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Superfund Factbook

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Contents

| | |
|---|-----|
| HOW SUPERFUND WORKS | 1 |
| CERCLA Authorities | 1 |
| Cleanup Actions | 2 |
| Enforcement | 3 |
| Current Budget | 4 |
| Proposed Funding Levels | 5 |
| Community Relations | 5 |
| Progress To Date | 6 |
| CHART: HOW SITE DECISIONS ARE MADE | 9 |
| 1985 TESTIMONY OF LEE M. THOMAS on Reauthorizing the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 | |
| February 25 | 11 |
| April 25 | 50 |
| LIST OF EMERGENCY SITES CLEANED UP BY SUPERFUND PROGRAM | 67 |
| NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST | 77 |
| LEE THOMAS LETTERS TO SENATOR STAFFORD AND CONGRESSMAN DINGELL | 99 |
| LIST OF DELAYED ACTION SITES | 105 |
| EPA REGIONAL PRESS CONTACTS | 109 |

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S U P E R F U N D F A C T B O O K

HOW SUPERFUND WORKS

Among the eight major laws administered by EPA are two designed to manage hazardous waste: the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), under which EPA and the states regulate currently produced wastes, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), better known as the Superfund, which enables EPA and the States to clean up sites where hazardous wastes were dumped prior to the passage of RCRA in 1976.

CERCLA Authorities

CERCLA was enacted by Congress in 1980 to address environmental and public health problems caused by the uncontrolled handling and disposal of hazardous substances. It established the Hazardous Substance Trust Fund and grants EPA three distinct authorities:

- To take short-term and emergency steps to address immediate hazards to public health and the environment caused by uncontrolled hazardous substances. Any site posing an immediate threat is eligible.
- To undertake long-term actions to correct more extensive threats to human health and the environment as a result of improper management of hazardous materials. For long-term cleanup eligibility a site must be placed on the roster of the nation's most hazardous waste sites--the National Priorities List (NPL).
- To require responsible parties (site owners and operators or waste generators) to clean up hazardous waste sites, including NPL sites, by taking enforcement action against them when they can be identified.

Cleanup Actions

A site can be nominated for action by anyone: an individual citizen, an activist group, a corporation, an EPA regional office or any level of government.

Short-term actions, or "removals", can be triggered by burning, leakage or explosion of hazardous substances, imminent contamination of human or animal food chains, pollution of a drinking-water supply--any immediate or incipient threat to public health or the environment.

Circumstances may require nothing more than erecting a security fence, isolating a source from the elements with an impervious cover and testing samples of soil or water. In other cases, leaking barrels or contaminated soil may have to be removed. Sometimes it may be necessary to provide alternate water supplies or even evacuate nearby residents.

Through July 1985, EPA initiated emergency actions at 452 sites. At some 388 sites, action has been completed, and of these 289, including two NPL sites, were totally detoxified and required no further action. The other 99 sites have been controlled or contained pending long-term action. EPA expects to conduct at least 190 emergency actions in fiscal 1986.

Long-term actions are generally undertaken at complex sites where more than six months is needed to straighten things away. Each site is selected according to the degree of risk it presents to public health or the environment. EPA works closely with the states in implementing this authority--evaluating the problem,

designing solutions and conducting the actual cleanup. The states share responsibility by:

- Assuring EPA that the site will be properly maintained once cleanup is completed.
- Assuring EPA that an acceptable hazardous waste facility is available if off-site storage, treatment or disposal is necessary.
- Sharing in the cost, generally 10 percent for actual cleanup, excluding planning. If a state or other government owned the site at the time of waste disposal, however, its share will be at least 50 percent of total costs.

As of September 5, 1985 there were 850 sites on the proposed and final National Priorities List. Comprehensive engineering analyses (known as remedial investigation and feasibility studies), which determine the full facts and best means of proceeding, are underway at nearly 450 sites.

Enforcement

Enforcement is a major EPA priority under Superfund. The agency believes that those who create environmental problems should correct them wherever possible. EPA can obtain cleanup action by taking the parties to court, reaching an out-of-court settlement or issuing direct administrative orders where there is an immediate threat to public health or environment. These methods conserve funds for those sites where responsible parties cannot be found or lack the financial resources to do the job.

The agency's first priority, however, is to make sure that any risks are addressed as quickly as possible. So, if an immediate threat to public health develops, EPA draws upon Trust

Fund money to address the hazard at once; who ultimately pays is determined later in cost-recovery procedures. Under CERCLA the agency can recover up to three times the amount spent at a given site if an administrative order was issued and responsible parties did not comply.

From December, 1980 through July 31, 1985 the government has secured commitments for privately-financed action at 256 sites with an estimated value of \$479 million. Some \$20.5 million in Trust Fund money has been recovered from responsible parties. The government has filed 105 civil actions under CERCLA for response action and cost recovery. Some 190 unilateral administrative orders have been issued.

Current Budget

EPA's budget for the Superfund program has tripled during the past three years, and the size of its professional staff has doubled. The budget has grown from \$210 million in fiscal 1983 to \$620 million in fiscal 1985. As of July 31, the agency had obligated a total of \$1,174 billion for Superfund work. Most of this money is being spent on emergency action or long-term operations at Superfund sites through contracts with engineering and management firms in the private sector or arrangements with state governments and federal agencies.

Proposed Funding Levels

In the budget proposed by the President for fiscal 1986, funding for the Superfund program would rise to \$900 million, up \$280 million from last year. The Administration's proposed CERCLA reauthorization bill, creating a five-year, \$5.3 billion trust fund, was introduced to the House on February 22. A Senate bill approving \$7.5 billion in taxes over five years is awaiting-- floor action. However, since revenue legislation originates in the House, the Senate must receive the House bill before submitting its own to a vote. A House bill has been reported out of the Energy and Commerce Committee with a recommended level of \$10.1 billion and is being considered by various other committees.

Community Relations

People living in communities adjacent to Superfund sites are obviously affected by how CERCLA is implemented. The remedial process is lengthy and complex at best: the typical NPL site requires an investment of four or five years and about \$8 million for a complete clean up. Where groundwater is contaminated, it may take 30 years to finish the job. EPA is, therefore, committed to a thorough public information program based on candid, two-way communication, with guidelines from headquarters and full resources in every regional office. The program helps EPA understand local concerns and assures citizens a meaningful role in the Superfund decision-making process.

Progress to Date

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act authorizes two basic approaches to the task of cleaning up abandoned hazardous waste dumps. The first is short-term and emergency action for sites that pose an immediate threat to public health or the environment. The second is a longer-term cleanup for sites that are complex or extensively damaged but which do not necessarily present an imminent danger.

Short-term Emergency Action (as of July 31, 1985)

- Short-term emergency cleanups have been started at 452 sites.
- 388 sites have either been completed or stabilized.
- Short-term emergency cleanup actions by fiscal year (FY) were:
 - 15 in FY 1980
 - 21 in FY 1981
 - 58 in FY 1982
 - 128 in FY 1983
 - 208 in FY 1984
 - 153 in FY 1985 to date.
- Completed short-term cleanups are listed at the end of this factbook.

