



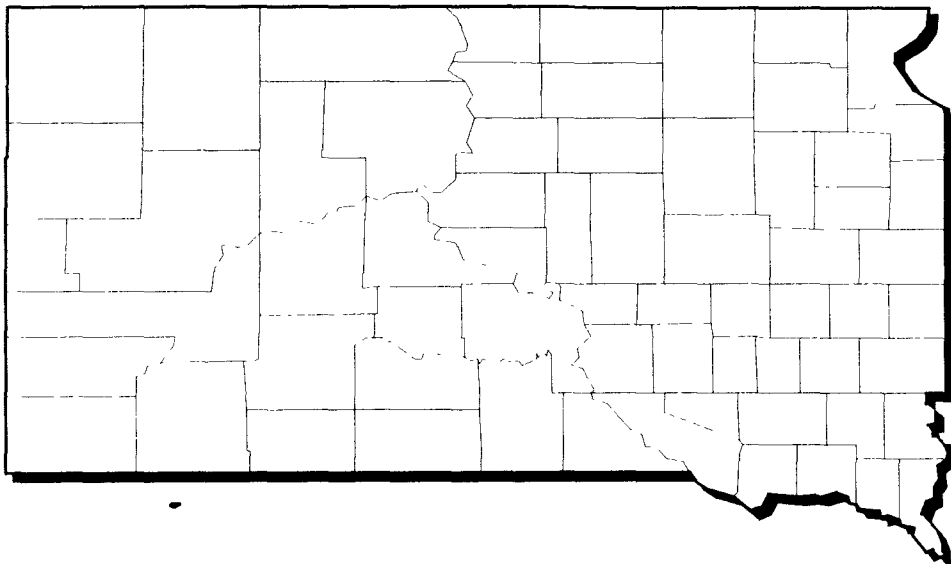
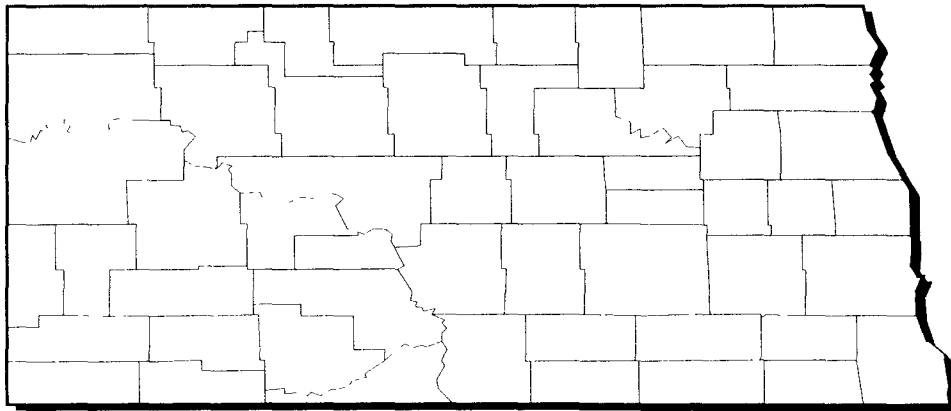
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Agency

Solid Waste And  
Emergency Response  
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9200.5-734C  
May 1995

# SUPERFUND:

Progress at  
National  
Priority  
List Sites



## NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA 1995 UPDATE



Printed on Recycled Paper

# How to Use the NPL Book

**T**he 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?

**Y**ou 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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**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.

<b>SITE NAME</b> <b>STATE</b> EPA ID# ABC000000		<b>EPA REGION XX</b> <b>COUNTY NAME</b> <b>LOCATION</b>  Other Names:
<b>Site Description</b>	A	
<b>Site Responsibility:</b>	NPL Listing History Proposed: XX/XX/XX Final: XX/XX/XX	
 <b>Threats and Contaminants</b>	B	
<b>Cleanup Approach</b>	C	
 <b>Response Action Status</b>	D	
<b>Site Facts:</b>	E	
 <b>Environmental Progress</b>		
<b>Site Repository</b>		

**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.)



*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.



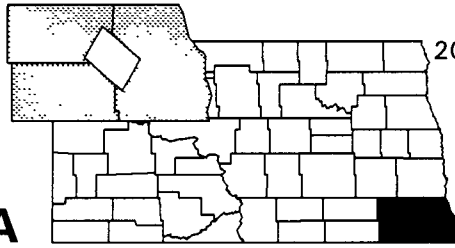
*Cleanup Complete* shows that all cleanup goals have been achieved for the contaminated site or part of the site.

