and its offices. The site is surrounded by the Town of Woodstock, a rural community of approximately 5,300 people. Artificial ponds located on the site are used for boating.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 02/21/90

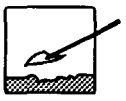
Threats and Contaminants

Groundwater, sediments, surface water, and soils are contaminated with TCE. TCE was also detected in Linemaster's main pump house well, which supplies drinking water to the factory and its offices. Solvents were detected in the artificial ponds. The site is unfenced, making it possible for people and animals to come into direct contact with hazardous substances. Other public health threats include drinking contaminated groundwater and coming into direct contact with the soil, surface water, and sediments.

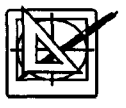
Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: Linemaster began providing bottled water to its employees in 1986. Also in 1986, the EPA began to provide bottled water to off-site residents whose wells were contaminated. Currently, all bottled water is provided by Linemaster. Linemaster's main production well has been equipped with an air stripper to remove groundwater contaminants, and the well now supplies drinking water to the factory and one on-site residence. Several other contaminated wells, located on and off site, have been equipped with carbon filter treatment systems to remove contaminants. A water supply monitoring program has been established for on- and off-site wells. Monitoring wells have been drilled to determine the extent of site contamination and to aid in developing a cleanup remedy. In addition, the parties potentially responsible for site contamination have installed a groundwater extraction and treatment system to eliminate the contamination threat.



Entire Site: In June 1993, following the completion of an extensive site-wide investigation and a public comment period, the EPA selected a remedy to address the contaminated soil and groundwater. The remedy includes the use of a soil vapor extraction system with carbon controls as well as a system of groundwater extraction wells connected to an air stripper with emission controls. Design of the remedy began in late 1994 and is expected to be completed in 1995.

Site Facts: In 1986, the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection issued an Abatement Order, requiring Linemaster to develop a plan for a hydrological study to determine the nature and extent of contamination. In 1987, Linemaster and the EPA entered into a Consent Order for the company to provide bottled water off site, monitor residential wells, and conduct a hydrogeologic study.

Environmental Progress

Supplying bottled water to affected residents and Linemaster Switch Corp. employees has reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances in the drinking water. During 1993, the existing groundwater extraction and treatment system contained the contaminated groundwater plume within the Linemaster property boundaries. Since that time, TCE in off-site residential wells has not exceeded drinking water standards.

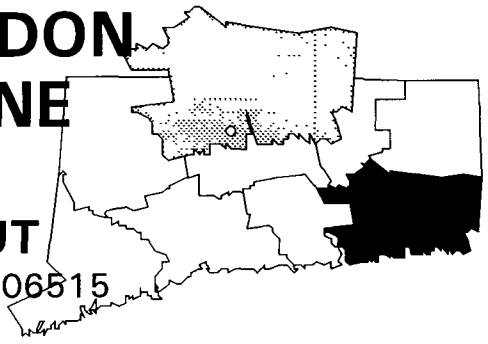
Site Repository

Woodstock Town Hall, Route 169, Woodstock, CT 06281

NEW LONDON SUBMARINE BASE

CONNECTICUT

EPA ID# CTD980906515



EPA REGION 1

New London County
Groton

Other Names:
DOD/USN SB/Overbank Disp Area NW 3
DOD/USN SB/DPDO Area Site #6
DOD/USN SB/Area A Landfill #2

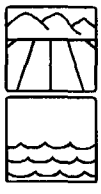
Site Description

The New London Submarine Base site covers 576 acres of the 1,412 acre base on the eastern bank of the Thames River in Groton. The base was established in 1868 as an operation and support base for submarine activities in the Atlantic Ocean since 1916. Areas of concern include the Area A Landfill, the Over Bank Disposal Area, the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO), the Lower Submarine Base, and the Goss Cove Landfill. From 1957 to 1973, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), spent battery acids, and other wastes were buried below the water table in the 11-acre Area A Landfill, which is situated adjacent to wetlands. The Over Bank Disposal Area was created sometime after an earthen dam was built in 1957. The DRMO was used as a burning ground and landfill from 1950 to 1969 and is currently used as a temporary storage area. Inspection reports from 1982 recorded leaking containers and evidence of spills associated with containers stored directly on the ground. In 1983, approximately 40 gallons of PCB-contaminated oil were reported to have been spilled onto the ground. In 1988, Navy sampling revealed lead, cadmium, and various pesticides in sediments and surface water. The area around the base is mixed industrial, commercial, and residential property. Groundwater in some areas of the base is as shallow as 10 feet below the surface, with permeable soils. These conditions potentially threaten the area groundwater. The population within 1 mile of the base is 4,000.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