Long-term (National Priorities List) Action (as of September 5, 1985)

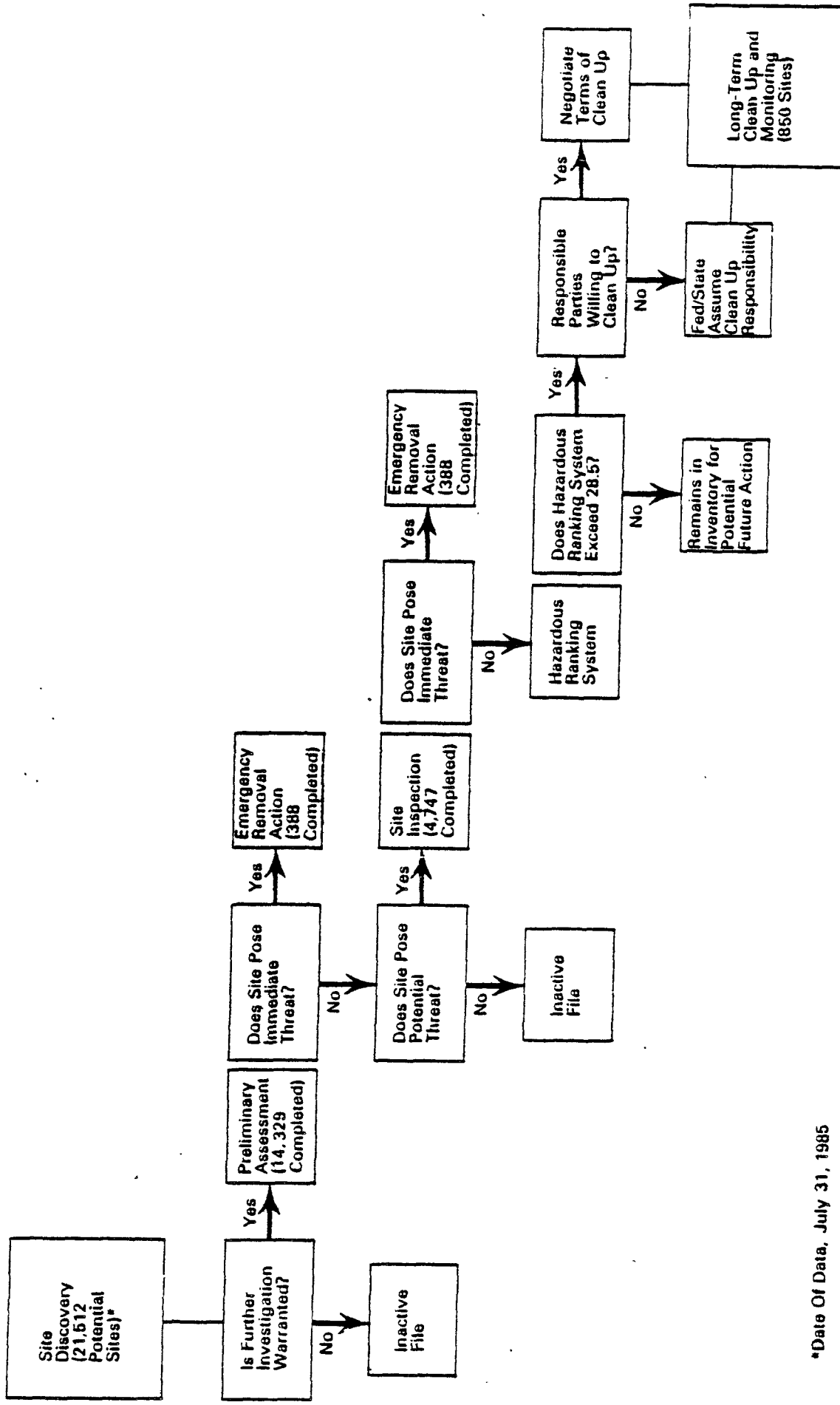
- There are 850 current National Priorities List (NPL) sites, final and proposed.
- At 177 NPL sites, short-term emergency cleanups have been started to permit us to eliminate any immediate threats to health, while we push ahead with engineering plans for long-term cleanup.
- EPA has identified and notified over 8,000 potentially responsible parties at 345 sites.
- Detailed engineering studies have been completed or are underway at 392 sites (350 by the states or EPA and 42 responsible party led)

- EPA's target for engineering-study starts in FY 1986 is 180, and in FY 1987 is 190; both figures include EPA/state and responsible-party studies.
- 119 NPL sites have reached the construction phase; 70 of these are being carried out by EPA and the states. The other 49 are enforcement-led.
- EPA's target for construction starts at NPL sites in FY 86 is 70 and in FY 87 is 152. These figures include both EPA/state and responsible-party cleanups.

EPA's Superfund Resources

- FY 1983: \$210 million in new budget authority
725 fulltime-equivalent positions
- FY 1984: \$460 million in new budget authority (including \$50 million in requested supplemental funds)
1,057 fulltime-equivalent positions
- FY 1985: \$620 million in new budget authority
1,249 fulltime-equivalent positions

Superfund Decision Process



*Date Of Data, July 31, 1985

STATEMENT OF
LEE M. THOMAS
ADMINISTRATOR
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS
UNITED STATES SENATE
FEBRUARY 25, 1985

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, it is a pleasure to appear before you this morning. I am here to honor a pledge I made last year, to submit to you early in the 99th Congress this Administration's proposal to reauthorize the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act -- the Superfund.

We have learned a great deal about the problem of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites since Congress first enacted Superfund just over four years ago. Much has been accomplished using the authorities of the original law. Based on our first-hand experiences, as well as our vision of the problem that remains, it is time now to renew this program.

Let me say at the outset that implementation of Superfund is the Environmental Protection Agency's highest priority. Its reauthorization is my own top legislative goal. I will work closely with members of this Committee to extend and improve this vital statute.

The legislative proposal we are considering today has the full backing and support of President Reagan as is evidenced by the fact the President himself transmitted the legislation to you. As you know, the President again endorsed Superfund reauthorization in his State of the Union Message earlier this month.

Since 1983, we have made substantial progress in implementing the Superfund law. Long-term work is underway at hundreds of sites around the country. At hundreds of others, we have completed emergency cleanups and eliminated immediate threats to human health and the environment.

The charts before you summarize our progress to date. In a moment, I will provide you with a thorough briefing on where we have been under Superfund and where we are going.

Despite our progress, however, much remains to be done. We must take all steps necessary to assure that we do not lose our momentum. The legislation we present today is designed to build upon that momentum. It will allow us to get the cleanup job done as quickly and completely as possible.

Overall, this legislation will give us the tools we need to continue implementing Superfund at the accelerated pace we established during the past two years. Our proposal:

- o Triples the resources available for cleaning up hazardous waste sites.
- o Focuses those resources on the most serious problems.
- o Strengthens our enforcement capabilities and ensures that responsible parties pay for and conduct more cleanups.
- o Enhances the roles of both Federal and State governments in undertaking response action.
- o Guarantees a meaningful role for affected citizens in selecting cleanup options.
- o Assures an adequate, stable, and equitable financial base for the program.

