



United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Solid Waste And
Emergency Response
(5201 G)

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PB95-962942
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May 1995

SUPERFUND:

**Progress at
National
Priority
List Sites**



RHODE ISLAND 1995 UPDATE



Printed on Recycled Paper

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How to Use the NPL Book

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

summaries also pinpoint other actions, such as legal efforts to involve polluters responsible for site contamination and community concerns.

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

How Can You Use This State Book?

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

Definitive information on a site can help citizens sift through alternatives and make decisions. To make good choices, you must know what the threats are and how the EPA

intends to clean up the site. You must understand the cleanup alternatives being proposed for site cleanup and how residents may be affected by each one. You also need to have some idea of how your community intends to use the site in the future, and you need to know what the community can realistically expect once the cleanup is complete.

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

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.

EPA ID# ABC0000000



EPA REGION XX
COUNTY NAME
LOCATION

Other Names:

[illegible]

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Proposed: XX/XX/XX
Final XX/XX/XX

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Site Repository

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

A

SITE DESCRIPTION

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

B

THREATS AND CONTAMINANTS

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

C

CLEANUP APPROACH

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

D

RESPONSE ACTION STATUS

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

E

SITE FACTS

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

Guide to the NPL Book Icons

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

Icons in the Threats and Contaminants Section



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



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



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



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



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

Icons in the Response Action Status Section



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



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



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



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



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



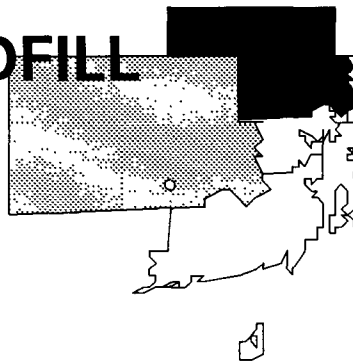
Cleanup Complete shows that all cleanup goals have been achieved for the contaminated site or part of the site.

EPA ID Number	Site Name
RID980520183	CENTRAL LANDFILL
RID980731459	DAVIS (GSR) LANDFILL
RID980523070	DAVIS LIQUID WASTE
RI6170022036	DAVISVILLE NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CEN
RID093212439	LANDFILL & RESOURCE RECOVERY, INC. (L&RR)
RI6170085470	NEWPORT NAVAL EDUCATION/TRAINING CENTER
RID055176283	PETERSON/PURITAN, INC.
RID980579056	PICILLO FARM
RID980521025	ROSE HILL REGIONAL LANDFILL
RID980731442	STAMINA MILLS, INC.
RID981063993	WEST KINGSTON TOWN DUMP/URI DISPOSAL
RID009764929	WESTERN SAND & GRAVEL

CENTRAL LANDFILL

RHODE ISLAND

EPA ID# RID980520183



EPA REGION 1

Providence County
Johnston

Other Names:

Rhode Island Central Landfill
Silvestri Bros. Landfill
Johnston Site

Site Description

The Central Landfill site covers approximately 154 acres of a 600-acre tract in Johnston. This active landfill is owned and operated by the Rhode Island Solid Waste Management Corporation and receives approximately 85 percent of Rhode Island's solid waste. The site comprises two areas, a 121-acre area and a 33-acre expansion area. The 121-acre area was used prior to 1980 for the disposal of municipal and hazardous waste. Between 1980 and 1983, only municipal waste was disposed of here. The 33-acre area is currently being used to dispose of municipal solid waste. Located within the 121-acre area is an approximately 1/2-acre area where about 1 1/2 million gallons of hazardous wastes were disposed of between 1976 and 1979. Within this 1/2 acre hazardous waste area, bulk liquid waste was dumped into trenches that had previously been excavated to bedrock. The wastes disposed of in this area include latex waste, acid waste, corrosive waste, water soluble oils and waste solvents, including methylene chloride, toluene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane and tetrachloroethylene. In 1982, the owner complied with a State order to close the areas that had received hazardous material. These areas have been excavated, backfilled, and capped to prevent further contamination of the groundwater and surface water, and revegetated as part of the closure plan. Approximately 4,000 people live within 3 miles of the site; the nearest resident is 1/2 mile away. Private wells downgradient from the site may have been contaminated. The bedrock aquifer has been contaminated, and adjacent wetlands and surface waters have also been affected. Cedar Swamp Brook, used for recreational boating, flows southeast along the southwest perimeter of the site.

Site Responsibility: This 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 is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as benzene, chlorobenzene, toluene, vinyl chloride, methyl ethyl ketone, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, and 1,2-dichlorobenzene, and metals including arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, lead, manganese, and vanadium. Adjacent surface waters, sediments, and wetlands have also been affected by the contamination. The EPA has determined that the public is not at immediate risk from site contamination; however, potentially affected residents are being supplied with a public drinking water supply.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: initial actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on the cleanup of on-site and off-site contamination.

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: A landfill gas collection and combustion system, which is used to generate electricity, has been built, as well as public water supply lines in the area of Central Landfill. The current owner also purchased all residential land within 1,000 feet of the landfill, and has offered to purchase all residential property up to 2,000 feet from landfill.



On-Site Contamination: In 1987, the owner/operator began an investigation to determine the nature and extent site contamination and to determine alternatives for cleanup. The study identified sources of contamination and, in the summer of 1994, final cleanup remedies were selected. The remedies include capping the landfill, extracting and treating groundwater in the most highly contaminated 1 1/2 acre of the site, establishing institutional controls, and conducting a detailed evaluation of the existing landfill gas collection and combustion system.



Off-Site Contamination: In 1994, the owner/operator began an investigation to address the cleanup of off-site contaminated groundwater. The first phase will address the cleanup and control of sources of contamination. The second phase will address the cleanup of off-site contaminated groundwater, surface water, and sediments. Final cleanup remedies are scheduled to be selected in early 1996.

Site Facts: In 1987, the owner of the landfill entered into a Consent Order with the EPA to conduct a study of contamination at the site.

Environmental Progress



The installation of the landfill gas collection and combustion system and public water lines, and the purchase of residential property around the landfill have reduced the threat of health risks to the public while studies at the Central Landfill are being conducted and the final cleanup remedies are being planned.