The soil, sediments, and surface water are contaminated with pesticides and heavy metals including cadmium and lead. The soil also contains VOCs, PCBs and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The site is a restricted-access Naval base, so the chance of direct contact with on-site sediments, soil, or surface water is minimal.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in five long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the Area A Landfill, the Over Bank Disposal Area, the DRMO Area, the Lower Sub Base, and other contaminated areas of the base.

Response Action Status

Area A Landfill: In 1990, the Navy began an investigation into the nature and extent of VOC, pesticide, battery acid, and other contamination at the Area A Landfill. While in operation, the landfill accepted all non-salvageable materials. Leachate from the landfill drains into the area wetland and is ultimately carried downstream and discharged into the Thames River. The second phase of this investigation is currently underway. When the study is completed, expected in the fall of 1995, cleanup alternatives will be identified and a cleanup remedy will be chosen. The Navy is currently evaluating interim cleanup actions at this location.

Over Bank Disposal Area: In 1990, the Navy began an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the Over Bank Disposal Area. When the study is completed, scheduled for 1996, cleanup alternatives will be identified and a final remedy will be chosen. The Navy is currently evaluating interim cleanup actions at this location.

DRMO: In 1990, the Navy began a study into the nature and extent of contamination at the DRMO Area. Initial findings detected high to moderate levels of contaminants in the soil samples analyzed; low contaminant levels were detected in the groundwater. The second phase of this investigation is currently underway. Upon completion of the investigation, scheduled for 1997, a final cleanup remedy will be selected. In winter 1994, as an interim cleanup remedy, the Navy removed PCB- and lead-contaminated soil, backfilled the area with clean fill, and placed an impermeable cap over the area. The removal action is currently being evaluated for its long term effectiveness.

Lower Sub Base: In 1990, the Navy began an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the Lower Sub Base. Petroleum products have been observed in several man holes. The exact source of these releases is still being investigated, although it appears to be from underground fuel lines or storage tank leaks. The final cleanup remedy will be chosen when the study is completed, scheduled for 1997.

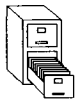
Other Areas: In 1993, the Navy began an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination in other site areas. The site areas being investigated include: CBU Drum Storage Area; Rubble Fill at Bunker A-86; Torpedo Shops, Buildings 325 and 450; Gross Cove Landfill; Over Bank Disposal Area Northeast; Spent Acid Storage and Disposal Area; and a Former Gasoline Station. Once the investigations are completed, the EPA and the State will evaluate the study results to determine the most appropriate cleanup remedies.

Site Facts: The 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 of hazardous contaminants at military and other DOD facilities.

Environmental Progress

The removal of PCB- and lead-contaminated soil and the capping of the DRMO area have reduced threats at the New London Submarine Base site while investigations of the site are underway.

Site Repository

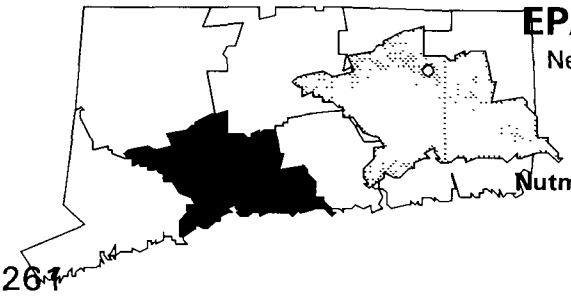


Town of Groton Public Library, 52 Route 117 Newtown Rd., Groton, CT 06340
Bill Library, 718 Colonel Ledyard Highway, Ledyard, CT 06339
Public Works Office, Naval Submarine Base, New London, Groton, CT 06349

NUTMEG VALLEY ROAD

CONNECTICUT

EPA ID# CTD980669264



EPA REGION 1

New Haven County
Wolcott

Other Names:
Nutmeg Screw Machine Products, Inc.