The \$5.3 billion program we propose today, coupled with an aggressive enforcement effort, will yield dramatic results during the second five years under Superfund. By the end of fiscal year 1990, we project engineering studies -- the first step in the full cleanup of a priority site -- will have been started at nearly 1,500 sites. Actual construction will be underway or completed at more than 900 sites. In addition, by the end of fiscal year 1990, emergency cleanup actions at over 1700 sites will have been undertaken.

This legislation is the product of months of intensive effort on the part of the executive branch. The bill we offer is a consensus document reflecting this Administration's view of one of the most pressing environmental issues facing this nation.

I have personally played a leadership role in preparing this package. I will continue to be involved in the reauthorization of Superfund.

While I am completely comfortable with the legislation we present today, I will be candid with you. It raises some difficult issues with which Congress must grapple. It recognizes and respects our experiences to date, and suggests statutory changes to allow us to proceed more effectively with the original challenge of Superfund. It modifies the taxing mechanism in an attempt to provide the resources we will need to continue getting the job done.

The Response Program

There can be no doubt that the public recognizes Superfund as government's primary tool for addressing environmental and health threats posed by abandoned hazardous waste sites. Indeed, the legislative history of Superfund centers on "inactive," "uncontrolled," and "orphan" hazardous waste sites.

However, response authorities in the present law are much more sweeping in scope. They have the potential to dilute our scarce Superfund resources among non-site-related releases, situations posing minimal public health threats, and other circumstances.

Our proposal focuses those resources on sites that pose the most serious potential threat: uncontrolled and abandoned hazardous waste sites; municipal and industrial waste disposal facilities; sites regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act but held by insolvent firms; and spills and other releases of hazardous substances. In addition, the bill permits the President to take action at any site where the release of hazardous substances poses the threat of a major public health or environmental emergency and authorities or capabilities do not exist for response in a timely manner. In focusing our attention, we establish a more concerted effort to clean up what we feel are the most dangerous sites in the nation.

In addition to clarifying the scope of response under Superfund, our proposal would improve and expedite cleanup in several ways. It better defines health-related authorities and the agencies responsible for implementing them. The bill

authorizes the establishment of benchmark cleanup standards for short-term and long-term actions. And it provides limited protection for cleanup contractors against claims for future response costs arising out of the work they perform for us.

The Enforcement Component

The enforcement provisions of this bill are critically important to our overall success in carrying out the second phase of Superfund implementation. During the past several weeks, I have been a visible and vocal proponent of aggressive enforcement stances in all EPA programs.

Enforcement was a major theme of my confirmation testimony before this Committee less than three weeks ago. Under Superfund, this bill gives us the opportunity to turn our words into substantive tools capable of yielding results.

As we continue to emphasize Superfund enforcement, we are proposing a series of statutory changes in our bill which, taken together, will help ensure that responsible parties play an increasingly important role in cleaning up hazardous waste sites. These changes should be viewed within the context of our continued reliance on the strict, joint and several liability of responsible parties at Superfund sites.

Our bill would:

- o Increase all criminal penalties to \$25,000, all civil penalties to \$10,000, and create civil penalties to augment criminal sanctions where they do not already exist.

o Expedite civil actions by requiring that separate suits be brought against other potentially liable parties for contribution after judgment or settlement in enforcement actions.

o Clarify governmental access and information-gathering powers and establish the authority to enforce them.

o Preclude pre-enforcement review of selected response actions while maintaining safeguards against arbitrary and capricious selection of remedies or use of orders.

o Impose Federal liens for response costs upon all real property owned by responsible parties affected by an agency response action.

o Clearly establish foreign vessel owners' and operators' liability for releases from their vessels.

The above authorities will do a great deal to enhance our enforcement capabilities. This, in turn, will increase our ability to foster responsible party cleanups and to recover costs where site actions are paid for by the fund.

Aggressive enforcement will supplement the cleanup efforts we undertake using the fund. I expect responsible parties, responding to our tough enforcement posture, to sign settlements valued at between \$400 million and \$500 million during fiscal year 1986. That's three times the level of settlements for fiscal 1984, which was a record year in itself.

Private-party cleanups between 1986 and 1990 are expected to total approximately \$2 billion. When coupled with fund-financed activities, this will effectively yield some \$7.5 billion in total cleanup activity during that second five-year period.

Federal-State Relationships

A strong, clearly defined Federal-State relationship is also essential to the success of our Superfund program. Through carefully crafted administrative steps, we have delegated substantial decision-making authority to the states during the past two years. Our legislative package complements this trend and prescribes a greatly expanded role for the States.

The States would become increasingly active partners in making Superfund work. We offer them the opportunity to play a far more substantive role in managing actual site cleanup for both short- and long-term actions, and to have a more meaningful stake in the program's cost efficiency. We would also add clarifying language to the existing law allowing cooperative agreements between EPA and the States to cover more than one site. Enforcement costs would be included in these agreements.

New language would put an end to the current preemption of State superfund-like taxing statutes. States would be permitted to raise revenues dedicated to hazardous waste site cleanup activities without constraint by similar Federal statutes.

We also look for the States to take on a somewhat larger portion of the Superfund cost burden. We propose that the States pay for 20% of the cost of long-term cleanup at sites where the State itself is not a responsible party. This would be an increase from the current 10% cost-share. Similarly, we would increase the State share from 50% to 75% for cleanup at sites where the State is the site operator.

Community Involvement

Since coming to EPA in early 1983, I have been committed to a meaningful role for affected citizens in the decisions of the Superfund cleanup process. Although the current law does not address this essential element in the cleanup equation, I established a community involvement policy shortly after taking over the hazardous waste program.

That program, and the process of involving citizens in Superfund activities, has helped those affected by our work to understand our decisions. It has also helped us to understand the concerns of these citizens.

Our proposal would require that affected citizens be notified of proposed cleanup action. They would be given an opportunity to comment on the proposed action and any alternatives. The objective of this amendment is to ensure community involvement in long-term cleanup actions.

One thing I learned first-hand as head of the Superfund program for two years is the deep, genuine concern of citizens for the health of their families, the maintenance of their property values, and the protection of their environment. The public must know that this agency makes its decisions in the light of day, after considering all responsible viewpoints. This amendment will lend greater credibility to our efforts to clean up hazardous waste sites.

Financing

In the final analysis, realizing all of the goals we have set for the Superfund program will depend upon an adequate and stable financial base. We believe that a blend of taxes together with interest on the unexpended fund balance and cost recoveries will give us the resources we need to accomplish our mission.

About 90% of the \$5.3 billion we project being generated by this mix of revenue sources over the next five years will come from taxes. One-third of these funds will be generated by feedstock taxes, while two-thirds will come from a waste-end tax.

The details of our legislation are set out in the fact sheet and the section-by-section analysis that I have attached to my testimony.

