



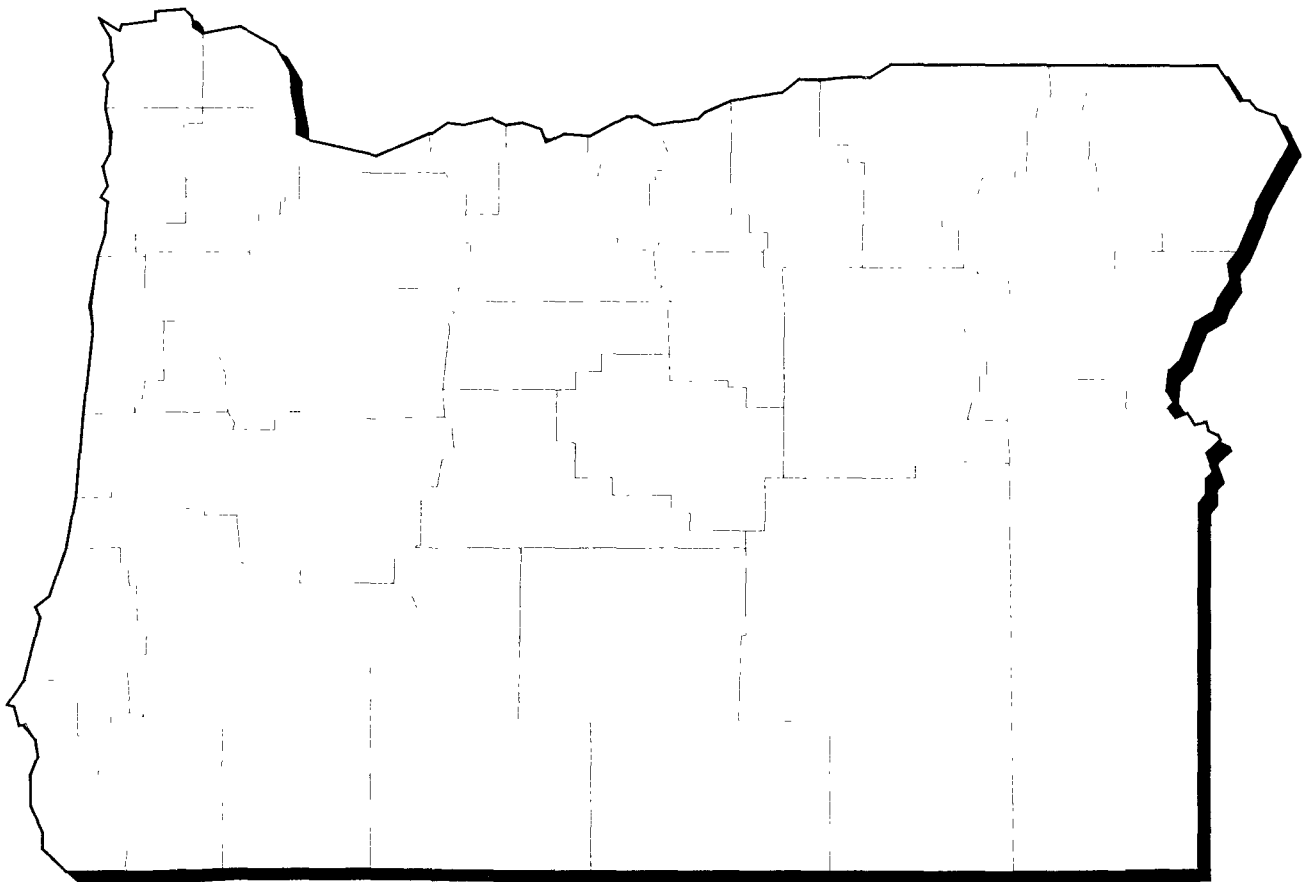
United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Solid Waste And
Emergency Response
(5201 G)

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PB95-962939
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Progress at National Priority List Sites



OREGON 1995 UPDATE



Printed on Recycled Paper

How to Use the NPL Book

OC LC # 34469394

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.

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

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

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

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
ORD009051442	ALLIED PLATING, INC.
ORD987185030	EAST MULTNOMAH COUNTY GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION
OR7122307658	FREMONT NATIONAL FOREST URANIUM MINES (USDA)
ORD095003687	GOULD, INC.
ORD068782820	JOSEPH FOREST PRODUCTS
ORD052221025	MARTIN-MARIETTA ALUMINUM CO.
ORD009020603	MCCORMICK & BAXTER CREOSOTING CO. (PORTLAND PLANT)
ORD980988307	NORTHWEST PIPE & CASING CO.
ORD009412677	REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY
ORD050955848	TELEDYNE WAH CHANG
OR6213820917	UMATILLA ARMY DEPOT (LAGOONS)
ORD009049412	UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD TIE TREATMENT
ORD009043001	UNITED CHROME PRODUCTS, INC.

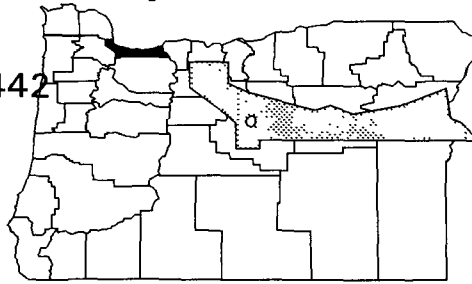
ALLIED PLATING, INC.

OREGON

EPA ID# ORD009051442

EPA REGION 10

Multnomah County
Portland



Site Description

Allied Plating, Inc., occupying 1 1/2 acres, began operating a chrome-plating facility in Portland in 1957. The operation generated electroplating wastes containing heavy metals and arsenic. For over 25 years, the company discharged waste without pre-treatment. Prior to 1969, wastes were discharged onto a low-lying area of the property, which drained into the Columbia Slough. After 1969, filling activities isolated the site and created a surface impoundment. In mid-1985, during an EPA inspection, the banks of the pond were found to be eroding, and the natural drainage channels were filled with refuse. Shortly thereafter, the owner pumped the contents of the pond into the Portland sewer system. In 1978, the company detected metals in an on-site well and in industrial and municipal wells within 2 miles of the site. Approximately 20,000 people live within 3 miles of the site. Public and private wells within 3 miles of the site provide drinking water for about 1,500 people. Water from a well located 1,700 feet from the site is used in food processing. Groundwater also is used for irrigation. An apartment building and mobile home park are located nearby, but use city water. The Columbia Slough, which drains into the Willamette River, is about 600 feet northeast of the site.