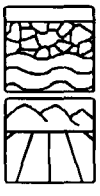
Site Description

The investigation of the Nutmeg Valley Road site centers around Nutmeg Screw Machine Products Company (NSMP), which covers 3½ acres on Nutmeg Valley Road. The area around the site is both rural residential and light industrial, with several other metal-working and metal-finishing shops in the immediate vicinity, including Waterbury Heat Treating Corporation (WHTC) and Alpine Electronic Components, Inc. (AEC). WHTC is located 300 feet to the northwest of NSMP and performs various heat-treating operations (annealing and hardening) on metal parts and degreasing, polishing, acid dipping, and assembly functions. AEC leases part of the NSMP building. The NSMP is a small metal-working and machine shop that has been in business since 1951. Substances used in the machining processes include a kerosene-like cutting oil, machine lubrication oils, and agents used for cleaning and degreasing, such as carbon tetrachloride. Carbon tetrachloride, cyanide wastes, and cutting oils were dumped onto the ground at an estimated rate of up to 15 gallons per day, according to the State. This practice was followed for approximately 14 to 20 years, ceasing by 1980. Approximately 10,500 people draw drinking water from private wells within 3 miles of the site. There are 43 industries and 25 residences using groundwater as a drinking water source at this site. The Towns of Waterbury, with a population of approximately 103,800, and Wolcott, with a population of approximately 13,200 lie within 3 miles of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 01/23/87
Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants

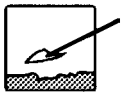


Contamination has been documented in 25 industrial wells. The groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), heavy metals, and high levels of cyanide. The soil also is contaminated with VOCs and heavy metals including lead and copper. Contamination has been found in the groundwater beneath the site. The primary health threats to area residents are from ingestion of or direct contact with contaminated water or soil.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: The State has been supplying bottled drinking water to affected residents since 1987. Also, carbon filters have been installed on the industrial wells to reduce contamination levels. Interim measures have included the extension of public water supplies to the area, and removal of some contaminated soil from a lagoon on site.

Entire Site: The EPA plans to conduct an investigation into soil and groundwater contamination at the site and develop strategies for final cleanup. The study is scheduled to begin in 1997. Upon completion, the EPA will evaluate the study's findings and select the final cleanup remedies.

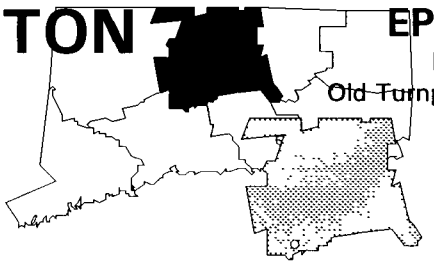
Environmental Progress

The initial actions described above have provided safe drinking water to affected residents and reduced contamination levels in the industrial water supply, limiting the threat of exposure while the investigation leading to final cleanup is being planned at the Nutmeg Valley Road site.

OLD SOUTHINGTON LANDFILL

CONNECTICUT

EPA ID# CTD980670806



EPA REGION 1

Hartford County

Old Turnpike Road in Southington

Site Description

The Old Southington Landfill is a 11-acre site that may have been used as early as the 1920s until 1967 as a municipal disposal area. During this time, the landfill was open to residents and businesses of the Town. In 1967, the Town of Southington closed the landfill. Closure procedures included compacting loose refuse, covering the landfill with at least 2 feet of clean fill material, and reseeding with grasses. Between 1973 and 1980, the landfill was subdivided and sold for residential and commercial development. Several residential and commercial structures now occupy the closed landfill and adjacent areas. The former landfill is located approximately 700 feet southeast of the former municipal Well No. 5, which was installed in 1971 by the Town of Southington Water Department as a public water supply. In 1979, the municipal well was closed because groundwater analyses indicated the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) at levels that exceeded State standards. The well has permanently been closed. The site is located about 1800 feet to the east of the Quinnipiac River.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