In closing, I want to stress again that our legislative proposal is a strong and balanced approach to the hazardous waste site cleanup problem that is before us. This bill will triple the resources available to us for cleanup activities, strengthen our enforcement capabilities to foster private-party cleanups, and focus all activities on those sites posing the greatest risks to human health and the environment.

I am proud to present this legislation to this Committee. The staff of many agencies have worked very hard putting it together. I urge you to consider its provisions carefully in crafting a bill to reauthorize Superfund.

Thank you very much.

SUPERFUND REAUTHORIZATION FACT SHEET

President Reagan transmitted to Congress February 22 the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act Amendments of 1985. The bill would reauthorize Superfund for five years.

Summary of Key Provisions

o Resources: More than triples funds available for Superfund activities over current law. Existing law established a \$1.6 billion trust fund through fiscal year 1985. The proposed reauthorization would generate \$5.3 billion between fiscal years 1986 and 1990. Approximately 90 percent of these funds would be raised through a tax on petrochemical feedstocks and the management of all RCRA hazardous wastes (1/3 feedstock; 2/3 waste end).

o Scope: The proposed bill would concentrate EPA resources on hazardous waste sites. These are the sites Congress originally intended that Superfund focus on. The response program in the Administration's bill would address abandoned and uncontrolled hazardous waste sites, municipal and industrial waste sites with problems, and sites governed by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act but held by insolvent companies. In addition, the bill includes a "safety valve" that enables the President to respond to any hazardous substance release that constitutes a major public health or environmental emergency.

o Enforcement: The proposed reauthorization contains several major changes in EPA's enforcement program. They are designed to ensure that responsible parties conduct and pay for more cleanups. Key enforcement provisions would:

--Increase all criminal penalties \$25,000; all civil penalties would increase to \$10,000. New civil penalties would be created to augment criminal sanctions where they do not already exist.

--Expedite civil actions by requiring that separate suits be brought against other potentially liable parties for contribution after judgment or settlement in enforcement actions.

--Specifically define governmental access and information-gathering powers and establish the authority to enforce them.

--Impose federal liens for response costs upon all real property owned by responsible parties affected by an agency response action.

It is expected that these new authorities will significantly supplement fund-financed cleanup activities. In fiscal year 1986, EPA expects responsible parties to conduct cleanup work worth between \$400 and \$500 million. Through 1990, we expect these cleanups to total some \$2 billion, bringing the estimated value of all Superfund activities over the next five years to nearly \$7.5 billion.

o State Responsibilities: The current law's preemption of state superfund-like taxing statutes would be eliminated. States will be able to raise revenues for their own cleanup activities. The proposal also promotes multi-site cooperative agreements and allows state enforcement costs to be eligible for funding. The states would be required to pay an increasing share of the cost of cleaning up sites. The state matching share for sites where the state is not a responsible party would increase from 10 percent to 20 percent. For sites where the state is the site operator, the state share would increase from 50 percent to 75 percent.

o Community Involvement: The proposal would make it a statutory requirement that affected citizens be notified of proposed cleanup actions. They would also be given the opportunity to comment on any proposed action and on alternatives. This amendment applies to all long-term cleanup actions, whether they are fund-financed activities or the result of enforcement action.

o Projections: As a result of these provisions, EPA projects that through fiscal year 1990, engineering studies will have begun at over 1,500 sites. Actual construction will be underway or completed at 920 sites. In addition, we will have undertaken emergency cleanup actions at 1,741 sites.

SUPERFUND REVENUES FACT SHEET

In designing a tax to raise revenue for funding the Superfund program, EPA sought to meet the following objectives:

- to provide a stable and predictable source of revenue;
- to broaden the base from which revenue is received;
- to minimize adverse economic impacts on industries;
- to impose the tax on the type of industries and practices that have caused the hazardous substance release problems Superfund was designed to address;
- to encourage a reduction in the quantities of hazardous waste generated and to discourage the management of hazardous wastes in surface impoundments and landfills.

EPA's proposed amendments to Superfund seek to raise approximately \$5.3 billion to finance the program over the next five years (from FY 1986 to FY 1990).

EPA proposes to raise \$5.3 billion from three sources:

- 1) Feedstock: A tax on crude oil and 42 petrochemicals and raw materials used in the production of chemicals that contribute to the hazardous substance release problem addressed by Superfund.

The feedstock tax base and tax rates are the same as the current tax used to finance Superfund since 1980.

This tax is designed to raise approximately \$300 million per year over the next five years.

- 2) Waste-management: Revenues from the management of hazardous wastes. This includes a tax on all hazardous wastes received at a qualified (i.e., RCRA-permitted) treatment, storage, or disposal unit, as well as hazardous wastes disposed of in the ocean or exported from the United States.

The tax would be imposed on the owners or operators of hazardous waste management facilities or vessels, and on exporters of hazardous wastes.

The tax is designed to encourage alternatives to land disposal by imposing a higher rate on the management of wastes in landfills, surface impoundments, waste piles and land treatment units. This provision will complement the 1984 amendments to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which direct EPA to consider restricting certain wastes from land-based units.

This tax is designed to raise approximately \$600 million per year over the next five years.

- 3) The remaining \$100 million per year would be derived from interest on Superfund investments, from fines, and from costs recovered from parties responsible for hazardous substance releases cleaned up by Superfund.

Superfund is currently financed primarily by the feedstock tax identified above in this fact sheet and money from general revenues (12 percent). The current tax, the general revenues, and interest on the fund has raised approximately \$1.6 billion to finance Superfund response activities since 1980.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS
EPA'S PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO CERCLA

SECTION 1

Short Title

The short title of the legislation is the "Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Amendments of 1985" (CERCLA Amendments).

SECTION 2

Amendment to CERCLA

This legislation, which reauthorizes the Superfund program from FY 1986 to FY 1990, amends the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA or "Superfund").

SECTION 3

Statement of Findings and Purposes

This section sets forth the findings and purposes of CERCLA. The major findings are that --

- o Releases and threats of releases of hazardous substances continue to pose serious threats to public health and the environment;
- o A major source of the hazardous substance release problem results from releases from uncontrolled hazardous waste facilities; and
- o To protect human health and the environment, a comprehensive Federal program is needed. The program must include strengthened enforcement authority, a Federal-State partnership and expanded citizen participation for effective response to hazardous waste sites and releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances.

The objective of this section is to clarify Congressional intent that the focus of the Superfund program should be on responding to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances from uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

SECTION 4

Definitions

Section 101(14) lists those substances which are hazardous under CERCLA by reference to substances listed under five other environmental laws. Section 101(14)(C) includes as hazardous under CERCLA "any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act".

This amendment would clarify that a substance need not be a "waste" to be considered a CERCLA hazardous substance under this subsection, so long as the substance meets the criteria of section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

SECTION 101

Authority to Respond

CERCLA section 104(a)(1) currently authorizes response action "unless the President determines that such removal or remedial action will be done properly by the owner or operator of the facility...or by any other responsible party." The amendment would clarify and confirm that the President has the discretion to decide when responsible parties are authorized to conduct cleanup in lieu of Fund-financed response.