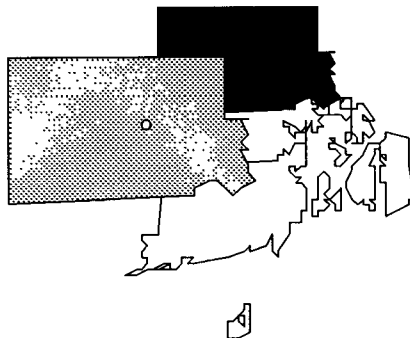
Site Repository



Marion J. Mohr Memorial Library, 1 Memorial Drive, Johnston, RI 02919

DAVIS (GSR) LANDFILL RHODE ISLAND

EPA ID# RID980731459



EPA REGION 1
Providence County
Glocester/Smithfield

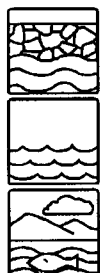
Site Description

The Davis (GSR) Landfill is a 58-acre site that includes a 21-acre inactive landfill located in the Towns of Glocester and Smithfield. Between 1974 and 1976, the landfill, which was privately owned and licensed by the State to accept municipal wastes, accepted wastes from Glocester, Smithfield, Warwick, and Providence. In 1978, the State declined to renew the landfill license because the facility had violated numerous rules and regulations for operating solid waste management facilities. Numerous legal actions to close the site ensued, and the State Supreme Court ruled in favor of the State in 1982, at which time the site became inactive. However, the landfill was never properly capped or stabilized. The State found both surface water and groundwater contamination on site. Approximately 200 residents who use private water wells live within a 1-mile radius; there are approximately 4,700 people within a 3-mile radius using private wells.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 04/10/85
Final Date: 06/10/86

Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater, surface water, and sediments are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), such as vinyl chloride and benzene, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and heavy metals including manganese, arsenic, and lead. Surface water and sediments are contaminated with the pesticides chlordane and DDT. These pesticides pose a potential threat to plants and wildlife at the site. Access to the site is limited by a locked gate on the access road. Direct contact with or accidental ingestion of, contaminated on-site surface water, sediment, or groundwater may have adverse health effects.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Entire Site: In 1990, the EPA began an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site. Completion of the investigation is scheduled for early 1996, at which time the EPA will select a final cleanup remedy.

Environmental Progress



In 1990, the EPA conducted tests of site conditions and determined that the Davis Landfill poses no immediate threat to the public or the environment while further investigations are taking place.

Site Repository



East Smithfield Public Library, 50 Esmond Street, Esmond, RI 02917

DAVIS LIQUID WASTE

RHODE ISLAND

EPA ID# RID980523070



EPA REGION 1

Providence County
Smithfield

Site Description

The Davis Liquid Waste site is a disposal facility for hazardous wastes that covers approximately 10 acres and is located in a rural section of Smithfield. Throughout the 1970s, the site accepted liquid and chemical wastes such as paint and metal sludges, oily wastes, solvents, acids, caustics, pesticides, phenols, halogens, metals, fly ash, and laboratory pharmaceuticals. Liquid wastes were transported in drums and bulk tank trucks and were dumped directly into unlined lagoons and seepage pits. The operator periodically excavated the semi-solid lagoon materials, dumped them at several locations on the site, and covered them with soil. Other operations included the collection of junked vehicles and machine parts, metal recycling, and tire shredding. These activities resulted in soil, surface water, sediment, and groundwater contamination, both on and off site. In 1978, discovery of off-site well contamination prompted the State Superior Court to prohibit further dumping of hazardous substances on the Davis property. The owner is still using sections of the disposal area and a 20-acre adjacent property as a staging and storage area for 10 to 30 million tires. The area is residential and the closest homes are located within 1,500 feet of the site. There are 240 people living within 1 mile and 4,700 people living within 3 miles of the site. The nearest well is 300 feet away. The property is bordered on the north and south by wetlands and swamp areas.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/23/81

Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater contamination consists of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals including arsenic and lead from the lagoons and seepage pit areas. The soil, lagoon sediments, and surface water also are contaminated with VOCs and heavy metals. Residential wells to the north and northeast of the site are contaminated with VOCs. People could be exposed to contaminants by ingesting contaminated groundwater, coming into contact with contaminated soils on site, or by inhaling chemicals that evaporate from the soil or surface water. Because the bordering wetlands have been filled with tires and waste material, water elevations have increased, resulting in a large area of stressed wetland vegetation.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: initial actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on provision of a new water supply line and cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: From 1985 to 1986, the EPA sampled, packed, and staged approximately 600 intact and crushed drums and shipped them off site for approved disposal. At the same time, bottled water for drinking and cooking was supplied by the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management to residences with contaminated wells. This temporary action provided a safe water supply while a permanent remedy was being investigated.



Water Supply Line: A new water distribution system will serve 120 lots along Forge Road, Log Road, Burlingame Road, and Bayberry Road. The new system includes construction of a 300,000-gallon water storage tank, a water main, pumping stations, and connections to existing residences. For undeveloped lots, the EPA will bring a service connection up to the property line so that future connection may take place at the owner's expense. Installation of the water storage tank and waterline piping to residents in the vicinity of the site has been completed. Construction of the remaining parts of the system, including pump stations, is under way. All construction activities are planned for completion in 1996.



Entire Site: The final cleanup remedy calls for excavating 25,000 cubic yards of raw waste and contaminated soils for on-site incineration, and treating on-site groundwater using an air stripper, followed by carbon filtration to remove the contaminants from the air. In addition, incinerated soil will be tested and clean soil will be used to backfill the area; the rest will be placed in an EPA-approved landfill located at the site. The groundwater extraction and treatment component of the remedy is in the process of being designed. Design activities are expected to be completed in late 1995. The design of the soil cleanup component of the remedy will be initiated once the groundwater treatment plant is operational and functioning. Soil cleanup work is expected to begin in 1997. The EPA expects soil cleanup to be completed in two years, and groundwater cleanup to take 5 to 10 years.

Site Facts: Discovery of off-site well contamination in 1978 resulted in the State Superior Court banning dumping on the site. The EPA obtained a Court Order to gain access to the site. The Department of Justice prepared a motion for a "conditional" site access to be entered in the Rhode Island Federal Court. The site owner resisted attempts by Federal officials to investigate the site for cleanup and continued to conduct business operations within 100 feet of the hazardous dumping site. The State of Rhode Island has recently entered into an agreement with the site owner for the removal of between 10 and 30 million tires currently being stored at the site.

Environmental Progress



Removing drums and providing an alternative water supply has reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances in the drinking water and on the Davis Liquid Waste site while it awaits the completion of planned cleanup activities.