Site Responsibility: The site was addressed through Federal action.

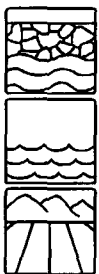
NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 01/22/87

Final Date: 02/21/90

Deleted Date: 11/14/94

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater, surfacewater, sediments, and soil were contaminated with heavy metals, including chromium and lead. Soil also contained cyanide. Chromium, copper, and nickel were present in sludge on the site. Contaminated groundwater, soil, and sludge could have been a potential hazard through direct contact or accidental ingestion. Drainage from the site could have potentially contaminated the Columbia Slough.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status



Early Action: The EPA completed an investigation of the site in 1992 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and performed an early action at the site. During this action, the EPA excavated the contaminated soil, surface water, and sediments and disposed of them off site.



Entire Site: The excavation performed as an early action was successful, and since the groundwater is not a source of drinking water, the EPA determined that no further action was required at the site to protect public health and the environment. However, to ensure that groundwater is not used in the future, the EPA imposed a deed restriction on the property.

Environmental Progress



The excavation and disposal of the contaminated soil, surface water and sediments has eliminated the former threat to human health and the surrounding habitats. The site was deleted from the NPL in November 1994.

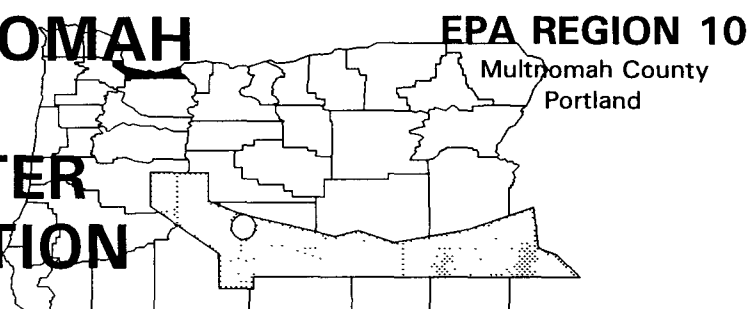
Site Repository



Portland State University, Branford Price Millar Library, 934 Southwest Harrison,
Portland, OR 97207

EAST MULTNOMAH COUNTY GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION OREGON

EPA ID# ORD987185030



Site Description

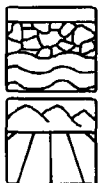
The East Multnomah County Groundwater Contamination site is approximately 3 square miles in size and is located east of Portland, Oregon. In 1986, Boeing closed a surface impoundment at its Portland facility that had been permitted to operate in compliance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). At that time, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were found in groundwater. A subsequent investigation by Boeing revealed groundwater contamination upgradient of the plant. Between 1987 and 1991, the EPA inventoried local businesses, many of which used VOCs and solvents, and investigated the area extensively, including sampling wells and conducting an area-wide soil gas survey. The EPA has documented that the Boeing Co. Portland Plant, Cascade Corp., and Swift Adhesives, a division of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., are three of the sources of the groundwater contamination. In addition, a number of other local businesses may have contributed to the contaminated groundwater plumes in this area. The businesses that were identified as the potential sources of the contamination include the local facilities owned by Norwest Paper, Firestone, Opticraft, Northwest Retreader, and Parker & Grantz Automotive. About 280,000 people, including 267,500 in Portland and the vicinity, use the affected groundwater as standby wells only.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 05/10/93

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with VOCs, including trichloroethene (TCE) and two of its related byproducts, 1,1-dichloroethene and 1,1-dichloroethane. TCE was commonly used by local businesses as an industrial solvent. Soils near the Cascade Corp. and Swift Adhesives facilities are contaminated with VOCs. People who touch or ingest contaminated groundwater or soil may be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed through early actions and a long-term cleanup phase focusing on the entire site.

Response Action Status



Early Actions: The Boeing Company and Cascade Corporation have installed two groundwater extraction wells in the Troatdale Sandstone Aquifer (TSA), which will serve to protect Portland's production wells in the nearby Blue Lake Aquifer (BLA).

Well pump tests to determine a groundwater extraction program will follow shortly.



Entire Site: An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site is being conducted by potentially responsible parties under the State's supervision.

Upon completion of this study, the State of Oregon will select a long-term cleanup approach to address contamination at the site.

Site Facts: EPA and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality have signed a memorandum of agreement, which designates the State as the lead agency for cleanup work at this site. Either independently or under State enforcement orders, several of the parties who are potentially responsible for the contamination are conducting site studies. Because the Boeing plant is regulated under RCRA, this facility is not part of this NPL site; however, the cleanup of the Boeing plant will be coordinated with any Superfund actions that take place.

Environmental Progress



The potentially responsible parties have taken measures to protect the City of Portland's drinking water supply while site studies for final cleanup of the site are underway.

Site Repository



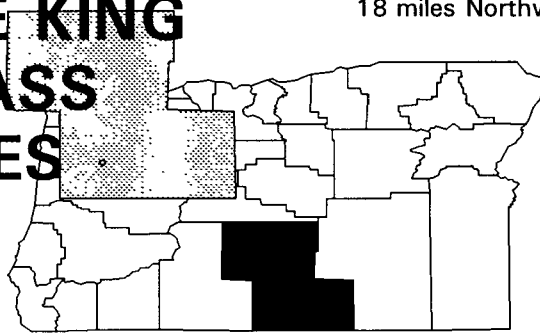
Multnomah County Library, Rodswood Branch, 17917 SE Stails, Gresham, OR 97030

FREMONT NATIONAL FOREST/WHITE KING AND LUCKY LASS URANIUM MINES (USDA) OREGON

EPA ID# OR7122307658

EPA REGION 10

Lake County
18 miles Northwest of Lakeview



Site Description

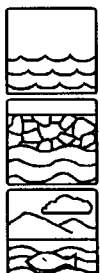
The White King Mine is located in the mountains approximately 18 miles northwest of Lakeview within the Lakeview Ranger District, Fremont National Forest, Lake County, Oregon. The mine sits near the west edge of an upland meadow at an elevation of approximately 6,000 feet, and is situated on both National Forest Land and private land. The Lucky Lass Mine is situated 1 mile northwest of the White King Mine at an elevation of 6,150 feet and is also on National Forest land. From the early 1940s through the 1960s, uranium ore was mined for use in natural defense research, weapons development, and the commercial nuclear energy industry. The Atomic Energy Commission oversaw ore production from the mines. A total of 140 acres were disturbed by mining activities. Three types of wastes were left behind at the mine sites: stockpiled ore, rock, and soil (known as "overburden") mixed with ore, and ore and acid wastewater that has filled the open pit mines. The uranium ore and overburden contain elevated levels of naturally occurring radioactive materials and other hazardous substances. The stockpiles remain unprotected and exposed to the elements. Contaminant areas included stockpiled ore, overburden mixed with ore, and acid drainage waste water that has filled the pits created by the mining activities. Auger Creek flows nearby the site, supporting wetlands and recreational fishing.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/23/93