This amendment is not intended to preclude or discourage responsible parties from conducting cleanup actions without the formal permission of the Federal government. The current requirements of section 105 of CERCLA (National Contingency Plan) contemplate a significant role for private parties in response actions.

The amendment is intended to clarify that the Federal government would not be precluded from conducting a response action, merely because responsible parties have indicated some willingness to take some form of response action. This amendment would confirm that if the Federal government determines that Federal response is needed, the President would have the discretion to determine the appropriate response and to take action; responsible parties would not be authorized to forestall Federal response.

Scope of Program

The language in the statute authorizes response to the release into the environment of any designated hazardous substance, or pollutant or contaminant which may present a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment.

The amendment would focus Superfund response authority on the problems associated with releases of hazardous substances from uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Specifically, the amendment would --

- delete "pollutant or contaminant" from the Act;
- delete "welfare" from the phrase "public health, welfare, and the environment" in the Act;
- authorize response whenever there is a release or substantial threat of a release into the environment which may present a "risk" to public health or the environment; and
- prohibit Superfund response from certain categories of releases, unless the President determines that a major public health or environmental emergency exists and that no other person has the authority or capability to respond in a timely manner --
 - from mining activities covered by SMCRA;
 - from the lawful application of pesticides registered under FIFRA;
 - affecting residential, business, or community structures when contamination is not caused by a release from a hazardous substance treatment, storage, or disposal facility;
 - affecting public or private domestic water supply wells when contamination is not caused by a release from a hazardous substance treatment, storage, or disposal facility;
 - from naturally occurring substances in their unaltered form; and
 - covered by and in compliance with a permit, issued under other federal environmental laws.

The effect of the amendment would be to ensure that Superfund responses are focused on those releases of hazardous substances which present the greatest threat to public health and the environment, and to enhance EPA's ability to effectively manage the program.

SECTION 102

Statutory Limits on Removals

Section 104(c)(1) of CERCLA limits removal actions to six months in duration and \$1 million in cost unless certain waiver criteria are met. These criteria include: a finding that continued action is necessary to prevent or mitigate the emergency and to protect public health and the environment, and that assistance would not otherwise be provided on a timely basis. Because of the limits established in this provision, some removals have been scaled-down below the level needed to achieve a cost-effective response.

This amendment would provide an additional and independent criterion for waiving the statutory limits on removal actions and increase the six month duration limitation to one year. The new criterion would permit removals to exceed the \$1 million cost and one year duration limitations if the response action is "appropriate and consistent with a permanent remedy." The amendment would ensure that removals accomplish a more complete response, if such response is appropriate in that situation.

The primary effect of the amendment would be to enhance the President's ability to choose the most effective response in removal situations. Generally, the amendment would allow, where appropriate, the first operable units of remedial actions to be considered removals. This would provide the Agency with increased flexibility to quickly initiate the appropriate removal. This ability to implement a response quickly would enhance efforts to contain the migration of hazardous substances. In turn, this would result in increased public health and environmental protection and may be less costly since hazardous substances could be contained before they migrate to a much larger area requiring greater response.

SECTION 103

Permanent Remedies

Section 104(c)(4) of CERCLA requires the selection of an appropriate remedial action that is consistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP) and is cost-effective in light of concerns about protecting public health and the environment, considerations of Fund-balancing, and the need for immediate action. There is no explicit requirement that the selection of a remedial action take into consideration permanent solutions or alternative treatment technologies.

EPA currently considers the long-term effectiveness and the permanence of alternatives in its selection of the appropriate remedial action. This amendment would provide explicit Congressional approval of EPA's position and would allow revision of the NCP to implement this approach to permanent remedies.

SECTION 104

Offsite Remedial Action

Section 101(24) of CERCLA, which defines "remedy or remedial action", provides that additional threshold criteria must be met before the President may undertake off-site disposal of hazardous substances. This creates a bias against off-site disposal and reflects past Congressional and EPA emphasis on on-site land disposal as the preferred remedial action.

The objective of the amendment is to eliminate the statutory bias for on-site remedies by making the statute neutral with regard to on-site or off-site remedies.

Congress, as reflected in the 1984 amendments to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and EPA have come to recognize the value of treatment and other alternative technologies.

The primary effect of this amendment would be to reduce the proliferation of sites requiring monitoring in perpetuity (by consolidating wastes from many sites into one larger and closely monitored facility), by recognizing the value of permanent off-site remedies, such as treatment.

SECTION 105

National Contingency Plan (NCP)

This amendment would (1) eliminate the requirement that the NCP include at least 400 facilities, and (2) clarify that States are allowed only one highest priority designation for the life of the list.

The deletion of the phrase "at least 400 facilities" would allow the Agency to select and place on the National Priorities List, only those facilities which present "the greatest danger to public health or welfare or the environment."

The second part of the amendment would be a Congressional ratification of EPA's present policy which is to permit the States to make only one highest priority designation. This policy is reflected in the most recent proposed revisions to the NCP.

These amendments allow the President to effectively limit the NPL to only those facilities which pose significant problems to public health or the environment as determined through Agency regulation.

SECTION 106

Cooperative Agreements

The amendment would explicitly permit contracts and cooperative agreements to cover more than one facility, as is current EPA policy, and clarifies and confirms that response includes enforcement activities associated with a remedial or removal action. The objective of the amendment is to facilitate State response activities by permitting States to enter into agreements covering more than one site, and by providing Fund money for response actions, including enforcement activities.

The primary effect of the amendment would be to increase State participation in response and enforcement activities. This would increase the overall pace and effectiveness of the Superfund program.

SECTION 107

Publicly Operated Facilities

Section 104(c)(3) of CERCLA requires States to pay at least 50 percent of response costs for hazardous substance releases from facilities owned by the State or political subdivision thereof at the time the release occurred.

The amendment would change the 50 percent State cost share to 75 percent and impose the 75 percent or greater cost-share only at those facilities operated directly or indirectly by the State or political subdivision. The test for imposing the 75 percent or greater cost-share would be related to operation rather than ownership of the facility at the time of disposal of hazardous substances. The cost-share under this amendment would apply to sites owned and operated by the State; sites owned by the State and operated by a private party under a contract or lease with the State; and sites

owned by a private party but operated by the State. The objective of the amendment is to impose the cost-share on States only in those cases where the State is involved in the operation of the facility, either directly or indirectly.

This amendment would also clarify that for purposes of this amendment only that the term facility will not include navigable waters or the beds underlying those waters, and thus a 75 percent cost share would not be imposed on States for response actions at such facilities.

SECTION 108

Siting of Hazardous Waste Facilities

Section 104(c)(3) of CERCLA requires that States assure the availability of hazardous waste disposal facilities for off-site remedial actions that are in compliance with subtitle C of RCRA. States are not, however, required to nor provided incentives for creating or expanding existing capacity for managing wastes, or otherwise provide for future treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes. In order to maintain an aggressive Superfund program, it is essential to ensure that States have adequate waste disposal capabilities.