VOCs were detected in the groundwater, soil, and surface water. People could be harmed by coming into direct contact with or accidentally ingesting contaminants in the groundwater or subsurface soil. Black Pond, which is used for recreation, hunting, and fishing, has not been appreciably impacted by the site contaminants. Some contamination was found along the southwestern shore of Black Pond. The Connecticut Department of Health collected and tested fish from Black Pond. The results indicated the fish were healthy and showed no evidence of contamination.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The potentially responsible parties completed the site investigation in late 1993. The investigation defined the contaminants and recommended alternatives for the final cleanup. EPA selected an interim cleanup remedy in September 1994. The interim remedy consists of capping the site, excavating and consolidating a "hot spot" in a lined cell on site, removing all buildings from the landfill, installing a soil gas collection/treatment system, and performing long term monitoring of soil gas, groundwater, surface water, and sediment. Also, additional groundwater studies will be performed to determine the extent of contamination of the plume and determine if it may be adversely impacting any downgradient natural resource areas. The EPA will evaluate the results of these studies in conjunction with those of the long term monitoring program and select a final groundwater remedy, as necessary.

Site Facts: In 1987, the EPA issued an Administrative Consent Order to three parties potentially responsible for the contamination of the site to perform a study to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site, determine potential risks to the public and the environment, and evaluate feasible remedial alternatives for the site's cleanup. In January 1993, 320 new parties were named as potentially responsible. All parties are expected to participate in future work relating to groundwater studies and implementation of the interim remedy.

Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA assessed conditions at the site and determined that contamination from the Old Southington Landfill site currently does not pose an immediate threat to area residents and surrounding environments, and no emergency actions were required to make it safe while waiting for cleanup actions to begin. An interim remedy has been selected for the site which will address all contaminated media except for groundwater. Groundwater contamination will be addressed in the final remedy for the site.

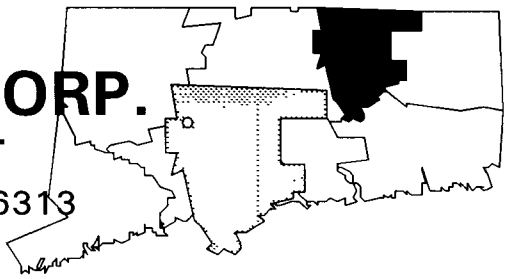
Site Repository

Southington Public Library, 225 Main Street, Southington, CT 06489

PRECISION PLATING CORP.

CONNECTICUT

EPA ID# CTD051316313



EPA REGION 1
Tolland County
Vernon

Site Description

Precision Plating Corporation has been chrome plating various metal parts and fixtures on this 3-acre site since 1970. The chrome plating process includes alkaline cleaning, chemical etching, rinsing, buffing, and polishing. Wastes generated during this process include rinse waters containing heavy metals, batch wastes of alkaline cleaner, and spent plating and etching acids. Before 1983, rinse waters were discharged to a storm drain outside the building. Process plating acids and chrome plating wastes were stored on the ground in drums and in a 500-gallon tank. In 1979, Vernon's Health Department found the well serving Hillside Industrial Park to be contaminated with hexavalent and trivalent chromium. The rupturing of drums and the tank by a snow plow was determined to be the cause of contamination. The company, and later the EPA, confirmed that the groundwater underlying the site had become contaminated. An estimated 10,800 people obtain drinking water from public and private wells located within 3 miles of the site. Surface waters in the area are used for recreational fishing. The site is located within 1 mile of a freshwater wetland.

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

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

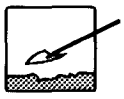
Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater underlying the Precision Plating site is contaminated with hexavalent and trivalent chromium as a result of the spillage of contaminants at the site. The site is unfenced, making it possible for people and animals to come into direct contact with hazardous substances. The health of people who use contaminated groundwater as a water supply may be threatened. The site is located within 1 mile of a freshwater wetland, which could be at risk from site contamination.

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: Precision Plating complied with 1986 State-issued orders by installing five shallow monitoring wells on site, sampling surface water, and removing 20 cubic yards of contaminated soil. In addition, Precision Plating Corp. and Hillside Industrial Park are providing alternate drinking water supplies to the High Manor Mobile Home Park.

Entire Site: An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site is expected to begin in 1997. Once the investigation has been completed and reviewed by the EPA, a final cleanup remedy for the site will be selected.

Site Facts: In 1986, the State issued orders requiring Precision Plating Corp. and Hillside Industrial Park to provide drinking water to affected residents and to study the site.