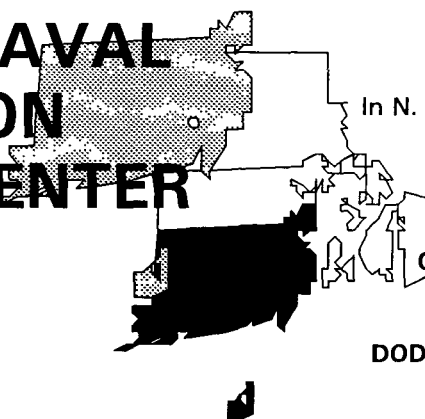
Site Repository



East Smithfield Public Library, 50 Esmond Street, Esmond, RI 02917

DAVISVILLE NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER RHODE ISLAND

EPA ID# RI6170022036



EPA REGION 1

Washington County

In N. Kingstown, 18 miles south of
Providence

Other Names:

Camp Fogarty

Calf Pasture Point Landfill

NCBC Davisville

Allen Harbor Estuary

DOD/NCBC/Allens Harbor Landfill

Site Description

The Davisville Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC), located 18 miles south of Providence in North Kingstown, covers approximately 1,500 acres. Serving as a military installation since 1951, its primary mission is to provide mobilization support to Naval construction forces. Much of the NCBC-Davisville site is contiguous with Narragansett Bay and consists of three areas, including the Main Center, the West Davisville storage area, and Camp Fogarty, a training facility 4 miles west of the Main Center in the Town of East Greenwich. Adjoining NCBC's south boundary is the decommissioned Naval Air Station Quonset Point, which was given to the Rhode Island Port Authority in 1973. The Navy disposed of wastes in all four areas. The Navy has identified at least 24 areas with potential hazardous contamination, but the Department no longer owns several of them. These areas are being investigated by the Army Corps of Engineers; chief among the areas is the Camp Avenue Landfill at the decommissioned Naval Air Station. The Navy's studies will focus on ten areas: the Allen Harbor Landfill (the largest of the areas), which received solvents, paint thinners, degreasers, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from transformers, sewage sludge, and contaminated fuel oil from 1946 to 1972; the Calf Pasture Point, which received "decontamination agents" and various other contaminants; the Construction Equipment Department (CED) Battery Acid Disposal Area; the CED Solvent Disposal Area; the Transformer Oil Disposal Area (near Building 37); the Solvent Disposal Area; the Defense Property Disposal Office (DPDO) Film Processing Disposal Area (FPD); the Camp Fogarty Disposal Area; the Fire Fighting Training Area; and the Disposal Areas northwest of Buildings W-3, W-4 and T-1. Approximately twenty 5-gallon cans of calcium hypochlorite were disposed of in a drainage ditch at Calf Pasture Point between 1960 and 1971. In 1973, thirty to forty 35-gallon cardboard containers of a chloride compound were stored at the site and deteriorated over time. From 1968 to 1974, approximately 2,500 3-gallon cans also were disposed of at Calf Pasture Point. From 1968 to 1974, the Transformer Oil Disposal Area may have received 30 gallons of PCB-containing oil, which was drained from transformers and poured onto the ground east of Building 37. The surrounding area is single-family residential. Approximately 27,000 people get their drinking water from public wells located within 3 miles of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/14/89

Final Date: 11/21/89

Threats and Contaminants



Heavy metals including lead, cadmium, silver, mercury, and chromium were found in the sediments and on the shoreline of Allen Harbor. Other contaminants in Allen Harbor include polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs), solvents, and PCBs. Soil contamination is not specified, but dumping practices involved organic solvents, PCBs, sewage sludge, contaminated fuel oil, and halogens. Some public wells are located between 1 and 3 miles upgradient from disposal sites. The potential of contamination from these wells is small. Groundwater is shallow, 2 to 4 feet in some areas, and the soil is permeable, conditions that facilitate movement of contaminants into the groundwater. In addition, it has been shown that Allen Harbor is polluted. A number of salt marshes that could be affected by contamination from the site have been identified in the Allen Harbor, Calf Pasture Point, and Narragansett Bay areas.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in five stages: initial actions and four long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of Buildings 316 and 38, the Allen Harbor Landfill, the DPDO/FPD and Transformer Oil Disposal Area, and other areas of the site.

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In 1991, the Navy removed materials from two on-site buildings that were contaminated by PCB spills. An additional excavation is being planned to address the removal of the remaining PCB-contaminated materials that were not removed during the initial phase. Throughout 1995, the EPA plans to remove PCB-contaminated soil at the disposal areas northwest of Buildings W-3, W-4, and T-1, remove the battery acid tank at the CED Battery Acid Disposal Area, remove the asphaltic material at the CED Asphalt disposal area, and remove lead from contaminated soil at Camp Fogarty.



Buildings 316 and 38: In 1991, the Navy removed flooring materials and underlying soils from Building 316, the DPDO Transformer Oil Spill Area and Building 38, and Transformer Oil Leak Area. Additional sampling after removal operations revealed elevated levels of PCBs outside the excavated areas. A long-term remedy was selected in the fall of 1993 calling for the excavation and off-site disposal of remaining PCB-contaminated materials at a federally licensed disposal facility. Design for the long-term remedy was completed in 1994 and construction activities began in 1995.



Allen Harbor Landfill: In 1985, the water, sediment, and organisms in Allen Harbor were sampled as part of the confirmation studies and found to be contaminated. Given the landfill's location adjacent to the harbor, it is possible that leachate could migrate into the harbor. An investigation into the nature and extent of site contamination and assessment of possible cleanup alternatives is scheduled for completion in late 1995.



DPDO/FPD and Transformer Oil Disposal Area: The Navy took 16 soil samples from the Transformer Oil Disposal Area in 1985 and six samples in 1986 and analyzed them for PCBs. An additional investigation into the nature and extent of site contamination and assessment of possible cleanup alternatives is scheduled for completion in 1995. The potential for contaminants to migrate off site is moderate to high. Groundwater is assumed to flow toward Hall Creek, which is located 600 feet from the site.



Other Areas: Investigations into the nature and extent of contamination at eight additional areas identified by the Navy are scheduled for completion in 1997. These areas include the CED Battery Disposal Area, CED Solvent Disposal Area, Calf Pasture Point, Camp Fogarty Disposal Area, Fire Fighting Training Area, and the Disposal Area northwest of buildings W-3, W-4 and T-1. A magnetometer study was conducted at the Calf Pasture Point area to locate the cans containing contaminants. Soil borings were taken in 1985 to determine the depth of contamination. The mobility of contaminants is moderate to high; however, the effect on the groundwater to date has been minimal.

Site Facts: NCBC is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DOD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DOD facilities. In 1988, the EPA and the Naval Ocean Systems Center began conducting a study at the Allen Harbor Landfill under a Memorandum of Agreement.

Environmental Progress



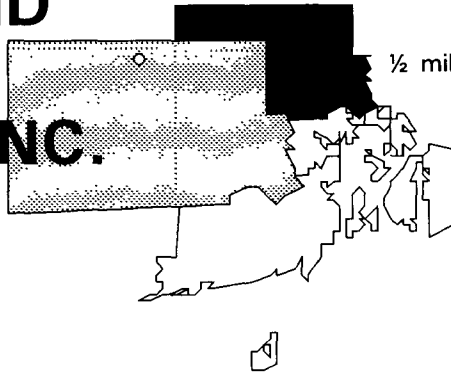
A remedy was selected in 1993 to address PCB contamination at Buildings 316 and 38. Removal of contamination throughout the site began in 1995. In the meantime, the Navy has performed preliminary investigations and has determined that there are no immediate threats to human health or the environment while additional site studies are taking place.