**EPA ID****Number****Site Name**

NDD980716963	ARSENIC TRIOXIDE SITE
NDD980959548	MINOT LANDFILL
SDD987666013	ANNIE CREEK MINE TAILINGS
SD2571924644	ELLSWORTH AIR FORCE BASE
SDD980717136	WHITEWOOD CREEK
SDD000823559	WILLIAMS PIPE LINE CO. DISPOSAL PIT

# ARSENIC TRIOXIDE SITE NORTH DAKOTA

EPA ID# NDD980716963



## EPA REGION 8

20 townships in Richland, Ransom,  
and Sargent Counties

### Site Description

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The Arsenic Trioxide Site consists of 20 townships covering approximately 500 square miles of land. Heavy grasshopper infestations of agricultural crops in the 1930s and 1940s resulted in widespread and frequent applications of arsenic-based pesticides. In 1979, it was discovered that the public and private water supplies for the City of Lidgerwood exceeded Federal drinking water standards for arsenic. Naturally occurring arsenic in shale found in the area also may have contributed to the contamination problem. Approximately 4,500 people reside in the area. In 1970, the residents of 278 homes in Lidgerwood who used private wells were considered to be at risk of arsenic exposure. Presently, groundwater is used only for agricultural and domestic purposes.

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

<b>NPL LISTING HISTORY</b> Proposed Date: 10/23/81 Final Date: 09/08/83
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### Threats and Contaminants

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The groundwater is contaminated with arsenic as a result of the use of arsenic-based pesticides. People who drink from private wells in the area could suffer adverse health effects. Public water supplies in several small cities are being addressed, including the cities of Lidgerwood, Wyndmere, and Milner.

## Cleanup Approach

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### Response Action Status

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**Initial Actions:** In 1986, 10,000 square feet of contaminated surface area were covered with clay. Individual water treatment units were installed in 116 private homes, and five residences were hooked up to a rural water supply system. Also, an abandoned bait station was cleaned up. In 1988 and 1989, the City of Lidgerwood's water treatment plant was repaired, and the filter sand was changed.



**Rural Areas Water System:** Based on the results of the site investigation, the EPA decided to expand the hookup of homes to the existing rural water treatment and distribution system in Richland and to evaluate institutional controls on well use and well drilling. Construction of this phase of the cleanup plan began in the summer of 1990 and was completed in 1992. The City of Milner was included as part of this phase in 1991. A final inspection was conducted in the summer of 1993.



**Lidgerwood/Wyndmere:** Based on the results of the site investigation, the EPA assisted the City of Lidgerwood with its efforts to improve the water treatment plant. Construction to improve the Lidgerwood water treatment plant began in 1989 and was completed in early 1991. In 1990, the City of Lidgerwood, the North Dakota State Department of Health, and the EPA conducted an inspection of the treatment plant and completed minor modifications as part of the now completed cleanup activities. The EPA also provided funds to the City of Wyndmere to increase its water treatment plant's capability to handle periods of high demand. Site work for the Wyndmere water treatment system was completed in 1991. This included monitoring of the treatment plant's operating procedures and equipment for one year, in coordination with the State, to ensure that the treatment plant consistently operated as designed and produced high quality, colorless drinking water. Treated water is now being pumped to water users in both cities.

**Site Facts:** In 1982, a Cooperative Agreement was provided to the North Dakota State Department of Health to conduct a site investigation. In 1985, the State of North Dakota was provided a second Cooperative Agreement to conduct an investigation into the nature and extent of site contamination as well as the most effective methods to clean up the site. Cleanup was initiated with a Cooperative Agreement to the State in March 1989.

## Environmental Progress



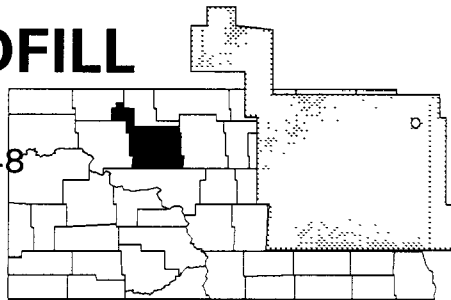
The EPA and the State have installed water treatment facilities and provided waterline hookups to affected residences. Construction of both city water treatment plants and expansion of hookup to the rural water system was completed in the fall of 1992, and residents now are provided with safe drinking water. A 5-year review of the site cleanup will be completed in 1995, after which the EPA is planning to delete the site from the NPL.