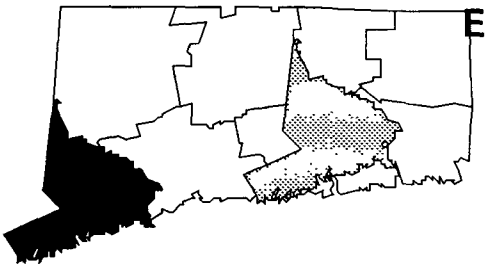
Environmental Progress

By providing clean drinking water supplies to nearby residents, the potential of exposure to hazardous substances has been reduced. These households will continue to be protected until cleanup activities are completed at the Precision Plating Corp. site.

Site Repository

Not yet established.

RAYMARK INDUSTRIES
CONNECTICUT
EPA ID# CT001186618



EPA REGION 1
Fairfield County
Stratford

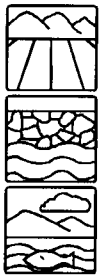
Site Description

The Raymark Industries, Inc. site encompasses a 33 acre industrial parcel of property located at 75 East Main Street in Stratford, Connecticut. The manufacturing waste byproducts from Raymark were also used for fill on numerous residential, commercial, and municipal properties throughout Stratford. These historic filling activities primarily occurred within several wetland areas in close proximity to the Housatonic River. The property was used as a manufacturing facility for brakes, clutch parts, and other friction products by Raymark Industries Inc. and its predecessors from 1919 until it ceased operations in 1989. The facility is located adjacent to Interstate 95 in an area which includes many industrial, commercial, recreational, and residential properties. The facility operated as a hazardous waste generator and land disposal facility, regulated under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dioxin, semi-volatile and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), lead-asbestos dust, metals, and solvents were produced on site. From 1919 to 1984, Raymark used a system of lagoons to capture wastes produced by its manufacturing process. Dredged materials from the lagoons were landfilled at numerous off-site locations, including an adjacent ballfield, residential, and municipal properties. The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CT DEP) and the EPA conducted extensive surficial sampling of the site in 1993. Based upon the detection of elevated concentrations of lead, asbestos, and polycholorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in surficial soil, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) issued a public health advisory on May 26, 1993. The total population within 4 miles of the site is approximately 145,000. No known public drinking water wells are located within 4 miles of the site; however, a few private drinking water wells may exist upgradient of the facility. Ferry Creek, the Housatonic River, and Long Island Sound are located downstream from some of the disposal areas. Seed oysters are cultivated in this area of Long Island Sound and crabs and clams may also be recreationally harvested. The Raymark property currently includes a number of former waste lagoons and vacant buildings. The site was built up over many years using manufacturing waste-by products for fill. Site drainage discharges into a storm sewer which eventually discharges into Ferry Creek which flows 1/2 mile into the Housatonic River.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 01/18/94

Threats and Contaminants

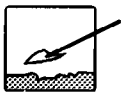


Lead, asbestos, PCBs, semi-VOCs, VOCs, and solvents have been detected in on-site soils. Groundwater is contaminated with heavy metals, chlorinated solvents, semi-VOCs, and VOCs. Ingesting or coming into contact with these contaminants could be harmful to public health. An advisory was issued by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry based on the concern that people could be exposed to site-related contaminants through inhalation of, direct contact with, and ingestion of waste present in the soil, and consumption of potentially contaminated seafood. No current human health threat is posed by the groundwater contamination on and near the site since it is not currently used for drinking water purposes.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in four stages: initial actions and three long-term actions focusing on source control, groundwater, and the ecological area.

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: During the summer of 1992, the EPA built a temporary cap on a portion of the commercial property known as the Raybestos Memorial Field. Railroad tracks separate the commercial facility from the Raymark Industries, Inc. facility. The EPA excavated contaminated waste/soil from approximately 40 residential properties during the fall of 1993. This contaminated material was transported back to the Raymark Industries, Inc. facility for temporary storage. The contaminated materials being stored at the Raymark facility will be addressed as part of the cleanup action selected for the Raymark Industries, Inc. property. Additionally, throughout 1993, Raymark undertook a number of interim actions at its 75 East Main Street facility, including removing thousands of 1 1/2 cubic yard bags of asbestos and containers holding hazardous substances, temporarily capping four waste lagoons, and securing the facility. Finally, the CT DEP has undertaken an number of interim actions on municipal properties between 1993 and 1994, including installing temporary caps and fencing at the Wooster Jr. High School and a portion of what is known as Short Beach Park. Also during 1994, the CT DEP required several commercial property owners to restrict access to known contaminated waste areas through the installation of fences or pavement.