Threats and Contaminants



Surface water and sediments in Auger Creek and nearby wetlands have been contaminated by mining activities. The primary hazards posed by the mine waste include gamma radiation exposure from radioactive constituents, emanation of radon gas, and the contamination of surface and groundwater by heavy metals and radioactive constituents. The creek and surface water bodies downstream of the site are used as a source of recreational fishing. Touching or ingesting contaminated surface water, sediments, or groundwater could pose a health risk.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: the cleanup of Lucky Lass mine; the overburden, tailings, and ponded water at White King mine; and surface and groundwater contamination at White King mine.

Response Action Status



Lucky Lass Mine: Options are being evaluated for draining the pond, backfilling it with clean material, and removing contaminated soils as an interim cleanup action. These actions are expected to occur in 1995.



Overburden, Tailings, and Ponded Water: Options are being evaluated for treating and draining the ponded water, backfilling it with clean material, and placing contaminated overburden tailings and sediment in a waste encapsulation cell as an interim cleanup action. These actions are expected to occur in 1995.



Surface and Groundwater: An investigation into the nature and extent of surface and groundwater contamination is planned at the site. Following the investigation, final cleanup measures will be selected.

Environmental Progress



EPA has determined that this site poses no immediate threat to human health and the environment. The U.S. Forest Service, EPA, and the State of Oregon are evaluating the feasibility of conducting interim cleanup actions in 1995 at the Lucky Lass mine and addressing overburden, tailings, and ponded water.

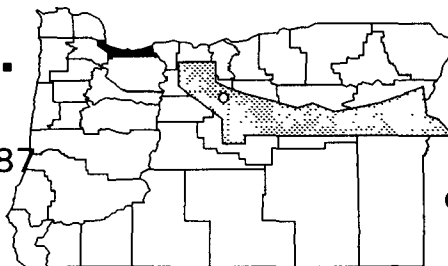
Site Repository



Lakeview Ranger District, Fremont National Forest, HC 64, Box 60, Lakeview, Oregon 97630

GOULD, INC. OREGON

EPA ID# ORD095003687



EPA REGION 10

Multnomah County
Portland

Other Names:

Gould Inc Metals Div - Portland
N L Industries
GNB Batteries

Site Description

The Gould, Inc. site covers about 10 acres in an industrial area in northwestern Portland known as the Doane Lake area. From 1949 until 1981, various site owners operated a secondary lead smelting facility specializing in lead-acid battery recycling, lead smelting and refining, zinc alloying and casting, cable sweating, and lead oxide production. During the facility operations, recycled batteries were disassembled, fragmented, and disposed of in adjacent Doane Lake or next to the recycling facility. About 87,000 tons of battery casings were disposed of at the site, and about 6 million gallons of acid were discharged into the lake. Operations ceased in 1981 and by mid-1982, most of the structures, facilities, and equipment were removed. However, surface piles of approximately 2,000 tons of battery casings remain on the site. A few private residences and rental units are located to the south and west of the facility. Approximately 270 people are employed by the businesses in the vicinity and on the site. About 10,000 people live within a mile of the site. The facility is located within the flood plain of the Willamette River.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Lead and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) have been detected in on-site groundwater. Lead, chromium, and arsenic are present in the sediments of Doane Lake. Soil contains arsenic, lead, and cadmium. Potential health risks may exist for individuals who accidentally ingest contaminated soil, sediments, surface water, or groundwater. Access to the site is restricted, thereby reducing the potential for people to come into direct contact with contamination.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of soils and sediments, and groundwater and surface water.

Response Action Status



Soils and Sediments: In 1993, the responsible parties began excavating and treating contaminated surface soils, battery casings, smelter waste, and other debris.

Excavated battery casings have been treated to separate materials for recycling, thereby minimizing the amount of material to be landfilled. Work on the battery recycling process has been temporarily suspended. The responsible parties are conducting a study to further evaluate the cleanup methods to treat the soil. After soil is treated, the stabilized soil will be placed back in the ground and capped with clean soil. Water runoff will be isolated and groundwater will be monitored. Cleanup work is expected to be completed in 1996.



Groundwater and Surface Water: The Doane Lake Industrial Group, under State supervision, conducted hydrogeological studies to determine if additional groundwater and surface water cleanup activities are needed. A draft report was submitted to the State in 1991. Based on this preliminary study, a complete investigation to determine the full extent of contamination and to study alternative cleanup technologies is now being performed by Rhone-Poulenc, a company which is part of the Doane Lake Industrial Group. This investigation is scheduled for completion in mid-1996.

Site Facts: In April 1989, a Consent Decree between a potentially responsible party, NL Industries, and the EPA was lodged with the Federal District Court in Portland. NL Industries agreed to conduct treatability studies needed to carry out the selected remedy. Following EPA approval of a pre-design report in March 1991, NL Industries signed a Consent Order with EPA to complete the engineering designs of the soil cleanup. The EPA issued Unilateral Administrative Orders to seven potentially responsible parties in January 1992 requiring them to assist in performing and funding cleanup at the site. The EPA and the Department of Justice reached an agreement with six companies who contributed relatively small amounts of waste to the site. The parties agreed to pay for a portion of EPA's past and future costs at the site.

Environmental Progress



After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA conducted preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were needed while final cleanup activities proceed at the Gould, Inc. site.