# MINOT LANDFILL

## NORTH DAKOTA

EPA ID# NDD980959548



## EPA REGION 8

Ward County  
Minot

### Site Description

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The 15-acre Minot Landfill was operated by the City of Minot from 1962 to 1971. The landfill received refuse from several nearby industries from 1962 to 1970. While the exact composition of the disposal materials is not known, available sources indicate that municipal and industrial wastes, oily wastes, spent battery casings, calcium carbide, lime sludge from acetylene production, and wastes from the construction of nearby missile sites most likely were disposed of at the site. Runoff from the site flows toward the Souris River, a source of drinking water for the City of Minot, which has a population of approximately 35,000 people. Additional residential and commercial development has been proposed for the area. The nearest home and business are approximately 750 feet from the site.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 03/24/89

### Threats and Contaminants

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Hazardous compounds detected in on-site groundwater and landfill gas include benzene and vinyl chloride. Soils contain chlorinated organic pesticides and inorganic contaminants. Surface water analysis showed the presence of benzene compounds and arsenic. Potential risks may exist for individuals who inhale landfill gas or touch or ingest the contaminated groundwater or leachate. The Souris River may be threatened by runoff from the site.

## Cleanup Approach

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

### Response Action Status

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surface.

**Initial Action:** The City of Minot installed a fence around the landfill to restrict site access in mid-1990. The City also introduced surface erosion control measures at the site to halt pesticide and metal contamination from the landfill from seeping to the



**Entire Site:** The City of Minot began an investigation at the site in late 1990 to determine the extent of the contamination and to select a remedy to clean up the groundwater and areas surrounding the site. The City of Minot completed the investigation, and a remedy was selected in the summer of 1993. The remedy includes landfill cap improvements, leachate extraction and treatment, landfill gas collection and dispersion, groundwater monitoring, and institutional controls. Construction of the remedy has begun and is scheduled for completion in 1995.

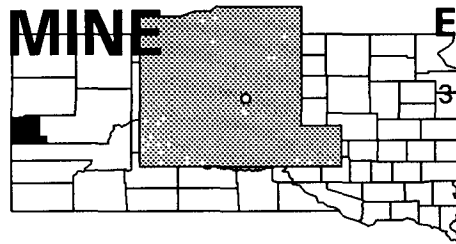
### Environmental Progress



The installation of a fence has restricted access to the site and reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances at the Old Minot Landfill site. Surface erosion control measures have been completed to prevent the possible migration of contaminants to the Souris River while further cleanup activities are underway.

# ANNIE CREEK MINE TAILINGS SOUTH DAKOTA

EPA ID# SDD987666013



**EPA REGION 8**  
Lawrence County  
3 1/2 miles west of Lead

## Site Description

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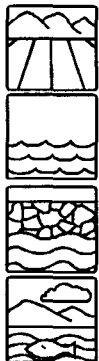
The Annie Creek Mine Tailings site is located in the Black Hills National Forest, 3 1/2 miles west of Lead, South Dakota. The site is situated in mountainous terrain and wetlands border the entire length of the Annie Creek corridor. Annie Creek flows southwest down a relatively narrow, heavily wooded and vegetated valley for approximately 2 1/2 miles before emptying into Spearfish Creek. Spearfish Creek is a fishery and flows northwest through Spearfish Canyon, a National Scenic Highway and River route. Between 1907 and 1916, gold ore was processed at the mine in a small cyanide mill. Tailings were disposed of in an impoundment at the head waters of Annie Creek, where a timber crib dam was constructed. This impoundment is located approximately 2 miles up Annie Creek above its confluence with Spearfish Creek. Erosion of the arsenic-bearing tailings from the site over the years has deposited tailings and tailings mixed with soil and sediment in Annie Creek and in the streambed sediments of Spearfish Creek about one mile below its confluence with Annie Creek. In 1989, the EPA conducted sampling which detected arsenic contaminated tailings in Annie and Spearfish Creeks.