Source Control: The EPA began an investigation into the nature and extent of the source of contamination in late 1994. Upon its completion, scheduled for late 1995, a final cleanup remedy will be selected.

Groundwater: The EPA began an investigation into the nature and extent of groundwater contamination in late 1993. Upon its completion, scheduled for 1995, a final cleanup remedy will be selected.

Ecological Area: The EPA began an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination in the ecological areas in 1993. Upon its completion, a final cleanup remedy will be selected.

Site Facts: Raymark Industries has involuntarily filed for bankruptcy.

Environmental Progress

The EPA, working cooperatively with the CT DEP, the town, and commercial property owners, has taken extensive immediate actions to protect public health by excavation of wastes from residential areas, interim capping of wastes and fencing at municipal properties, and restriction of access at commercial properties. The interim actions to stabilize waste at the site are keeping the Raymark Industries site safe while studies leading to final cleanup are underway.

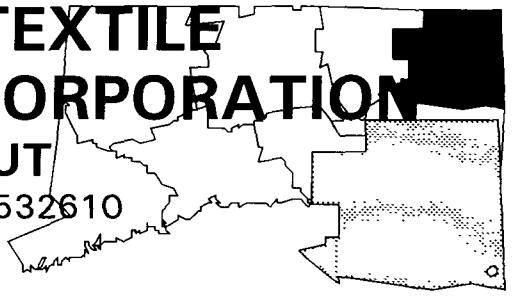
Site Repository

Stratford Public Library, Reference Department,
2203 Main Street, Stratford, CT.

REVERE TEXTILE PRINTS CORPORATION

CONNECTICUT

EPA ID# CTD004532610



EPA REGION 1
Windham County
Sterling

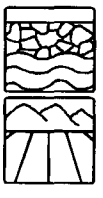
Site Description

The Revere Textile Prints Corporation site covers 15 acres in a town-owned industrial park. The textile processing facility first operated over 50 years ago as the U.S. Finishing Company. In 1978, Revere Textile was allegedly observed dumping barrels of wastes into the Moosup River. The facility was destroyed by fire in 1980. Following the fire, a number of drums were evident in the ruins of two buildings on site. The property was sold after the fire in 1980. On site at the time were over 1,500 drums that leaked dyes, paints, solvents, and heavy metals onto the ground. The State detected over 30 compounds in the drums and soil on site and issued an order against the new owner to clean up the site. In 1982, ownership of the site was transferred to Sterling Industrial Park Corporation. After several State inspections and rounds of sampling, the drums were removed in 1983 by the new owner. An unknown quantity of contaminated soil also was removed. On-site monitoring wells were sampled in 1984 and found to be contaminated. The site is located in an industrial park with approximately 350 people living within 1 mile of the site and 4,500 people living within a 3-mile radius. The site is now inactive. The Moosup River is located downgradient of the site and is used for recreational purposes.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/10/86
Final Date: 07/22/87
Deleted Date: 09/02/94

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater was contaminated with antimony, methanol, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including toluene and trichloroethylene (TCE). The soil was contaminated with barium and VOCs including ethyl benzene and xylene. Before cleanup actions were initiated, people who accidentally came into direct contact with or ingested contaminated groundwater or soil may have been at risk. Residents in the area depend on the groundwater as their sole source of drinking water. However, the water supply to the residents is not affected by this contamination.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1983, more than 1,500 drums containing dyes, paints, solvents, and heavy metals were removed by the Town of Sterling. In 1990, the town removed an additional six drums and paint cans from the site that contained solvents, oils, naphthalene, and VOCs. The Town placed restrictions on land use, specifically excluding non-commercial development and groundwater use.

Entire Site: In 1992, the EPA completed an investigation into the nature and extent of site contamination. The EPA reviewed the study findings and determined that, due to the immediate actions undertaken by the Town, the level of contamination at the site was no longer harmful to the surrounding population or environment; therefore, no further action was necessary. The site will be monitored for five years to ensure that the site remains safe.