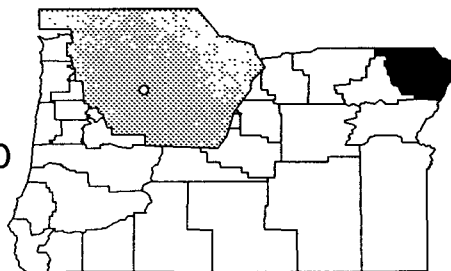
Site Repository



Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Environmental Cleanup Division, Records Management Section, 811 Southwest 6th Avenue, 9th Floor, Portland, OR 97204

JOSEPH FOREST PRODUCTS OREGON

EPA ID# ORD068782820



EPA REGION 10

Wallowa County
1 mile northwest of
the Town of Joseph

Site Description

Joseph Forest Products formerly treated wood on an 18½-acre site located approximately one mile northwest of the Town of Joseph. The wood treatment process used a water-based mixture of chromated copper arsenate (CCA). After the treatment cycle was completed, the treatment solution was pumped into a storage tank for reuse. The portion of the solution that could not be pumped was drained into a 2,042-gallon cement sump and later transferred to the storage tank. Wood waste, sludges, and other process wastes were stored in a cement pit. A fire in 1974 destroyed the treatment building and resulted in a spill of concentrated preservative mixture onto the ground. Treatment operations did not resume at the site until the latter part of 1977. In 1985, the EPA detected elevated levels of contaminants in soils at the site. The wood treating operation was closed in 1985. Currently, wood cutting and planing are the only activities at the site. The shallow groundwater aquifer lies 5 to 10 feet below the surface and is overlain by very permeable soils, conditions that facilitate movement of contaminants into groundwater. Approximately 1,000 people live within 3 miles of the site. Groundwater within 3 miles of the site provides drinking water to more than 2,000 people. The site lies within the City of Enterprise Watershed Protection Area. The City of Enterprise obtains drinking water from springs 4,000 feet from the site. Groundwater also is used for irrigation. The Wallowa River is located 400 feet east of the site and is used for recreational purposes.

Site Responsibility: The site was addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

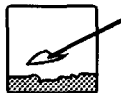
Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants

Elevated levels of arsenic, chromium, and lead existed in on-site groundwater, sediment, and soil. Arsenic and chromium also were detected in standing water from the cement pit. Individuals who accidentally ingested groundwater, soil, sediments, or surface water were at risk. Inhalation of windblown contaminated dust particles also posed a health threat. The Wallowa River and Hurricane Creek were threatened by the site contaminants.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status



Early Actions: In late 1991, the EPA removed highly contaminated soils adjacent to the treatment building and dip pad. Approximately 1,000 tons of contaminated soils were excavated and transported to a hazardous waste disposal facility. A security fence was also installed around the treatment building to control access.

Entire Site: The long-term cleanup was completed in mid-1993. Cleanup crews removed and decontaminated the process equipment from the wood preservative treatment building, demolished the building, excavated the contaminated soil beneath the building, removed additional contaminated soil from the site, disposed of hazardous wastes at an approved hazardous waste facility, removed two underground petroleum tanks, disposed of soil contaminated with petroleum products at an off-site facility, removed materials containing asbestos, coated the interior surfaces with a sealant to encapsulate any remaining fibers in accordance with state requirements, and conducted extensive soil sampling and analysis to confirm that the established cleanup levels were achieved. Cleanup activities are complete. Groundwater monitoring will continue for two years to ensure the protectiveness of the remedy.

Site Facts: This site was addressed through EPA's Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM) initiative. The intent of this initiative is to speed up the process by which the nation's worst hazardous waste sites are cleaned up. Under SACM, site assessment activities are undertaken to support both early and long-term cleanup actions. Site conditions and their associated risks are assessed continuously until all necessary data are collected to screen the site or support any needed response actions. Response actions are initiated once evidence indicates that early action is warranted.

Environmental Progress

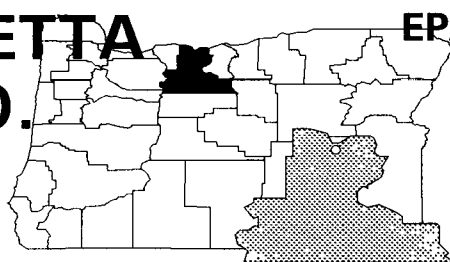
Cleanup is complete at the site; the threats to the environment and the public have been eliminated. The EPA will conduct groundwater monitoring for the next two years to ensure that the City of Enterprise water supply continues to be protected.

Site Repository

Enterprise City Hall, 108 Northeast 1st Street, Enterprise, OR 97828

MARTIN-MARIETTA ALUMINUM CO. OREGON

EPA ID# ORD052221025



EPA REGION 10

Wasco County
The Dalles

Site Description

The 350-acre Martin-Marietta Aluminum Co. site is located in The Dalles. The site lies within an 800-acre area used primarily for heavy industry and manufacturing; land not used for industrial processes is leased for agricultural purposes. Martin-Marietta acquired the facility in 1970 from Harvey Aluminum, Inc. and continued aluminum processing operations until 1984, when the plant was shut down. In 1986, Martin-Marietta leased the plant and an adjacent portion of the property to Northwest Aluminum Company, which resumed aluminum operations in 1987. The site consisted of 28 areas of significant contamination which resulted from treatment, storage, and disposal practices at the site. A 15-acre landfill, now capped, contains approximately 200,000 cubic yards of waste and construction debris including asbestos, metallic wastes, and 5,000 tons of spent potliner materials (cathode waste) containing cyanide, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and arsenic. Leachate emanating from the landfill prior to the installation of a leachate collection system resulted in the contamination of the area groundwater. In addition to the landfill, approximately 64,670 cubic yards of cathode waste material were deposited in the unloading area and the cathode waste management areas. This area covers 15 acres and contains contaminated sludge and subsoil. Fewer than 20 homes and businesses are located in the vicinity of the site. The nearest residence is located approximately ¼ mile from the facility. Groundwater provides drinking water to 14,000 people in The Dalles and Chenoweth. The wells in the immediate vicinity also are used for industrial purposes.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater on site was contaminated with cyanide. Sediments and soil contained fluoride, asbestos, PAHs, and arsenic. People who accidentally ingested or came into direct contact with groundwater, soil, and sediments may have been at risk. Because the site is located within the Columbia River flood plain, flooding could have potentially affected groundwater flow patterns and contaminant distribution.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status



Entire Site: Based on the results of an investigation completed in 1988, the EPA selected a two-stage cleanup. The first stage of the cleanup, which was completed in 1990 by the potentially responsible parties under EPA monitoring, consisted of: excavating the cathode waste material and placing it into the existing landfill; installing a soil cap over scrubber sludge ponds 2 and 3; and groundwater monitoring. The second stage was completed in 1991 and included: capping the landfill; collecting and treating on-site leachate generated from the landfill and groundwater east of River Road, as well as groundwater from a variety of places at the site; plugging and abandoning nearby production wells and connecting groundwater users to the City of The Dalles water supply system; establishing a contingency plan to recover groundwater in the event further contamination is detected; and implementing site use restrictions or fencing following the cleanup. In early 1992, Martin Marietta informed the EPA of a problem with the leachate collection system around the landfill. Several studies and construction activities were performed around the landfill in 1992 and 1993. Based upon these studies, Martin Marietta determined that the source of the additional leachate is water infiltrating through the fractured bedrock system beneath the landfill. The cap over the landfill is operating as designed and safety levels have not been exceeded. Martin Marietta upgraded the leachate treatment system in early 1995 to accommodate additional volumes of leachate over the long-term. Ongoing groundwater monitoring is scheduled to continue at least through 1995.