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

**NPL LISTING HISTORY**  
Proposed Date: 07/29/91

## Threats and Contaminants

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The soil and sediments in Annie and Spearfish Creeks are contaminated with arsenic. The surface water and groundwater are contaminated with low levels of arsenic and are being monitored. Wetlands border the entire length of the Annie Creek corridor. Ingesting or coming into contact with contaminated soil, sediments, or water may pose a threat to people and animals.

## 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:** In early 1994, the EPA covered an exposed area of arsenic-contaminated mill tailings with clean soil, revegetated the cover, and established drainage controls to divert surface water runoff from entering Annie Creek. These activities were completed in the summer of 1994. The institutional controls, scheduled for completion by late 1995, include deed and access restrictions, land-use limitations, groundwater use restrictions, surface water and groundwater monitoring, and public information programs.



**Entire Site:** In mid-1992, the potentially responsible party began an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site, under EPA supervision. In 1994, the EPA determined that the immediate removal actions described above would fully address site contamination. No further cleanup actions are planned for the site.

**Site Facts:** This site is a Superfund pilot project using a cross program multi-media approach by which the EPA initiated the investigation of the site using the authorities provided by the federal Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Acts. The cleanup of the site will continue to meet requirements of the Superfund program.

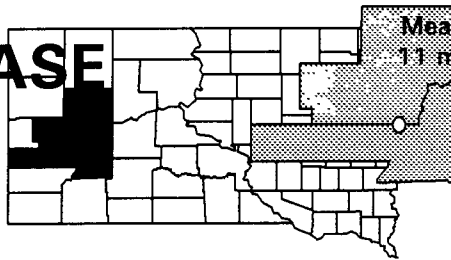
## Environmental Progress



Initial removal activities have been completed at the site. Institutional controls are scheduled to be implemented by late 1995. No further cleanup actions are planned at the Annie Creek Mine Tailings site.

# ELLSWORTH AIR FORCE BASE SOUTH DAKOTA

EPA ID# SD2571924644



## EPA REGION 8

Meade and Pennington Counties  
11 miles northeast of Rapid City

### Site Description

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The 4,858-acre Ellsworth Air Force Base (EAFB) was established in 1942 and is now the 28th Bombardment Wing of the U.S. Air Force Air Combat Command (ACC), the 44th Strategic Missile Wing, and the 99th Tactics and Training Wing. Activities at the base generated a variety of chlorinated solvents, waste oils contaminated with solvents, pesticides, jet fuel, and other hazardous substances that were disposed of at various areas. A Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA), negotiated between EAFB, the EPA, and the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources (SDDENR), was completed in early 1992. The FFA identifies 12 areas of the site to be investigated. In 1985, the Air Force initiated investigations at the site that showed releases of solvents, jet fuel, oil and grease, metals and other hazardous substances to the soil and groundwater. Approximately 1,600 people obtain drinking water from wells within 3 miles of the site. The nearest surface water intake is located approximately 6,400 feet from the site.

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

#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/26/89  
Final Date: 08/30/90

### Threats and Contaminants

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Groundwater, soil, and surface water on site are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including trichloroethane, methylene chloride, vinyl chloride, benzene, and xylene, and low concentrations of heavy metals including arsenic and chromium. Drinking contaminated groundwater and coming into contact with contaminated soil and surface water could pose health threats.

### Cleanup Approach

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The site is being addressed in five stages: early actions and four long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the South Area, the Central Area, the Northern Area, and the groundwater.

## Response Action Status

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**Early Actions:** Contamination of an off-site drinking water well was discovered in 1991. EAFB is providing the affected residents with a permanent alternate water supply. The Air Force is developing early actions to remove an industrial waste line pretreatment building, contain contaminated groundwater in the South Area, and remove contamination from soil at the Fire Protection Training Area, located in the South Area of the site. The final decision on these projects is scheduled to be made in the spring of 1995, and construction is expected to begin in early summer. The treatment systems are scheduled to go into operation by the fall of 1995.



**South Area:** The South Area consists of four areas which are primarily contaminated with solvents and jet fuel. Interim cleanup actions will be conducted in the summer of 1995 for three of the areas; these actions include treating contaminated soil with soil vapor extraction and installing two groundwater pump and treat systems. Investigations at the site are scheduled for completion in mid-1996, at which time final cleanup remedies for the South Area will be selected.