Site Facts: In 1980, the State issued an order against the owner to clean up the site. In 1982, ownership of the site was transferred to Sterling Industrial Park Corp. In September 1983, Sterling Industrial Park Corp. complied with the 1980 State Order and removed the leaking drums and an unknown quantity of contaminated soil from the site.

Environmental Progress

The initial actions to remove drums and contaminated soils from the site reduced the potential for accidental exposure to hazardous wastes at the Revere Textile site. Investigations determined that the site no longer poses a threat to public health or the environment. Five years of monitoring will ensure that the immediate actions taken at the site continue to protect public health and the environment. The site was deleted from the NPL in September 1994.

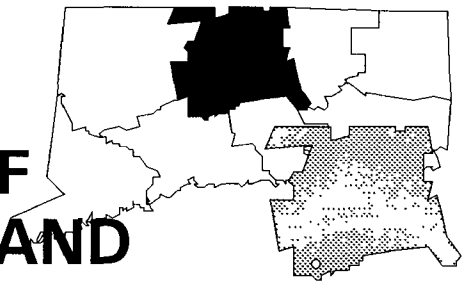
Site Repository

Sterling Public Library, 11110 Plainfield Pike, Oneco, CT 06373

SOLVENTS RECOVERY SERVICE OF NEW ENGLAND

CONNECTICUT

EPA ID# CTD009717604



EPA REGION 1
Hartford County
Southington

Other Names:
Solvents Recovery, Inc.

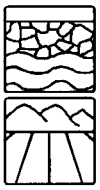
Site Description

Solvents Recovery Service of New England (SRS) is a fenced 2 1/2-acre facility located in the Town of Southington. The facility operated as an EPA-approved hazardous waste treatment and storage facility. The facility received various waste industrial solvents that are blended for use as a fuel product. From 1957 to 1967, stillbottom sludges were disposed of in two unlined lagoons. In 1967, sludge disposal was discontinued, and the lagoons were drained and covered with fill. After the lagoons were closed, wastes were burned in an open pit on site or disposed of off site. In the 1970s, the State ordered that the incineration practice be discontinued. Past operating practices on site, such as accidental spills or poor housekeeping, may have constituted additional sources of contamination. The Town of Southington Well #4 is located approximately 2,000 feet south of the site, and Well #6 is located 1,300 feet to the south of the site. Both of these wells were closed in 1979 because of contamination. In 1991, all activities at the site ceased in preparation for closure under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). No hazardous waste disposal currently takes place at the site. The population of Southington is 38,000. The area near the site is a mixture of commercial, light industrial, residential, and some agricultural uses. The facility is located approximately 500 feet to the west of the Quinnipiac River.

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

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

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with isopropyl alcohol, acetone, toluene, and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The soil is contaminated with lead, cadmium, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and VOCs. People who accidentally drink contaminated groundwater may be at risk. However, since the two municipal wells have been taken out of service, this health threat has been reduced. In addition, direct contact with or accidental ingestion of contaminated soil may pose a health risk.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

On-site Groundwater: Under a 1983 Consent Decree, the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination agreed to pump and treat groundwater in the operations area by an ultraviolet/oxidation system installed and operated by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection. The treated water subsequently is discharged through a drainage ditch to the Quinnipiac River. Solvents Recovery Service has installed the on-site groundwater pumping system, which currently is operational.

Off-Site Groundwater: An interim action is ongoing to contain and treat contaminated shallow groundwater which is migrating from the operations area, in addition to performing additional investigations. The potentially responsible parties began construction of the final cleanup remedy in early 1994 which is scheduled to be completed by 1999.

Soil: The EPA is conducting an investigation into the sources and the nature and extent of soil contamination to identify alternatives for cleaning up the site. The investigation is scheduled to be completed in 1996.

Site Facts: In 1983, Solvents Recovery Service signed a Consent Decree with the EPA requiring the installation of a system to recover groundwater on and off site and a plan for on-site storage and management of hazardous wastes. The EPA signed a final Consent Decree with SRS for settlement of its liabilities with respect to the site in early 1994. In addition, the EPA signed a Consent Decree with approximately 830 small potentially responsible parties for release of their liability for the site in late 1994.