This amendment would provide initiatives to States to create and expand capacity for managing wastes within the State by prohibiting the use of Fund money for response actions in those States that do not assure the availability of hazardous waste disposal capacity sufficient to handle that State's needs during a period of time to be specified by regulation. The amendment would be effective two years after enactment.

There would be limited exceptions to this prohibition. First, the amendment would permit Fund expenditures for alternative drinking water or for temporary relocation of affected individuals from their homes for up to one year. Second, Fund money could be used to finance a response action in a State that does not provide the above assurance if the President determines that a major public health or environmental emergency exists.

Any response action taken where the State fails to assure the availability of sufficient offsite capacity would be subject to a higher cost share.

The amendment would also require States to pay any additional costs associated with transporting wastes outside the State's boundaries (or outside the region, if the State has entered into a regional agreement for hazardous waste treatment and disposal) in addition to the cost of the remedy. This clause would be effective upon enactment.

The objective of the amendment is to create an economic incentive for States to expand existing or create new long-term in-state capacity to manage hazardous wastes.

SECTION 109

Community Involvement

CERCLA does not presently address the role of community involvement in response actions. Existing federal policy does, however, provide for an active community role as expressed in existing program guidance and the proposed revisions to the National Contingency Plan.

This amendment would require public notification and an opportunity for public comment on the proposed action. The primary objective of the amendment is to ensure community involvement in remedial actions taken pursuant to this Act, including Fund-financed and enforcement actions.

Because the President has already incorporated the requirements set forth in this amendment in operating guidance, the amendment itself would not impose new responsibilities on the federal government.

The amendment confirms the President's commitment to community involvement in the Superfund program.

SECTION 110

Health Related Authorities

Section 104(i) of CERCLA establishes the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). ATSDR, in cooperation with EPA and other Federal agencies, is authorized to implement the health related authorities of the Act. These authorities include the establishment and maintenance of: a national registry of diseases and illnesses associated with and persons exposed to hazardous substances, and a data base on the health effects of hazardous substances. CERCLA does not clearly define specific roles and responsibilities of ATSDR and EPA in implementing these and other health related authorities.

The amendment would clarify that the primary purpose of health related activities is to support response actions through health assessments, consultations, and other technical assistance relating to the health effects of exposure to hazardous substances, and to improve the ability to render future public health recommendations through expanding the existing body of scientific knowledge.

In addition, the amendment would clarify existing roles and responsibilities of ATSDR and EPA in conducting various health related activities. Specifically, the amendment would authorize EPA as well as State and local officials to request that ATSDR provide health consultations, assessments, and other assistance to determine the health effects of exposure to hazardous substances. ATSDR may provide such assistance. The President would also be authorized to conduct exposure and risk assessments at sites where a release has occurred.

The amendment would not significantly affect current health related activities but it merely provides a statutory basis for current roles and responsibilities undertaken by ATSDR and EPA.

SECTION 111

Compliance with Other Environmental Laws

This amendment would authorize the President to specify in the National Contingency Plan (NCP) the extent to which remedial and removal actions selected under section 104 or selected under section 106 should comply with applicable or relevant standards and criteria established under other Federal, State or local environmental and public health laws. The amendment would specify the factors the President must consider in making this determination; these include: the level of health or environmental protection provided by the standard; the technical feasibility of achieving the standard; the interim or permanent nature of the response; the need for expedient action; and the need to preserve funds to respond to other respond to other releases.

The objective of the amendment is to clarify and confirm the President's authority to determine when response actions should comply with other Federal, State, or local laws, which is set forth in existing EPA policy. This amendment confirms that because of the unique statutory provisions of CERCLA, and requirements for response action that strict compliance with other statutory provisions is often not appropriate or necessary.

SECTION 112

Actions Under the National Contingency Plan

Section 107(d) of CERCLA exempts persons from liability for damages resulting from actions taken or omitted in responding to hazardous substance releases.

This amendment would add that persons (e.g., EPA contractors and others) conducting response actions in accordance with the NCP or at the direction of an on-scene coordinator are also exempt from liability for future response costs. This means that, for example, contractors would not be held liable for additional response costs at a site if another response action is taken at a site where the contractor already conducted a previous action (if a second response action was taken because the first response was not sufficient to address the problem), unless the original action was negligent or intentionally misconducted.

The primary effect of the amendment would be to limit contractor liability for future response costs. The amendment would not affect third party liability claims. Nor would the amendment affect the liability of persons liable or potentially liable under section 107(a) who undertake a response action under this act.

Section 113

Natural Resource Damage Claims

The amendment would clarify existing language about the responsibilities of Federal and State natural resources trustees. In general, the Federal or State trustee would perform assessments of damage to resources under its jurisdiction, except that Federal trustees may perform assessments on behalf of States and may be reimbursed by States for performing the assessments. Neither Federal nor State trustees would be required to use the damage assessment regulations being prepared by the Department of the Interior, but if they used the Department of the Interior regulation the assessment would be entitled to a presumption of validity.

The amendment would also eliminate use of the Fund to pay trustees for damage to natural resources. Accordingly, all references to natural resource damage claims against the Fund would be deleted from the Act. The ability of Federal and State trustees to recover damages from responsible parties under section 107 would not diminished.

Finally, Federal agencies with custody and accountability for specific Federal facilities would be the sole trustee of natural resources on, under, or above such facilities for purposes of CERCLA.

SECTION 114

Response Claims

Section 111 of CERCLA authorizes parties who conduct response actions to assert claims against the Fund to recover necessary response costs incurred in carrying out the National Contingency Plan. The procedures to be followed in presenting and processing these claims against the Fund are set forth in section 112. This amendment would clarify and streamline the process for response claims.

The amendment would make the following changes:

- o Clarify authority to preauthorize response claims;
- o Eliminate provisions for negotiations with responsible parties;
- o Substitute an administrative hearing process for claims adjustments and arbitration; and
- o Clarify time frames for review of claims.

The availability of response claims can expedite private party cleanup. Following preauthorization for all or portions of the cleanup, private parties can promptly conduct cleanup action, and bring claims to the Fund when the response action is completed.

CERCLA currently prescribes five steps at a minimum in the process from initial presentation of the claim to the responsible party to final payment of an award. Where administrative review and judicial appeal are involved the process may take as many as eight steps before the claimant receives final payment of an award.

The amendments to this section would streamline the claims procedure. First, section 111 would be amended to clarify the authority of the Agency to preauthorize response claims. Preauthorization can be used to assure that response actions are conducted properly, and that they are limited to available funds.

Second, the provisions for negotiations with responsible parties prior to payment of claims would be eliminated. Such negotiations as are needed would be conducted prior to pre-authorization.

Third, an administrative hearing process would be substituted for the arbitration procedure presently provided for in the statute. The arbitration procedure is a vestige of certain economic damage claims which were not enacted in 1980. In that the claims procedures will involve only reimbursement of costs, there is no reason for claims to be arbitrated.

Response costs, are not particularly appropriate for consideration by a panel of arbitrators.