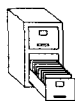
Site Facts: In July 1989, Martin-Marietta signed a Consent Decree, agreeing to perform the cleanup work and to reimburse the EPA for past cleanup costs.

Environmental Progress



All construction at the site has been completed. Excavating the cathode waste material, capping the sludge ponds, capping the landfill, plugging production wells, and implementing site deed restrictions have reduced the threat to the public and the environment resulting from contamination at this site. The upgrade to the leachate treatment system ensures the continued protectiveness of the remedy.

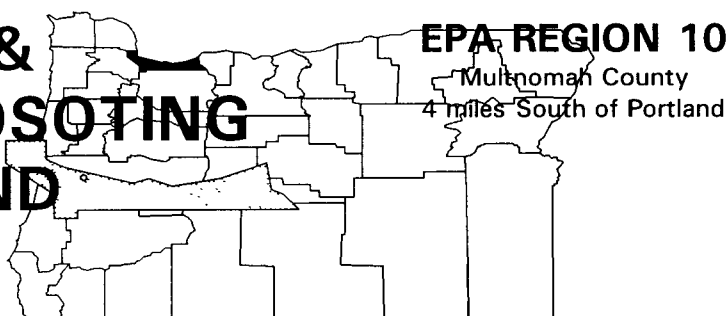
Site Repository



The Dalles-Wasco County Public Library, 722 Court Street, The Dalles, OR 97058

MCCORMICK & BAXTER CREOSOTING CO. (PORTLAND PLANT) OREGON

EPA ID# ORD009020603



Site Description

The McCormick & Baxter Creosoting Company site covers approximately 58 acres at 6900 Edgewater Street, approximately 4 miles south of the city of Portland. The site is situated in an industrial area on the banks of the Willamette River. McCormick & Baxter was founded in 1944 to produce treated wood products during World War II. Wood treating products used at the site include creosote/diesel oil mixtures, pentachlorophenol (PCP)/diesel oil mixtures, and a variety of water- and ammonia-based solutions containing arsenic, chromium, copper, and zinc. Between 1945 and 1969, wastewater and non-contact cooling water were discharged directly into the Willamette River. Prior to 1971, boiler water, storm water, and oily wastes were disposed of in the western portion of the site. Tanks at the facility held mixtures of creosote, PCP, oil, and oily wastewater. The facility ceased wood treating operations in 1991. Approximately 12,000 people live within 3 miles of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/23/93

Final Date: 05/31/94

Threats and Contaminants



Soils at the site are contaminated with wood treating chemicals, including heavy metals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and PCP reaching depths of 80 feet in some areas. The soil contaminants have migrated to sediments in the Willamette River, resulting in the contamination of the river water. Sediments near the site are contaminated with PAHs to depths of up to 35 feet below the sediment surface. Touching or ingesting contaminated soils, sediments, or surface water could pose a health threat. A variety of recreational activities occur in and along the Willamette River, downstream of the site.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed through early actions focusing on immediate threats and reducing contaminant migration and a long-term action focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) is undertaking the following early actions to address site contamination: pumping and treating creosote from 20 extraction wells; removing sludges from storage tanks, retorts, and process equipment; removing chemical sludges from surface soils; managing storm water runoff; and installing interceptor trenches to capture creosote before it reaches the Willamette River. These actions should be complete by mid-1995. ODEQ and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife have posted warning signs to alert people to the potential long-term hazards associated with the site. The site has been fenced to restrict public access.



Entire Site: ODEQ began an investigation in late 1994 to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site and to identify options for final cleanup. ODEQ and EPA are expected to issue a proposed plan for cleanup for public comment in 1995.

Site Facts: McCormick & Baxter filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy in 1988. In 1989, responsibility for the site investigation and cleanup was transferred to the ODEQ.

Environmental Progress



ODEQ is conducting early actions at the site to protect against immediate threats to human health and the environment and to reduce the migration of contaminants from the site prior to long-term cleanup. Surface soils in off-site residential areas were not found to be affected by contaminants from the site.

Site Repository

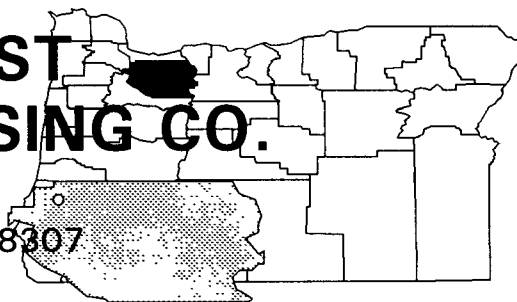


St. Johns Library, 7510 N. Charleston, Portland, Oregon 97203
North Portland Neighborhood Office, 2410 N. Lombard, Portland, Oregon 97217

NORTHWEST PIPE & CASING CO.

OREGON

EPA ID# ORD980988307



EPA REGION 10

Clackamas County

Clackamas

Site Description

The Northwest Pipe & Casing Co. is 53 acres in size and located in an industrial park. The source of contamination can be traced back to pipe coating operations conducted at the site from 1956 to 1985. This process involved sandblasting the pipes with steel shot, spraying the pipes with primer, and then coating the pipes. Coal tar, coal tar epoxy, cement mortar, and asphalt all were used as coatings in this process. Wastes resulting from these plant activities were either spilled, burned, or buried on site. A pile of waste, the origin of which is unknown, is located in the northwest part of the site. Six areas of wastes buried on site have been identified and are thought to be contributing to contamination. On-site surface water drainage from the site flows into the Willamette River, which is used for fishing. Wetlands and endangered species are found along this river. Private and municipal wells within 4 miles of the site supply drinking water to an estimated 6,100 people; the nearest of these wells is within a mile of the site. Approximately 5,200 people reside within a mile of the site.