Environmental Progress

The closure of the contaminated drinking well has eliminated the threat of exposure to affected residences while pump and treat operations continue to reduce groundwater contamination to safe levels at the Solvents Recovery Service of New England site.

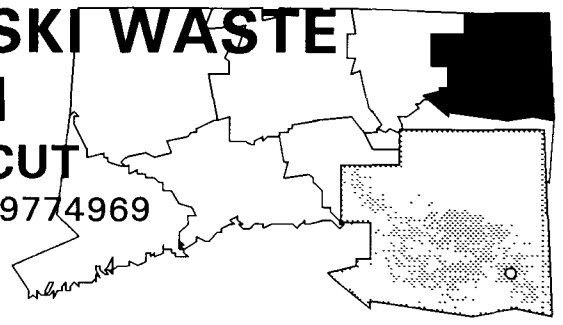
Site Repository

Southington Public Library, 225 Main Street, Southington, CT 07489

YAWORSKI WASTE LAGOON

CONNECTICUT

EPA ID# CTD009774969



EPA REGION 1
Windham County
Canterbury Township

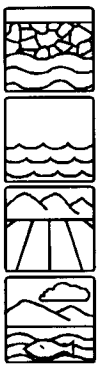
Site Description

The Yaworski Waste Lagoon is a dewatered and backfilled lagoon, approximately 800 feet by 300 feet and 12 feet deep. From about 1948 to 1973, drummed material and bulk wastes including textile dyes, solvents, resins, acids, caustics, stillbottom sludges, and solvent-soaked rags were disposed of in the lagoon. Periodically, flammable liquid waste was burned in several pits in the lagoon area until 1965, when the Connecticut Department of Health ordered a halt to on-site burning of waste. The combined efforts of local residents and State and local officials concerned about adverse human health and environmental effects from disposal operations at the site led to the end of all dumping at the site in 1973. In 1976, the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CTDEP) directed the site owner to assess the environmental hazard posed by the site. The owner was required to install monitoring wells adjacent to the lagoon. Sampling of these wells detected contaminated groundwater. In 1980, the CTDEP ordered the site owner to employ a professional engineering firm to conduct an environmental study of the property. The firm recommended closing the lagoon by covering the waste and, in 1982, the CTDEP ordered that the lagoon be closed in accordance with the engineering firm's report. After a fire in 1982, the EPA decided that additional information was needed about the site to better assess the potential threats to human health and the environment. The population of Canterbury is approximately 1,600. The nearest residence that uses groundwater is located 1,600 feet upgradient from the site and across the Quinebaug River. The site is surrounded by agricultural land and bordered by the Quinebaug River. It lies within the 100-year flood plain.

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



Groundwater samples taken from the areas immediately adjacent to the lagoon revealed the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals. Inorganic contaminants were found in the sediments in the wetlands area just south of the lagoon. The lagoon soil is contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Soil samples taken from areas immediately adjacent to the lagoon revealed the presence of low levels of VOCs. Contaminants have also been detected in the Quinebaug River.

Cleanup Approach

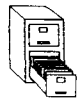
The site is being addressed through a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The parties potentially responsible for the site contamination contained the waste in the lagoon by building an impermeable cover that complied with all environmental laws; improving the dike around the lagoon, ensuring that it would withstand floods; establishing a groundwater protection standard known as an Alternate Concentration Limit (ACL); and monitoring the groundwater for 30 years to confirm that the ACL standard is met. The lagoon was covered in the summer of 1990. A permanent vegetative cover was added in 1991. In early 1992, the EPA approved closure of the lagoon. In addition, monitoring wells were installed in late 1990, 1991, and 1992. The potentially responsible parties are currently conducting groundwater, surface water, and sediment sampling on site to ensure the effectiveness of the cleanup actions taken. Additionally, an investigation to address groundwater contamination across the Quinebaug River is expected to begin in 1995.

Environmental Progress

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA assessed site conditions and determined that the site contamination did not pose an immediate threat to area residents and the surrounding environment while waiting for cleanup actions to be completed at the Yaworski Waste site. The construction of an impermeable cover and improvements to the dike have eliminated the threat of residents coming into direct contact with contaminants from the lagoon.

Site Repository 

Canterbury Public Library, 8 Library Road, Canterbury, CT 06331