Site Repository



North Kingstown Free Library, 100 Boone Street, North Kingstown, RI 02852

**LANDFILL AND
RESOURCE
RECOVERY, INC.
(L&RR)
RHODE ISLAND**
EPA ID# RID093212439



EPA REGION 1

Providence County
1/2 mile east of Slatersville Reservoir
in North Smithfield

Site Description

The Landfill and Resource Recovery, Inc. (L&RR) site is a 28-acre landfill on a 36-acre parcel of land. The site originally was a sand and gravel pit and was used for small-scale refuse disposal from 1927 to 1974. In 1974, the site was sold and developed into a large-scale disposal facility accepting commercial, municipal, and industrial wastes. Until 1979, an estimated 1 1/2 million gallons of hazardous wastes were accepted and disposed of with other wastes in the central portion of the landfill. The hazardous wastes included many types of bulk and drummed organic and inorganic materials in liquid, sludge, and solid forms. In 1979, the operator placed a polyvinyl chloride cover over the area containing hazardous waste to prevent rainwater from entering. Landfilling of commercial and residential wastes continued until 1985, when the owners closed the landfill and placed another synthetic cover over most of the landfill. Soil was placed over the synthetic cover and it was partially planted with vegetation. Although the area is still rural, there are approximately 10,000 residents in a 25-square-mile area; the area appears to be undergoing a substantial growth in residential development. Within a 1/2-mile radius of the site, there are fewer than 50 residences and no multi-residential housing developments. More than 3,000 people live within 3 miles of the site. An industrial park is located approximately 3,000 feet to the north, and Air National Guard installations are approximately 1,000 feet to the east and 3,000 feet to the south of the site. Most, if not all, residences in the site's vicinity obtain their drinking water from individual wells. Trout Brook, adjacent to the site, and the Slatersville Reservoir, into which it discharges, are used for fishing and other recreation, but are not public water supply sources.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



The air at the landfill is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, and benzene. The on-site groundwater is contaminated with arsenic, lead, and VOCs from waste liquids disposed of on site and from rainwater entering the landfilled wastes and causing contamination to move into the groundwater. The surface water on the site is contaminated with lead. The only health threat is from gaseous emissions from the landfill. The landfill is enclosed by a single-strand fence. As a part of the ongoing construction activities, a chain link fence was constructed in the fall of 1994 to limit access to the site. The only significant environmental threat is to the wetlands surrounding the site. The wetlands are being affected by sand eroding from the landfill. The eroded sand is not contaminated; however, it is filling in the wetlands, destroying vegetation and decreasing the ability of the wetland area to support plant and animal life.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Entire Site: In 1977, the owner installed monitoring wells on site to ensure compliance with State regulations. The owner closed the landfill in 1985, and 3/4 of the site was covered with a synthetic cap to minimize infiltration of rain and melted snow. Soil also was used to establish a vegetative cover. The cap was designed and built with gas vents to prevent the buildup of gases under the cap. These vents currently are sealed. The selected long-term remedy for this site includes: installation of more substantial fencing; stabilization of the steep side slopes of the landfill and installation of a synthetic cap over the uncapped area of the landfill, with establishment of a vegetative cover over the entire landfill; collection and thermal destruction of underlying gases; and groundwater and air monitoring. Design of these cleanup actions by the potentially responsible parties was completed in 1994 under EPA oversight. Cleanup activities are currently underway.

Site Facts: In 1985, the landfill was closed by the owner under a Consent Order with the State. In 1990, the EPA issued an Administrative Order to the potentially responsible parties to conduct the design and implementation of cleanup activities.

Environmental Progress



Partially closing the landfill, installing a cover, and building a fence to limit access to the site have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Landfill and Resource Recovery site while final cleanup activities are underway.

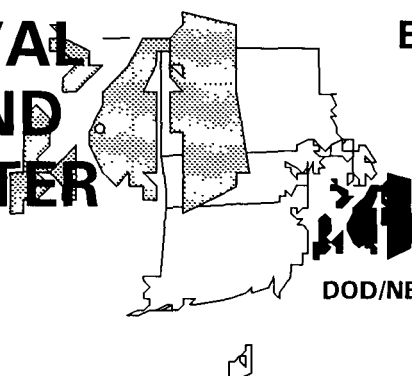
Site Repository



Municipal Annex Building, 85 Smithfield Road, North Smithfield, RI 02895

NEWPORT NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTER RHODE ISLAND

EPA ID# RI6170085470



EPA REGION 1

Newport County
Aquidneck Island

Other Names:

U.S. Navy McAllister
DOD/NETC/McAllister Point Landfill

Site Description

The 1,063-acre Newport Naval Education and Training Center (NETC) site has been used by the Navy as a refueling depot since 1900. An 11 1/2-acre portion of the site along the shore of Narragansett Bay, known as McAllister Point Landfill, accepted wastes consisting primarily of domestic refuse, acids, solvents, paint, waste oil, and oil contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from 1955 to the mid-1970s. Three tank farms are located in the Melville area; one is located in Midway. Sludge from nearby tank farms was dumped on the ground or burned in chambers. Other contaminated areas on site, such as the Melville North Landfill, are classified as Formerly Used Defense sites and are being addressed separately. Surface water and groundwater flow from the landfill into the bay, which is used for boating and fishing. One tank farm is 300 feet from a coastal wetland. Other areas of concern include Old Fire Fighting Training Area/Site 09, Tank Farm Four/Site 12, and Tank Farm Five/Site 13. An estimated 4,800 people obtain drinking water and 220 acres of land are irrigated from private wells within 3 miles of hazardous substances at the site. Approximately 10,000 people live within 3 miles of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/14/89

Final Date: 11/21/89

Threats and Contaminants



Monitoring wells detected petroleum products and heavy metals, including lead in the groundwater. Groundwater also is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), PCBs, and petroleum hydrocarbons. Landfill soil and leachate contain heavy metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, and PCBs. Initial studies have shown that none of the areas on site pose an immediate threat to public health. However, the site warrants a study to assess potential long-term impacts. The tidal action of the Narragansett Bay may spread contamination to the shore, marine environment, and nearby wetlands. A sediment sampling program is underway to determine the impact.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in four stages: initial actions and three long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the McAllister Point Landfill, Tank Farms, and the remaining site areas.