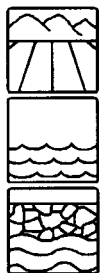
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 02/07/92

Final Date: 10/14/92

Threats and Contaminants



Elevated levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) were detected in on-site soil, sediments, surface water, and groundwater. Contaminants also have been discovered in off-site groundwater and sediments. Trespassers risk being exposed to contaminants in the soil.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed through an early action and a long-term cleanup phase focusing on the entire site.

Response Action Status



Early Actions: The EPA constructed a fence and demolished old buildings on the site in the fall of 1993.



Entire Site: The EPA is in the process of identifying companies or individuals responsible for the contamination at this site. The EPA expects that an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site will begin in 1995.

Environmental Progress



Initial investigations indicate that, after the EPA completed the early actions described above, no immediate risk to the health and safety of the nearby population exists. Investigations and activities are being planned for final cleanup of the site.

Site Repository



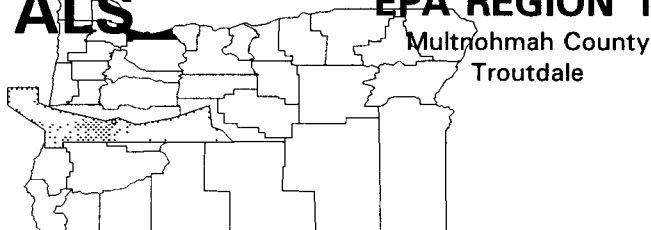
Not yet established.

REYNOLDS METALS

OREGON

EPA ID# ORDO09412677

EPA REGION 10



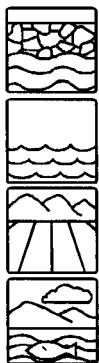
Site Description

The Reynolds Metals site is a primary aluminum reduction plant where alumina from bauxite ore is converted to aluminum. The facility is located approximately 1 ¼ miles north of the city of Troutdale and is bordered by the Columbia River to the north and the Sandy River to the east. A dike surrounds the plant on the northern and eastern sides, protecting it from floods. Portions of the site north and east of the dike are within the 100-year flood plain. The United States government built the plant in 1941 to support its war-time operations. Reynolds first leased the plant from the government in 1946, and purchased it three years later. Reynolds currently owns the more than 80-acre plant, as well as approximately 500 surrounding acres. Large quantities of wastes were generated by the plant during the production of aluminum. In response to a request for information by the EPA, Reynolds Metals Company (RMC) has identified 21 separate waste streams. Major hazardous substances of concern include polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), aluminum, cyanide, fluoride, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from electrical equipment. The aluminum reduction plant has been out of operation since November 1991 for economic reasons. Currently, about 100 employees maintain and administer the facility, ensure its security, and govern the transportation of casting ingots, made from molten aluminum, from the Reynolds reduction plant in Longview, Washington. The Columbia and Sandy Rivers are used for recreation and fishing; people reach the rivers by traversing the Reynolds property. Anadromous fish live in both river.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 08/23/94

Threats and Contaminants



Samples collected in mid-1993 revealed elevated concentrations of cyanide and fluoride in several on-site drinking water wells. The EPA also discovered significant levels of aluminum, barium, manganese, cyanide, and fluoride in surface water samples. Concentrations of copper and cyanide in an on-site drainage ditch, which flows to an on-site lake and then to the Columbia River, exceeded the freshwater quality criteria promulgated under the Clean Water Act. Sediments in the ditch and the lake are contaminated with fluoride, metals, and PAHs. Wetlands on the site are contaminated with the same chemicals. Touching or ingesting contaminated groundwater, surface water, sediments, or soils is a threat to public health.

Cleanup Approach

The approach for investigation and cleanup at the Reynolds Metals site is focused on performing early cleanup action.

Response Action Status



Entire Site: An integrated assessment of the site was conducted in the summer of 1994. The assessment was designed to identify, characterize, and prioritize all source and contaminated areas on site. During the eight week assessment, nine areas were identified that will require cleanup or further investigation. On September 21, 1994, EPA met with representatives of RMC to discuss progress to date and future action to address imminent threats identified in three of the nine areas at the facility. The remaining contaminated areas will be further assessed in a Phase II assessment expected to be initiated later this year.

Site Facts: The EPA is in contact with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) as part of an ongoing effort to identify site stakeholders. The EPA and RMC have reached preliminary agreement on a schedule for stakeholder involvement in the site decision-making.

Environmental Progress



Now that contaminated areas have been identified, characterized, and prioritized, imminent threats will be minimized by performing early cleanup actions at the site.

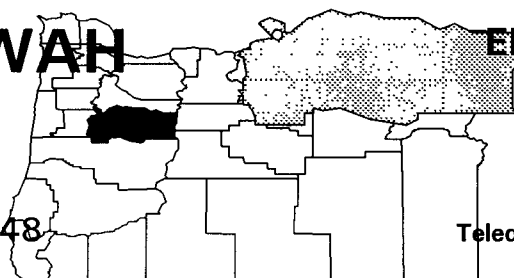
Site Repository



Not yet established.

TELEDYNE WAH CHANG OREGON

EPA ID# ORD050955848



EPA REGION 10

Linn County
Millersburg

Other Names:
Teledyne Wah Chang - Albany

Site Description

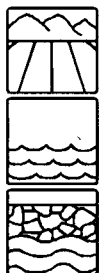
The Teledyne Wah Chang plant in Millersburg is one of the largest producers of zirconium and other rare earth metals and alloys in the world. The plant's products are principally used in the nuclear power industry and by the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD). The site includes a 110-acre plant and a 115-acre area where four ponds which contain sludges from the plant's wastewater treatment facility are located. Production at the site began in 1957. Process wastes disposed of on site contained radionuclides, heavy metals, and chlorinated solvents. Solids generated from the process wastewater treatment system have been stored in a number of surface impoundments. Until 1980, sludges were taken to seven unlined storage ponds on site, including the Lower River Solids Pond and Schmidt Lake, both of which are adjacent to the Willamette River. In 1979, the plant added a process to reduce radiation in sludges and wastewater. On-site waste storage areas are not fenced. Approximately 20,000 people live within 3 miles of the site. About 1,100 employees currently work on site; as many as 2,000 people were previously employed at the plant. The Willamette River and Truax and Murder Creeks border the facility and are used for recreational activities, irrigation, watering of livestock, and fishing. Municipalities downstream from the site do not use the Willamette River as a drinking water source. Private wells within the vicinity of the site are not contaminated.