**Central Area:** The Central Area consists of two areas contaminated with solvents and jet fuel. The jet fuel-contaminated groundwater is being addressed by the State. Investigations leading to the selection of final cleanup actions are scheduled for completion in the fall of 1995 and will address solvent-contaminated groundwater.



**Northern Area:** The Northern Area has shown low levels of contamination in the soil and groundwater. Investigations leading to the selection of final cleanup actions are scheduled for completion in late 1995.



**Groundwater:** Investigations of the groundwater revealed a large, solvent-contaminated plume located in the center of the site. An interim cleanup action, scheduled to begin in 1996, will prevent the groundwater from migrating off site by installing a collection and treatment system.

**Site Facts:** EAFB is participating in the Department of Defense (DOD) Installation Restoration Program (IRP), a specially funded program established by the DOD in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DOD facilities. A Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) was completed and became effective in April 1992.

## Environmental Progress

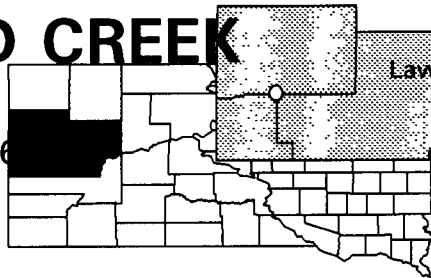


Supplying drinking water to nearby residents has reduced the threat of exposure to contaminants from EAFB while the Air Force continues to conduct investigations at the site and develop plans for cleanup actions.

# WHITEWOOD CREEK

## SOUTH DAKOTA

EPA ID# SDD980717136



## EPA REGION 8

Lawrence, Meade, and Butte Counties  
Along an 18-mile stretch of the  
Whitewood Creek flood plain

### Site Description

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The Whitewood Creek site contains approximately 22 million tons of mining-related wastes such as mine tailings containing toxic metals. Since the 1870s, millions of tons of mine waste have been discharged from gold mining operations and deposited along the Whitewood Creek flood plain. Tailings continued to be discharged to Whitewood Creek until 1977, when the only mine in the area that still followed this practice built a tailings impoundment for disposal of these wastes. The EPA has detected arsenic in shallow groundwater in amounts above the State and Federal drinking water standards. The Whitewood Creek contains low amounts of site-related contaminants, and local residents use for watering livestock and fishing. Approximately 280 people live within a mile of the site. The site lies adjacent to the town of Whitewood.

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

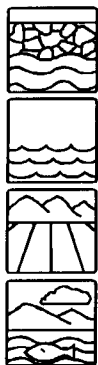
#### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/23/81

Final Date: 09/08/83

### Threats and Contaminants

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Groundwater, surface water, and soils contained heavy metals including arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, selenium, and cyanide. Soils also were contaminated with sulfates. People could have been exposed to site-related contaminants by drinking or touching contaminated groundwater, surface water, or soil. In 1974 and 1975, approximately 50 Holstein cattle from a dairy operation next to Whitewood Creek died of unknown causes. Later, a study conducted by the South Dakota State University showed that the cattle had died of arsenic poisoning, caused by eating corn contaminated with mining wastes.

## Cleanup Approach

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### Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** In 1990, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the site which included: removing and covering the contaminated soil at the existing residential properties; continuing the monitoring of Whitewood Creek surface water quality; and establishing institutional controls to limit future uses of contaminated areas. The institutional controls involved continuing the ban on drinking water wells in the 100-year flood plain, establishing zoning regulations to prohibit development in the tailings deposits areas, and providing an educational program informing future buyers concerning the condition of the properties within the site area. The Homestake Mining Company, under EPA and State oversight, conducted the cleanup activities at the existing residential yards in the summers of 1991 and 1992. In cleaning up the yards, Homestake removed a total of 4,500 cubic yards of contaminated soils and disposed of them at a landfill in an undeveloped portion of the site. Institutional controls in the form of land-use ordinances were adopted by the three affected counties at the site in 1993 and early 1994. Homestake has begun long-term monitoring of the water quality of Whitewood Creek. All construction and cleanup work at the site has now been completed. The EPA began the process to delete the site from the NPL in late 1994 and expects to complete the process by 1995. Beginning in 1996, the EPA will conduct 5-year reviews of the site to assess the effectiveness of the remedy at Whitewood Creek. This assessment may include sampling the soils in residential yards to ensure that they are not re-contaminated by remaining tailings at the site, reviewing of the water quality of Whitewood Creek, and reviewing whether or not the county land-use ordinances are being complied with and enforced.