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: A 1991 investigation revealed elevated levels of petroleum hydrocarbons in soils. This study led to the removal of the contents of tanks 53 and 56. These tanks are being closed pursuant to the State of Rhode Island's underground storage requirements. Another action is scheduled to remove known soil contamination and to address groundwater contamination around the tanks.



McAllister Point Landfill: A remedy was selected in 1993 that called for capping of the landfill. This will eliminate the infiltration of rainfall through waste materials and reduce the generation of leachate released to the near shore marine environment. This source control remedy also required a series of additional investigations designed to determine if the landfill gases will require treatment, determine if additional measures are necessary to address the lateral flow of groundwater, delineate near-shore contamination of the sediments, and determine whether Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (NAPLs) are present. Design of the remedy was completed in 1994. Construction of the cleanup remedy is currently underway and scheduled to be completed in 1996.



Tank Farms: An investigation into the nature and extent of site contamination was completed in 1992. An interim remedy for the management of contaminated groundwater originating from Tank Farm 5 was selected in 1992. A groundwater pump and treat system has been installed to eliminate the flow of contaminated groundwater from the source area soils to the waters of the adjacent Narragansett Bay. Additional investigations are scheduled that will further define the extent of contamination associated with the ruins, characterize the sludge material in the oil/water separator, confirm the contamination levels in on-site groundwater, and determine the significance of inorganic contaminant levels in soil and groundwater.



Remaining Site Areas: Investigations of contamination at the remaining site areas are underway, including the former Fire Fighting Training Area, the Coddington Cove Rubble Fill, the Naval Undersea Warfare Center, and the Gould Island Electroplating Shop. These studies will identify the source and extent of soil and groundwater contamination.

Site Facts: This site is being addressed under the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DOD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DOD facilities.

Environmental Progress



The removal of the contents of tanks 53 and 56 and the construction of a landfill cap over the McAllister Point Landfill have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminants at the Newport Naval Center site while cleanup actions are planned and underway.

Site Repository



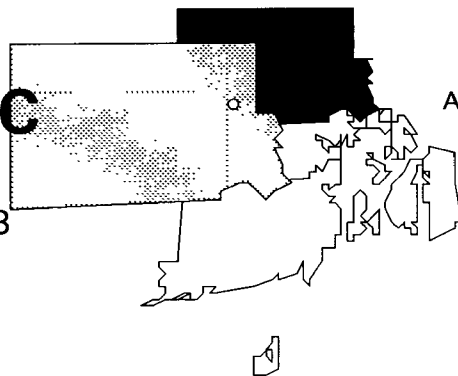
Newport Public Library, Aquidneck Park, Newport, RI 02840

Middletown Free Library, Middletown, RI 02842

Portsmouth Free Library Association, Portsmouth, RI 02871

PETERSON/ PURITAN, INC RHODE ISLAND

EPA ID# RID055176283



EPA REGION 1

Providence County
Along the Blackstone River in
Cumberland and Lincoln

Other Names:
Blackstone Valley

Site Description

The Peterson/Puritan, Inc., site is located along the Blackstone River within the Towns of Cumberland and Lincoln. The site is about two miles long and extends approximately 2,000 feet to the east and west of the main river channel. The Peterson/Puritan, Inc. plant was built in 1959 and began packaging aerosol consumer products. In 1976, following a major fire, the plant was rebuilt. The site "study area" comprises an industrial park, including the former Peterson/Puritan facility, an inactive landfill known as JM Mills Landfill, an inactive solid waste transfer station, sand and gravel operations, Rhode Island State Park development, affected municipal water supply wells and numerous interspersed areas of undeveloped land along the Blackstone River. The Martin Street well and Lenox Street well in the Town of Cumberland and the Quinville well field in the Town of Lincoln were closed due to contamination, and remain out of service. Attempts to flush contaminants from the Lincoln wells were abandoned after repeated efforts to remove the contaminants failed. The Peterson/Puritan, Inc., site is located in a mixed industrial and residential area. There are approximately 12,000 people living within a 4-mile radius of the site; the nearest residence is less than 1/4 mile away. Approximately 17,000 people were served by the Lenox Street well prior to its closure due to contamination. The Town of Lincoln has since been connected to an alternate water supply while the Town of Cumberland absorbed the cost of its wells by increasing production from remaining town water supplies.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

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

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with chlorinated solvents, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including acetone and benzene; phthalates; and heavy metals such as chromium, lead, and mercury. Certain soil sample locations are contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Surface water is contaminated with low concentrations of VOCs. People are at risk if they come into direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated groundwater, surface water, sediment, leachate, or potentially contaminated soil. The site is located in a flood plain, which may cause water, sediments, plants, and animals to become contaminated.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: initial actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the primary source area and the JM Mills Landfill.

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In 1992, a fence was constructed to restrict access to the JM Mills landfill and drums containing contaminated materials were removed from the base of the landfill.



Primary Source Area: Parties potentially responsible for site contamination completed investigating the full extent of contamination in 1993. In late 1993, after evaluating cleanup alternatives, the EPA selected remedies to address the primary sources of contamination at two areas: the CCL-Area and the PAC-Area. The remedy for the CCL-Area includes using soil vapor extraction technology to clean soils surrounding a tank farm, pumping and treating a contaminated groundwater plume emanating from the tank farm, and pumping groundwater downgradient from the tank farm to the local sewer system. The leach fields will be excavated in the PAC-Area and in-place oxidation will be used to reduce arsenic concentrations in groundwater. The EPA also will monitor contaminant levels in groundwater to ensure that the cleanup efforts are effective. Technical design activities are underway and construction is expected to begin shortly.



JM Mills Landfill: An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the landfill is scheduled to begin in late 1996. Following the completion of this study, a final cleanup remedy will be selected.

Site Facts: After a preliminary investigation in 1982, the EPA identified the Peterson/Puritan facility as the major source of the contamination in the Quinnsville Well Field. The Town of Lincoln filed a lawsuit against Peterson/Puritan, Inc. based on these findings. In 1984, the company reached a settlement with Lincoln and assisted with the cost of the town's new water supply. The company also installed a recovery well on its property for the purpose of capturing contaminated groundwater underlying its property. In 1987, an Administrative Order was issued to Peterson/Puritan, Inc. to take over the site investigation from the EPA.

Environmental Progress



Alternative water supplies have provided safe drinking water to affected area residents, and access to the landfill has been restricted. EPA has completed its investigation of the source control and selected a final cleanup remedy.