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



On-site sludge was contaminated with thorium, uranium, radium, and heavy metals. Creek sediments are contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Shallow groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), radium, and heavy metals. Potential health threats include direct contact with and accidental ingestion of contaminated sludges or groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in through three long-term cleanup actions focusing on cleanup of the soil, contaminated sludge, and groundwater/sediments.

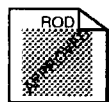
Response Action Status



Soil: Teledyne Wah Chang, under EPA oversight, is investigating site contamination. A decision on how to address soils is anticipated in 1995, after a radiological study is completed.



Sludges: The selected technologies for cleanup of the sludges included removing approximately 110,000 cubic yards of sludges from the Lower River Solids Pond and Schmidt Lake; solidifying the sludges, as an interim action, by adding cement to bind the contaminants and reduce their mobility, making the sludge easier to handle during cleanup; and removing the mixture to a permitted off-site disposal facility. Cleanup activities were initiated by Teledyne under EPA oversight in 1991, and were completed in 1993.



Groundwater/Sediments: In the spring of 1994, EPA selected an approach to clean up contaminated groundwater. Groundwater exceeding a 1/10,000 risk will be pumped and treated to restore the groundwater to safe levels. In addition, creek sediments contaminated with PCBs will be removed.

Site Facts: In 1987, Teledyne Wah Chang signed a Consent Agreement with the EPA, requiring the company to study the nature and extent of site contamination and develop cleanup alternatives. In 1991, the EPA issued a Unilateral Order to Teledyne for removal of the sludges from the Lower River Solids Pond and Schmidt Lake.

Environmental Progress



The removal of 110,000 cubic yards of sludge from the site has reduced threats to public health and the environment while final cleanup actions are being planned.

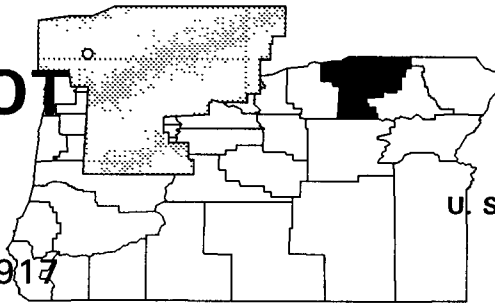
Site Repository



Albany Public Library, 1390 Waverly Drive, Southeast, Albany, OR 97321

UMATILLA ARMY DEPOT (LAGOONS) OREGON

EPA ID# OR6213820917



EPA REGION 10

Umatilla County
Hermiston

Other Names:

Umatilla Depot Activity

U. S. Army Umatilla Depot Activity

Site Description

The Umatilla Army Depot (Lagoons) site occupies about 20,000 acres in Hermiston and has operated as a storage depot for conventional munitions and chemical warfare agents since 1941. Parts of the depot were contaminated with explosives and metals as a result of past demilitarization and disposal operations. About 85 million gallons of wastewater from explosive washout operations were discharged into two unlined lagoons from the 1950s to 1965. The lagoons cover about 1/2 acre. The groundwater contaminant plume is estimated to cover 45 acres. Access to the site is restricted. There are about 100 people living on post, and approximately 900 people live within 3 miles of the site. The nearest drinking water well is about 6,500 feet from the disposal area. Commercial agriculture is conducted within the vicinity of the depot, and crops are irrigated with area groundwater.

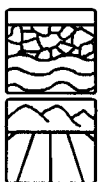
Site Responsibility: The site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 07/22/87

Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater and soil are contaminated with explosives including trinitrotoluene (TNT) and cyclonite (RDX). Soil also contains heavy metals such as lead and chromium. Potential health threats include accidental ingestion of and direct contact with contaminated groundwater and soil.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed through seven long-term cleanup actions focusing on the: Deactivation Furnace; Washout Lagoons Soils (WLS); Active and Inactive Landfills; Washout Lagoons Groundwater (WLGW); Explosives Washout Plant (EWP); Ammunition Demolition Activity (ADA); and Miscellaneous Areas.

Response Action Status

A site-wide investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site was completed in 1992. Remedies, outlining the cleanup plans, were selected for all seven specified areas by the summer of 1994. Information on each is provided below.



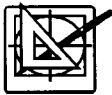
Deactivation Furnace Area: Cleanup and disposal of metal-contaminated soils from the deactivation furnace area is underway and is expected to be complete in early 1995.



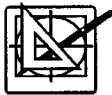
Washout Lagoons Soils: By the summer of 1994, 6,000 cubic yards of soils contaminated with explosives were excavated for treatment. EPA contractors are conducting sampling to evaluate ways to clean up TNT and RDX. Cleanup activities at this portion of the site are expected to be complete in 1996.



Active and Inactive Landfills: After completing investigations at both the active and inactive landfills, it was determined that they pose no risks to public health or the environment. Therefore no further actions will be required.



Washout Lagoons Groundwater: Groundwater cleanup consists of a pump and treat system that uses granular activated carbon (GAC) to reduce the level of contamination in a 170-acre plume of groundwater mixed with explosive compounds. The system is being designed to reinject clean groundwater at the site, and is estimated to continue operating for 10 years. GAC will be treated by off-site thermal regeneration or incineration. Design of the remedy is expected to be completed in early 1995, with operation of the system to begin shortly thereafter.



Explosives Washout Plant: The washout plant poses a hazard due to potentially reactive quantities of explosives that remain in the process equipment and residue of explosives within the building. Under current conditions, the building is unstable. The building will be cleaned with solvent wiping and hot gas decontamination. The technical design of the remedy is expected to be completed in 1995. After cleanup, the building will be suitable for future use.



Ammunition Demolition Activity Area: Cleanup consists of excavation, solidification, and on-site landfill disposal of 14,000 tons of soil contaminated with metals and explosives. In addition, unexploded munitions will be removed from the site and institutional controls will be implemented to prevent public access to the area. The technical design for these activities is expected to be complete in 1995.



Miscellaneous Areas: Several other areas remain where soils are contaminated with metals. Cleanup design work to remove contaminants from these areas is underway and expected to be complete in mid-1995.

Site Facts: A three-party Interagency Agreement between the EPA, the Army, and the State of Oregon was signed in October 1989. The agreement outlined the procedures for the investigation of the entire facility. Umatilla Army Depot has submitted a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permit application to the EPA to construct and operate an incineration facility for demilitarizing obsolete chemical agents presently stored on site. Umatilla is targeted for closure under the Base Realignment and Closure Act. This installation is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established in 1978 by the Department of Defense (DOD) to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DOD facilities.