**Site Facts:** By 1977, Homestake Mining Company was the only operator continuing to discharge wastes into Whitewood Creek when other milling operations ceased. In 1982, the EPA, the South Dakota Department of Water and Natural Resources, and Homestake Mining Company entered into an agreement to conduct a study of the site. The study investigated the quality of surface waters, groundwater, soils, sediments, and vegetation in the site area and selected aquatic life of Whitewood Creek. A Consent Decree was signed in 1991, in which Homestake agreed to pay past cleanup costs incurred by the EPA, conduct remaining cleanup activities, and to pay any future costs incurred by the EPA or the State.

### Environmental Progress

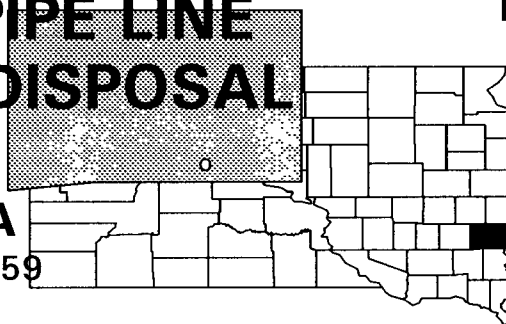


All construction and cleanup work have been completed. Removing contaminated soil, monitoring Whitewood Creek, establishing institutional controls, and educating nearby site residents has eliminated the threats posed by the Whitewood Creek site. The EPA will continue to ensure the effectiveness of the remedies and is in the process of deleting the site from the NPL.



# WILLIAMS PIPE LINE COMPANY DISPOSAL PIT

**SOUTH DAKOTA**  
EPA ID# SDD000823559



**EPA REGION 8**

Minnehaha County  
Sioux Falls

## Site Description

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The Williams Pipe Line Company Disposal Pit site lies within the 50-acre 12th Street Terminal of the Williams Pipe Line Company. The pit was used in the 1970s for disposal of leaded stillbottoms and storage tank sludge. The facility was an unlined pit where the company disposed of metals, oily wastes, pesticides, and solvents. The company burned the wastes in the pit periodically until the 1970s. From 1986 to 1987, the EPA tested the sediments in the pit for contaminants and determined that they contained volatile organic compounds (VOCs), heavy metals, pesticides, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The EPA found that groundwater near the pit is contaminated with pesticides and heavy metals. Approximately 33,500 people live within 3 miles of the site. Approximately 100,000 people in the Sioux Falls area obtain drinking water from two sets of public wells that are within 3 miles of the site. The site is directly west of a housing development and is 2 miles west of the Big Sioux River and Skunk River.

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

### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/26/89

Final Date: 08/30/90

## Threats and Contaminants

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Groundwater underlying the disposal pit contains petroleum constituents and arsenic, a heavy metal. Sediments in the pit are contaminated with various heavy metals, VOCs, PAHs, and other petroleum-related contaminants. People in the site vicinity who use or come into direct contact with contaminated groundwater or sediments may be exposed to hazardous chemicals.

## Cleanup Approach

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### Response Action Status

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**Entire Site:** A study into the nature and extent of contamination at the site began in 1992. In the fall of 1994, the EPA completed investigations and determined that no further actions were needed since the petroleum contamination was being addressed under a State order. Potential exposure to arsenic-contaminated groundwater is unlikely; however, the EPA will conduct monitoring to ensure that the risk from arsenic in the groundwater remains low. Monitoring will begin in 1995 and will continue for two years.

**Site Facts:** An Administrative Order was signed by Williams Pipe Line in early 1991, requiring the company to conduct the site study. An amendment to the Administrative Order was signed in January 1995 to cover groundwater monitoring. Williams Pipe Line has been conducting a cleanup of a petroleum release under a State Order.

### Environmental Progress



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The EPA determined that no federal cleanup activities were necessary at the Williams Pipe Line Company Disposal Pit. Petroleum contamination is being addressed under a State order, and the groundwater will be monitored to ensure that arsenic levels remain at low risk levels.