Site Repository

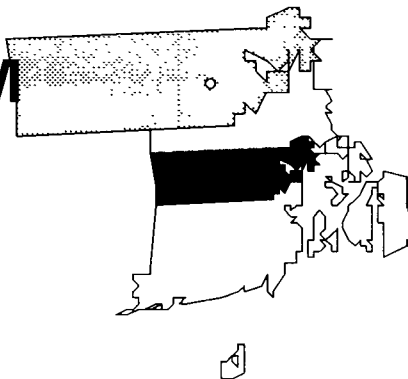


Cumberland Public Library, 1464 Diamond Hill Road, Cumberland, RI 02864

PICILLO FARM

RHODE ISLAND

EPA ID# RID980579056



EPA REGION 1
Kent County
Piggy Hill Lane in Coventry

Other Names:
Candy Box Farm

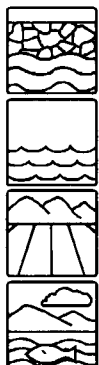
Site Description

The Picillo Farm site is a portion of a former 100-acre pig farm. More than 10,000 drums of hazardous waste and an undetermined bulk volume of liquid chemicals were disposed of into several unlined trenches on an 8-acre area of the farm. The site was discovered in 1977, when a fire and explosion occurred. After requiring the property owners to halt the illegal disposal operations, the State of Rhode Island conducted an emergency removal of drums containing sodium aluminum hydride. From 1980 through 1982, the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management and the EPA excavated the trenches and removed the majority of the wastes. The contaminated soil was stored on site in three piles. These piles were moved off site in 1988. More than 2,000 people live within 3 miles of the site. There are 50 residences located within a mile of the site; two are within ¼ mile. All residences rely on private wells for their water; these wells are sampled approximately once a year by the Rhode Island Department of Health. The site lies near the upper Roaring Brook watershed, which is a tributary to the Moosup River. Groundwater and surface water runoff flows away from the disposal site toward an unnamed swamp, Great Cedar Swamp, and Whitford Pond, which is used to irrigate a cranberry bog.

Site Responsibility: This site is being 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



On-site groundwater is contaminated with VOCs including toluene and xylene and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs). Off-site groundwater and surface water in the swamp is contaminated with VOCs and SVOCs. On-site soil is contaminated with phenols, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and VOCs. Potential threats include use of groundwater and surface water as drinking water supplies and direct contact with contaminated soil. Contaminated surface water and surface soil may pose ecological risks.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three stages: emergency actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on controlling the source of the contamination and cleanup of groundwater and surface water.

Response Action Status



Emergency Actions: From 1980 to 1982, the EPA and the State removed 10,000 buried drums from five trenches on site; bulk wastes were also removed. Contaminated soils were dug from trenches and were stockpiled on site.



Source Control: The remedy selected by the EPA and performed by the parties potentially responsible for site contamination included: disposal of 3,500 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated soils and 3,000 cubic yards of phenol-contaminated soils in an approved, off-site landfill; installation of a fence; installation of a surface drainage control system; and closure of the site. These remedies were completed in 1988. The Rhode Island Department of Health samples private wells in the vicinity approximately once a year. The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management is responsible for operation and maintenance of the cleanup remedies.



Groundwater and Surface Water: The EPA completed the study of on- and off-site groundwater and surface water contamination, as well as residual soil contamination. The investigation defined the nature and extent of contamination, and performed human and ecological risk assessments. The field investigation was completed in 1992 and final cleanup remedies were selected in 1993. The selected remedies consist of in-place enhanced soil vapor extraction and treatment of VOCs and SVOCs in contaminated soil, off-site disposal of the surface soil contaminated with PCBs, and extraction and treatment of contaminated groundwater. Design of the cleanup remedies began in early 1995 and is expected to be completed in 1996.

Site Facts: In 1988, the EPA entered into an agreement with 12 potentially responsible parties. Four of these companies removed approximately 6,500 cubic yards of contaminated soils and closed and vegetated the site under monitoring by the EPA.

Environmental Progress



Removal of the contaminated soil from the trenches has reduced the potential for accidental contact or exposure to contaminated soil and dust and addressed the source of groundwater contamination. Removal of buried drums and closure of the site has reduced the potential of exposure to site contaminants while remedies to clean up the groundwater and surface water are being designed.

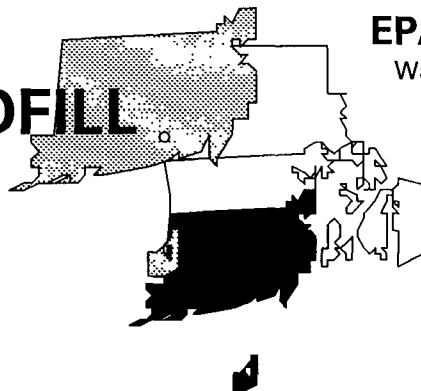
Site Repository



Coventry Public Library, 1672 Flat River Road, Coventry, RI 02816

ROSE HILL REGIONAL LANDFILL RHODE ISLAND

EPA ID# RID980521025



EPA REGION 1

Washington County
Rose Hill Road

Site Description

The Rose Hill Regional Landfill site is a former municipal landfill located in the Town of South Kingstown. The Town leased the land for a domestic and industrial waste disposal facility, which operated from 1967 to 1983. In 1983, the facility became inactive, and the operator graded and seeded the disposal areas. A transfer station for municipal waste, currently owned and operated by the Town, is located on a portion of the site. Three separate areas on the site received waste: a solid waste landfill, a bulky waste disposal area, and a sewage sludge landfill. Current owner-operated activities within the site's boundary include a hunting preserve, field skeet range, qualifying range, kennel and field training of bird dogs, and a pet cemetery. An estimated 17,300 people obtain water from wells located within 3 miles of the site. The area is both rural and residential, with forested areas, fields, small farms and sand/gravel mining activities nearby. The site is bordered by the Saugatucket River to the east, and Mitchell Brook flows through the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater monitoring wells contain several volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including 1,1 dichloroethane, chloroethane, vinyl chloride, benzene, and xylenes, as well as some heavy metals. Observations indicate that Mitchell Brook, an unnamed brook, and the Saugatucket River could be affected by contaminated runoff from the site. Three private wells adjacent to the site are contaminated with low levels of organic compounds, as are on-site soils. The site is not completely fenced, making it possible for people to come into direct contact with hazardous substances. Saugatucket Pond, 2,000 feet downstream, is used for fishing and swimming. A freshwater wetland is 500 feet downstream and also could be subject to contamination.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In 1985, the Town of South Kingstown Utilities Department extended the municipal water line to residences on Rose Hill Road with contaminated wells. EPA investigations during the winter and spring of 1993 indicated gas migration from the landfill to nearby residences. In response to this information, the Town of South Kingstown installed gas alarms in the residences and relocated one residence.