Fourth, certain ambiguities in the timeframes for Presidential action would be clarified.

SECTION 115

Indian Tribes

CERCLA is presently silent regarding the status of tribal governments and Indian lands. Current CERCLA policy, however, recognizes tribal governments as independent sovereigns with authority and responsibility over reservations roughly analogous to that of State governments. This means that tribal governments are subject to various notification, consultation, health related activity, and financial and disposal capacity assurance requirements.

The proposed amendment would clarify the role of States, Indian tribes, and the Federal government for facilities on Indian lands. It defines Indian lands to include only those where there is some type of trust responsibility or restriction against alienation.

Subsection (a) would add two new definitions, "Indian tribe" and "Indian lands." Both definitions are tied to the United States trust responsibility. Not all Federally recognized Indian tribes would be included in the CERCLA definition; only those tribes for which land is held in trust.

Section (b) would set forth the procedure for remedial actions on Indian lands. Indian tribes would be required to provide the assurances specified in section 104(c)(3) for sites on Indian lands. If the Secretary of the Interior finds that a tribe cannot provide these assurances, the Department of the Interior may provide them on behalf of the tribe. States would not be required to provide assurance for sites wholly on Indian lands.

The amendment authorizes the President to enter into agreements with Indian tribes to carry out response actions under section 104 and the National Contingency Plan and to enforce these agreements. Indian tribes would be reimbursed from the Fund for reasonable response costs.

Also, Indian tribes would be notified by the National Response Center of releases that affect Indian lands.

SECTION 116

Preemption

Section 114(c) of CERCLA preempts States from requiring persons to contribute to any fund designed to provide compensation for claims for response costs or damages which may be compensated under CERCLA. The provision is not clear and it has been argued that the intent of this provision is to preempt States from imposing State taxes to finance certain CERCLA and non-CERCLA action.

The amendment would delete the section which preempts States from imposing taxes for purposes already covered by CERCLA. The objective of the amendment is to ensure that States may impose taxes to meet Superfund cost-share requirements, and to foster State cleanup at sites not covered by CERCLA.

The primary effect of the amendment would be to remove a potential barrier to the creation of State superfund programs. The amendment may result in an increase in the number and pace of hazardous substance response actions undertaken or partially funded by States since States would be able to raise funds to assist such hazardous substance response.

SECTION 117

State Cost-Share

Section 104(c)(3)(C)(i) of CERCLA requires States to pay ten percent of costs for remedial actions at privately owned facilities.

This amendment would alter the existing Federal-State cost-share to require States to pay 20 percent of the remedial action costs at privately owned sites. The cost-share for State or political subdivision sites would be 75 percent (see section 106 of this Act).

The objective of this amendment is to reduce the existing burden on the Federal government for financing remedial response actions by requiring the States to pay a larger share of costs at privately owned sites. The amendment is consistent with an overall goal of these amendments in increasing the role of the States in conducting response actions.

TITLE II -- PROVISIONS RELATING PRIMARILY TO ENFORCEMENT

SECTION 201

Civil Penalties for Non-Reporting

Section 103(a) of CERCLA requires any person in charge of a vessel or facility to notify the National Response Center as soon as the person in charge has knowledge of any release of a hazardous substance in an amount that equals or exceeds the reportable quantity established under section 102. These notifications serve as one basis for the Federal government to determine whether response action is appropriate for the release.

The existing statute provides only criminal penalties for failure to report. This amendment would increase the criminal penalty to \$25,000 and provide additional enforcement flexibility by allowing the imposition of a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 per violation.

The amendment would enable the Administrator to assess civil penalties aggregating less than \$25,000 for such violations; penalties aggregating more than \$25,000 may be recovered by the Attorney General through a civil action.

Civil penalties for violations of notification requirements have several advantages:

First, civil penalties may be imposed in situations where the violations do not merit the sanctions associated with criminal violations.

Second, when the Federal government takes an enforcement action to compel private party cleanup action for such a release, the Federal government may now also seek penalties for violations of the notification provision in the cleanup enforcement action.

SECTION 202

Contribution and Parties to Litigation

This amendment would change section 107 of CERCLA to provide a greater degree of finality to settlements reached with responsible parties, and to expedite private party cleanup by simplifying the litigation process in imminent hazard and cost recovery actions.

This amendment would clarify and confirm existing law governing liability of potentially responsible parties in three respects:

- parties found liable under section 106 or 107 would have a right of contribution, allowing them to sue other liable or potentially liable parties to recover a portion of the costs paid;
- parties who reach a judicially approved good faith settlement with the government would not be liable for the contribution claims of other liable parties; and
- where a civil or administrative action is underway, contribution actions could be brought only after a judgment is entered or a settlement in good faith is reached.

The first provision should help to encourage private party settlements and cleanups. Parties who settle or who pay judgments as a result of litigation, could attempt to recover some portion of their loss in subsequent contribution litigation from parties who were not sued in the enforcement action. Private parties may be more willing to assume the financial responsibility for cleanup if they are assured that they can seek contribution from others.

The second provision would help bring an increased measure of finality to settlements. Responsible parties who have entered into a judicially approved good faith settlement under the Act would be protected from paying any additional portion of costs to other responsible parties in a contribution action.

The third provision would allow more expeditious management of litigation. Hazardous waste sites often involve dozens or even hundreds of potentially responsible parties with differing types and degrees of involvement in the facility. While the government may sue all potentially responsible parties, it need not sue all these parties. It may instead sue a limited number of parties to secure complete cleanup or all costs of cleanup under the theory of joint and several liability. In some instances these parties have in turn sued other potentially responsible parties in the same judicial action. In several cases this has resulted in massive and potentially unmanageable litigation.

The amendment would clarify that if an enforcement action is underway, claims for contribution or indemnification could not be brought until a judgment or settlement is reached. This change would allow the government to limit the number of parties in its actions, so that litigation could be conducted in a more efficient and expeditious fashion.

SECTION 203

Access and Information Gathering

Section 104(e) of CERCLA clearly authorizes the Agency to request information concerning the treatment, storage, disposal or handling of hazardous substances, and to enter premises where hazardous substances were generated, stored, treated, disposed, or transported. This amendment would clarify and confirm the President's right to access and information concerning the release or threatened release of hazardous substances by making explicit the original intent of Congress when CERCLA was enacted in 1980.

Currently, there is no explicit authority to enforce information requests under CERCLA. In addition, there is no explicit language to compel parties to provide access to the site or adjacent areas. Access to the site is obviously needed to conduct a response action. The President may also need access to adjacent areas to conduct sampling or move equipment.

While landowners generally will provide access voluntarily, explicit statutory authority would encourage private parties to consent to access and information requests, and would provide explicit mechanisms for the President to obtain access and information when such requests are reasonable but refused.

This amendment would also establish procedures for the President to issue orders for access and information. The President would notify potential recipients of orders and provide an opportunity for consultation. The President could also seek to have the Federal courts enjoin interference with access and direct private parties to comply with orders. This provision would enable the government to seek judicial relief so that necessary response actions would not be unduly delayed.