Environmental Progress



After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA and the Army determined that no immediate actions were required at the Umatilla Army Depot to protect human health or the environment while final cleanup actions are being planned. Cleanup activities are ongoing at two areas of contamination at the site.

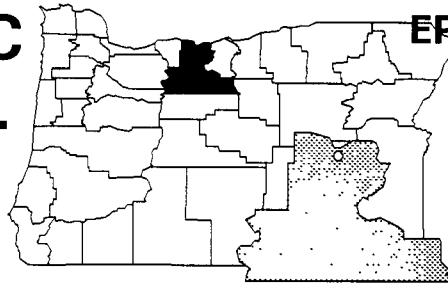
Site Repository



Hermiston Public Library, 235 East Gladys, Hermiston, OR 97838

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. TIE TREATING PLANT OREGON

EPA ID# ORDO09049412



EPA REGION 10

Wasco County
The Dalles

Other Names:
J. H. Baxter

Site Description

The Union Pacific Railroad Co. Tie Treating Plant site covers 83 acres in a mixed commercial and residential area just south of the Columbia River in the City of The Dalles. Union Pacific owned the wood treatment facility from 1926 until late 1987, when equipment and structures were purchased by Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation; however, Union Pacific retained ownership of the land and responsibility for all pre-1987 contamination of soil and groundwater. The plant primarily treated railroad ties for Union Pacific, but also treated wood for other commercial users across the United States. From 1959 to 1987, J. H. Baxter Co. operated the plant for Union Pacific. The facility treated wood with copper arsenate, creosote, a creosote/fuel mixture, and pentachlorophenol (PCP). Spills of treatment solutions and wastewater ponds no longer in use are thought to be the main source of contamination. Improvements in the wastewater treatment system allows the site to operate as a zero discharge facility. Groundwater is used by over 11,000 people within 3 miles of the site. The City of The Dalles has increased its monitoring of municipal supply wells.

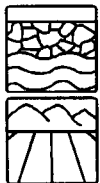
Site Responsibility: The site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/26/89

Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater and soils contain creosote components, PCP, fuel oil, ammonia, and arsenic. Contamination by arsenic and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) is greatest in the shallow and intermediate aquifers beneath the site. Deep aquifers contain phenanthrene and naphthalene. Potential health risks may exist from ingestion of or direct contact with the contaminated groundwater and soils.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed through early actions and long-term cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



Early Actions: A small area contaminated with creosote was found on the shoreline of the Columbia River in early 1991. As a temporary control measure, Union Pacific covered the contaminated soil with a heavy synthetic liner.



Entire Site: Union Pacific, under State supervision, is conducting an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The investigation is scheduled to be completed soon.

Site Facts: In May 1989, Union Pacific signed a Consent Order with the State and agreed to undertake an investigation to determine the extent of site contamination.

Environmental Progress



Covering the contaminated soil has reduced the threat of exposure to pollutants from the Union Pacific site while investigations leading to the selection of a final cleanup remedy are underway.

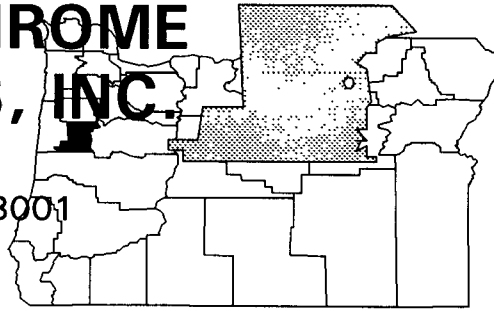
Site Repository



Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Environmental Cleanup Division, Records Management Section, 811 Southwest 6th Avenue, 9th Floor, Portland, OR 97204

UNITED CHROME PRODUCTS, INC. OREGON

EPA ID# ORD009043001



EPA REGION 10
Benton County
3 1/2 miles south of Corvallis

Site Description

The 2½-acre United Chrome Products, Inc. site is a former chrome-plating facility located in an industrial complex adjacent to the Corvallis Municipal Airport, 3½ miles south of the City of Corvallis. The company conducted electroplating operations from 1956 to 1985. An on-site dry well was used to dispose of floor drippings, washings, and product rinsate collected in a sump within the building. The liquids reportedly were neutralized with sodium hydroxide and/or soda ash prior to disposal. Major use of the dry well was discontinued in 1975. Although the City of Corvallis water supply had not been threatened, cleanup was necessary to prevent chromium from leaving the site or further contaminating the groundwater. Two city wells are located approximately 3,000 feet northeast of the site; however, the City is not using these wells. Contamination previously extended over 2 miles off site in surface water, and over 1½ miles off site in sediments. Approximately 42,000 people live within 3 miles of the site. The closest residence is approximately 900 feet northeast of the facility. Corvallis obtains some of its water from the Willamette River, which formerly received drainage from ditches and surface water from the site until cleanup measures were implemented.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 09/08/83
Final Date: 09/21/84

Threats and Contaminants



Sediments, soils, and surface water were contaminated with chromium. The groundwater is contaminated with chromium. Exposure to contaminants through direct contact with or ingestion of contaminated groundwater, sediments, and soil may have posed a public health threat.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status



Early Action: In 1985, a total of 8,130 gallons of chromium-contaminated liquids and 11,000 pounds of hazardous waste solids were shipped off site for recycling or disposal at approved facilities.



Entire Site: In 1986, EPA documented its final cleanup decision. Since then, approximately 5,000 people were provided with an alternate water supply, the site was fenced, and the contaminated debris from the building and the heavily contaminated soil were disposed of off site. The United Chrome building was demolished in 1988. A groundwater extraction and treatment system began operations to remove chromium contamination from the groundwater in 1988. Three infiltration basins were installed—two in 1998 and one in 1990. An interim closeout report documenting the completion of construction activities at the site was signed in late 1991. The extraction and treatment of contaminated groundwater will continue for several more years until site cleanup goals are met.

Environmental Progress



All construction at the site is complete. The removal of the sources of contamination, the installation of a groundwater pump and treat system, and the provision of an alternate water supply have reduced the threats at the United Chrome Products, Inc. site while pumping and treating of groundwater continues. As of June 1994, over 45,000,000 gallons of contaminated groundwater had been treated and 31,000 pounds of chromium had been removed.

Site Repository



Corvallis-Benton County Public Library, 645 Northwest Monroe Avenue, Corvallis, OR 97330