Entire Site: EPA began its investigation into the nature and extent of contamination in the three separate disposal areas in 1990. The scope of the investigation included sampling of groundwater, surface water, soils, and sediments. Expanded studies included an ecological impact assessment, and a landfill gas migration evaluation. The EPA will evaluate cleanup alternatives during 1995 and following a public comment period will select a cleanup remedy for the site.

Environmental Progress



The Town of South Kingstown has provided a safe drinking water supply to residents who could potentially be affected by contaminants migrating from the site. EPA has investigated landfill gas migration from the site to nearby residences and the Town of South Kingstown has taken action to control the threat to the public. The EPA will continue to assess conditions at the Rose Hill Regional Landfill site as the evaluation of cleanup alternatives progresses.

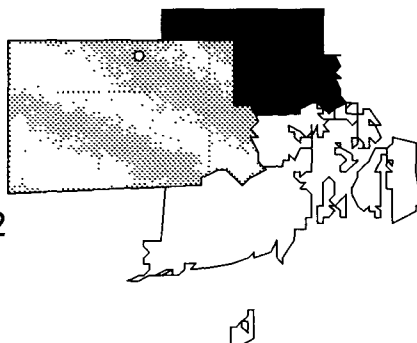
Site Repository



South Kingstown Public Library, 1057 Kingstown Road, Peace Dale, RI 02883

STAMINA MILLS, INC. RHODE ISLAND

EPA ID# RID980731442



EPA REGION 1

Providence County
North Smithfield

Other Names:
Forestdale-Stamina
Mills, Inc.

Site Description

Stamina Mills, which is on a 5-acre parcel of land, began operating as a textile mill in the early 1900s. It was closed for an undetermined period of time during the Depression and changed ownership in the 1940s. In 1969, a solvent scouring system for removing oil and dirt from newly woven fabric was installed. Some time during that year, a trichloroethylene (TCE) spill occurred and was never cleaned up. In 1975, the mill was closed. In 1977, a fire destroyed the manufacturing complex; the site has been vacant and unused since then. In 1981, in response to the discovery of private well contamination, the Rhode Island Water Resources Board and the Town of North Smithfield installed a public water line to area residences; however, not all residences were connected to the service. The EPA later provided resources to extend the water system and complete connections to those residences. By 1987, all residences were connected to the public water supply. The Village of Forestdale, with a population of approximately 1,000, is located within a ½-mile of the site. A school and private residences with nearly 300 people are within ¼ mile of the site. Industrial and commercial facilities with about 1,200 people are within ½ mile of the site. The site is bordered by wetlands and the Branch River to the south.

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



Groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), primarily TCE and some of its byproducts. Sediments are contaminated with TCE, the pesticide dieldrin, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The soil is contaminated with TCE, dieldrin, and heavy metals including lead, arsenic, and cadmium, as well as PAHs. Surface water is contaminated primarily with VOCs. People who trespass on the site potentially are at risk from direct contact with contaminated soils, surface water, or groundwater. In 1986, a security fence was erected to prevent unauthorized entry into the site.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1981, the Rhode Island Water Resources Board and the Town of North Smithfield installed a public water line to area residences and provided bottled water to those residences that were not connected to the services. In 1984, the EPA provided resources for extending the public water system and connecting additional residences to the system. By 1987, all residences were connected to the public water supply. In 1986, the EPA also installed a fence to prevent entry to the site. In 1988, the EPA removed two tanks from the site, pumped the waste from the tanks, and sent it to an approved hazardous waste facility. In 1990, the EPA removed the contents of an aboveground storage tank, decontaminated the tank shell, and disposed of the tank contents at an EPA-approved hazardous waste facility.



Entire Site: Based on its investigation, the EPA selected the following remedy to clean up the site: in-place vacuum extraction of soil contaminated with TCE in the spill area, which involves installation of a number of shallow wells to withdraw air containing TCE and other VOCs for carbon treatment; excavation of approximately 550 cubic yards of landfill waste and sediments in the 100-year flood plain; and redepositing excavated landfill waste under a new multi-layer cap. Groundwater will be extracted and treated with ultraviolet light and hydrogen peroxide, an innovative technology, to remove VOCs. Mill raceways will be sealed, and on-site buildings will be demolished. Deed restrictions will be used at the site to regulate land use and preserve the integrity of the remedy's components. The septic tank location will be confirmed and its contents tested and removed. The contents of the tank and the tank itself will be disposed of. A monitoring program for the groundwater, soil, surface water, and sediments will be implemented to ensure the effectiveness of the selected remedy. Demolition activities were completed in the summer of 1992. At this time, partially standing structures were demolished, debris and building rubble were sorted and disposed of, voids were collapsed and filled in, the two raceways were sealed, and a majority of the site was graded and covered with clean fill. Quarterly groundwater sampling activities were initiated at the site in November 1992. The results of quarterly groundwater monitoring will be used to establish a baseline of information prior to the design and construction of the groundwater extraction and treatment system. Pre-design field work is underway, including the operation of a pilot-scale soil vapor extraction and groundwater UV/Hydrogen Peroxide System. The technical design of the remaining portions of the cleanup remedy is scheduled for completion in early 1996.

Site Facts: In 1991, an Administrative Order was issued by the EPA to the operator of the site to perform the cleanup of the site. To date, the operator has been in compliance with the requirements of the order.

Environmental Progress



The initial actions of providing a public water supply and fencing the site have reduced the potential for exposure to the contamination at the Stamina Mills site. A deteriorating tank containing low pH hazardous substances was removed and properly disposed of. Some drums and underground tanks have been removed from the site, further reducing the potential for exposure to contamination. In the summer of 1992 the buildings and demolition debris were removed from the site and the site was graded in preparation for the design and construction of the soil vapor extraction and groundwater treatment systems. These actions have reduced site risks while construction of the final site remedies is underway.

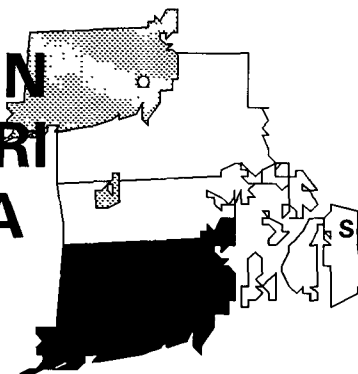
Site Repository



North Smithfield Public Library, 20 Main Street, Slatersville, RI 02876

WEST KINGSTON TOWN DUMP/URI DISPOSAL AREA RHODE ISLAND

EPA ID# RID981063993



EPA REGION 1

Washington County
South Kingstown

Other names:

South Kingstown Landfill No. 2
URI Gravel Bank
Sherman Farm

Site Description

This site consists of two adjacent properties, the West Kingston Town Dump and the University of Rhode Island (URI) Disposal Area. Known in the past as "South Kingstown Landfill #2," the 6 1/2 acre West Kingston Town Dump received solid waste from the Town of South Kingstown beginning in the 1930s. In the early 1950s, the Town of Narragansett and URI also began disposing of their solid waste in the landfill. This disposal of solid waste went unregulated until 1967, when the Rhode Island Department of Health (RI DOH) noted during a site inspection that wastes disposed of at the site were from industrial, residential, commercial, and institutional sources. Numerous operational violations were subsequently cited by RI DOH. A 1975 study conducted by the URI Department of Civil Engineering and the Rhode Island Water Resources Board resulted in the discovery of a leachate plume beneath the landfill which was contaminating groundwater as far as 1,200 feet west of the dump. From 1945 to 1987, solid waste was also accepted at the 12-acre URI Disposal Area, referred to in the past as the "URI Gravel Bank" or the "Sherman Farm." After closure of the town dump in 1978, the URI Disposal Area began accepting most of URI's waste, including small quantities of empty paint cans, oil containers, and pesticide containers. Lab equipment, machinery, closed drums, and old tanks buried on site were discovered by the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RI DEM) during a 1987 inspection. RI DEM instructed URI to remove contaminated debris from the site, an action which was completed by URI in 1987. Vehicle access to the site is restricted by a locked chain-link gate across the gravel access road at its intersection with Plains Road. An estimated 15,800 people obtain their drinking water supply from three major public wells located within 4 miles of the site. An additional 12,000 persons are supplied by private wells, the nearest being approximately 1,000 feet northwest of the site. Three private wells, approximately 875 feet west of the site, were closed in 1988 due to contamination. The site is located within the Chipuxet River valley basin. Hundred Acre Pond, part of the river, is approximately 1,500 feet from the site. The river basin is a major groundwater resource.

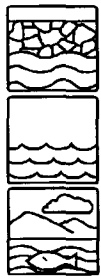
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/29/91

Final Date: 10/14/92

Threats and Contaminants



Private wells near the site are contaminated with various volatile organic compounds (VOCs). VOCs also have been detected in the on-site pond. Heavy metals, including lead, were detected in groundwater in on-site monitoring wells. Individuals who ingest contaminated surface water or groundwater may be at risk. Wetlands on site may be at risk from contaminated surface water.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1987, URI removed 159 tons of materials and transported them to regulated waste disposal facilities. Removal investigations of the site were performed in mid-1992 and the fall of 1993. These investigations indicated that the site does not pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment.



Entire Site: An investigation to determine the extent of contamination at the entire site is planned to begin in mid-1996.

Environmental Progress



The immediate removal and disposal of materials have reduced health hazards while site investigations are underway.

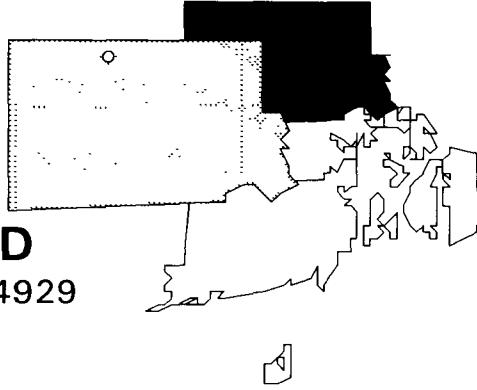
Site Repository



Not yet established.

WESTERN SAND & GRAVEL RHODE ISLAND

EPA ID# RID009764929



EPA REGION 1

Providence County
Burrillville, adjacent to Douglas Pike

Site Description

Western Sand & Gravel, a 20-acre site located in a rural residential area of Burrillville, was a sand and gravel quarry operation from 1953 until 1975. The quarrying operation continues today. From 1975 to April 1979, approximately 12 acres of the 20-acre site were used for the disposal of liquid wastes, including chemicals and septic waste. Over time, the wastes penetrated into the permeable soil and contaminated the groundwater. Contents of tank trucks were emptied directly into 12 open lagoons and pits, none of which were lined with protective materials. The pits were concentrated on a hill that slopes to Tarkiln Brook, which is used for recreational purposes and drains into the Slaterville Reservoir. The State closed the disposal operation because nearby residents complained of odors. Approximately 600 people within a 1-mile radius of the site depend on groundwater. Eight homes were found to have contaminated wells.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/23/81

Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including toluene, trichloroethylene (TCE), trichloroethane, benzene, chlorobenzene, and dichloroethane. The water of Tarkiln Brook contains similar contaminants. The soil also is contaminated with VOCs. Prior to the capping of the soil and sludge and the installation of carbon filters, potential exposure to VOCs may have occurred by ingestion or direct contact with contaminated soil or groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status



installed.

Initial Actions: In early 1980, the State began to pump one lagoon dry to halt leachate movement. Approximately 60,000 gallons of liquid chemical and septic waste were removed for off-site disposal. A groundwater recirculation system was



Water Line: The EPA built a permanent alternate water supply to service approximately 56 parcels of land. The potentially responsible parties installed carbon canister filters as a temporary protective measure in all the homes in the affected area until the permanent water supply was functional. Construction of the permanent water line was completed in 1992.



Soil Capping: In 1988, the parties potentially responsible for contamination installed a 2½-acre cap over the areas of contaminated soil and sludge and graded the site to promote runoff and drainage. The site was also fenced and the potentially responsible parties agreed to maintain the fence, cap, and site. All construction is complete.



Groundwater: The potentially responsible parties conducted an investigation to determine the extent of contamination and to evaluate alternatives for cleanup of the off-site groundwater. The investigation was completed in early 1991. Based on the investigation, the EPA selected a remedy of cleanup through natural attenuation. The site will be monitored through 1995. At that time, a system to pump and treat the groundwater will be installed if monitoring shows that natural cleanup is not occurring as predicted. If natural cleanup is working as expected, the potentially responsible parties will monitor groundwater and conduct evaluations every three years, with EPA oversight.

Site Facts: Approximately 45 potentially responsible parties entered into a Consent Decree with the EPA and agreed to pay for past costs, to build a cap, to conduct an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination, and to identify alternatives for cleanup of contaminated groundwater. The parties also agreed to pay the EPA for the cost of construction of the alternate water supply system.

Environmental Progress



Construction of all cleanup activities are complete, including fencing, capping, and grading the contaminated areas of the Western Sand & Gravel site, installing carbon canister filters, installing an alternative water supply system, and installation and monitoring of a groundwater monitoring network. Stabilizing the site and providing an alternate water supply system are keeping the site safe while natural processes clean the groundwater.

Site Repository



Burrillville Town Hall, 105 Harrisville Main Street, Harrisville, RI 02830