SECTION 204

Administrative Orders for Section 104(b) Actions

CERCLA section 104(b) currently authorizes the President to conduct a variety of investigations, studies, and information gathering activities. Under this section, remedial investigations and feasibility studies (RI/FSs) are performed to serve as the basis for choosing the appropriate extent of remedy.

In some circumstances, it may be appropriate to allow potentially responsible parties to conduct RI/FSs or other investigations or studies. This approach would free up government resources to address other sites, and would increase the likelihood that private parties would assume responsibilities for cleanup of the site. Such private-party RI/FSs are most effective when they are performed pursuant to an administrative order that clearly sets out the responsibilities of the private parties.

This amendment to CERCLA would provide for administrative orders on consent without the need for any findings by the President with regard to potential hazard at the facility, to allow the planning and investigative stages of response actions to proceed more expeditiously. The order would be enforceable in district court, and the court could issue a civil penalty for noncompliance.

It should be noted that EPA retains the authority to choose the appropriate remedy, based on a Record of Decision developed by EPA. This amendment would not authorize orders on consent for actual cleanup activities under section 104.

This section would also include a technical amendment to section 107 of CERCLA. Section 107 currently provides for treble damages from any person who is liable for a release or threat of release and who fails without sufficient cause to comply with an order under section 104. The penalties established for violations of administrative orders for access under section 203 of this Act, and orders on consent for private party studies and investigations, are sufficient incentives to assure compliance. Accordingly, the reference to treble damages for violations of section 104 orders would be removed. This would not change the President's authority to seek treble damages for violations of orders under section 106.

SECTION 205

Non-Trust Fund and Pre-Trust Fund Expenditures

This amendment would clarify and confirm that CERCLA establishes liability for costs incurred by the United States in response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance from a treatment, storage or disposal facility where the response was after passage of the Resource Conservation

and Recovery Act of 1976 and the party knew or should have known of the response action. Such costs must not have been inconsistent with remedial or removal actions under CERCLA.

The United States has incurred substantial response costs in connection with responses at hazardous waste facilities occurring after enactment of RCRA that are wholly consistent with CERCLA's goals and authorities. Where the person knew or should have known of the Federal response action, but did not act to clean up the release, it is entirely appropriate and consistent with CERCLA to clarify and confirm that responsible parties are liable for such response costs.

SECTION 206

Statute of Limitations

CERCLA currently includes no explicit statute of limitations for the filing of cost recovery actions under section 107. Nevertheless, the Federal government recognizes the need for filing of cost recovery actions in a timely fashion, to assure that evidence concerning liability and response costs is fresh, to help replenish the Fund, and to provide some measure of finality to affected responsible parties. The absence of an explicit statute of limitations has also led to some uncertainty concerning whether the existence of such a statute of limitations should be assumed under Federal law.

This amendment would eliminate this uncertainty by establishing a six-year statute of limitations for the filing of cost recovery actions. The six-year statute of limitations is the same as the period established by a clear line of cases involving the parallel provisions in section 311 of the Clean Water Act. Because response actions may extend for a number of years, the government is not precluded from commencing an action for recovery of costs at any time after such costs have been incurred.

For purposes of this section, the response action is regarded as completed upon completion of any operation and maintenance activities funded by the Federal government.

In addition, this amendment would provide a three-year statute of limitations: for damage actions, running from the date of discovery of the loss; for contribution actions, running from entry of judgment or the date of settlement; and for rights subrogated pursuant to a claim paid from the Fund, from the date of payment of such claim.

SECTION 207

Pre-Enforcement Review

The purpose of this amendment is to clarify the process for judicial review of government decisions on the appropriate extent of remedy and liability of responsible parties. This section establishes that:

- o review of all Presidential decisions concerning remedy is on the administrative record;
- o there is no pre-enforcement review of section 106 administrative orders; and
- o administrative orders are subject to judicial review once response action is completed.

(a) Record Review:

While CERCLA does not explicitly state how decisions on remedies will be judicially reviewed, the Federal government has taken the position and certain courts have suggested that review of decisions concerning remedy, like most administrative decisions, are on the basis of the administrative record. This amendment would clarify and confirm that judicial review of the response action is limited to the administrative record and that the action shall be upheld unless it is arbitrary, capricious, or otherwise not in accordance with law. Reliance on an administrative record helps assure that the basis for the response decision is clearly articulated and open to the scrutiny by the public and responsible parties.

Limiting judicial review of response actions to the administrative record also expedites the process of review and ensures that the reviewing court's attention is focused on the information and criteria used in selecting the remedy.

(b) Pre-Enforcement Review:

Section 106 orders may be subject to judicial review at the time the government acts to enforce the order and collect penalties for non-compliance. This amendment would clarify and confirm that orders are not subject to judicial review prior to that time.

The clarification reflects the fact that pre-enforcement review would be a significant obstacle to the use of administrative orders. It is likely that pre-enforcement review would lead to considerable delay in providing cleanups, increase response costs and discourage settlements and voluntary cleanups.

(c) Review of Orders:

The changes discussed above clarify and confirm the existing process. Section 208(c) would amend section 106 to establish new procedures for reimbursement of certain response costs and to provide for judicial review of administrative orders once the response action required by the order is completed.

Under the amendment, responsible parties can request reimbursement from the Fund for costs incurred in responding to an order. If the President refuses to grant all or part of a petition for reimbursement, responsible parties may file an action in district court seeking reimbursement. Responsible parties can obtain reimbursement if they can show that:

- o they are not liable, and that the costs which they incurred in responding to the order were reasonable; or
- o the response action ordered by the President was arbitrary and capricious or otherwise not in accordance with law.

This provision is intended to foster compliance with orders and expeditious cleanup, allowing potentially responsible parties to preserve their positions concerning liability and the appropriateness of the response action, in circumstances where they agree to undertake the cleanup. Under the record review provisions discussed above, responsible parties would also have opportunities for input into the decision making process for choosing the appropriate response action.

SECTION 208

Nationwide Service of Process

Rule 4(f) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure limits effective service of process to the territorial limits of the State in which the district court is held, unless a Federal statute provides otherwise. Difficulties have arisen in obtaining personal jurisdiction over certain defendants in actions by the United States under CERCLA. This amendment would remove these difficulties by providing that the United States may serve a defendant in any district where he resides, transacts business, or may otherwise be found.

SECTION 209

Abatement Action

This amendment would delete the references to "welfare" in section 106 of CERCLA. Consequently, enforcement or abatement action could only be taken when the President determines that there may be an imminent and substantial endangerment

to the public health or the environment because of an actual or threatened release of a hazardous substance from a facility. This amendment focuses CERCLA enforcement efforts on public health and the environment.

SECTION 210

Federal Lien

This amendment would enable the United States to recover at least some of its response costs through an in rem action against the real property that is the subject of the response action. Such protection for the United States would also enable it to recover the increase in land value resulting from the response action, thus preventing unjust enrichment of the property owner.

The amendment would provide that all costs and damages for which a person is liable to the United States under section 107(a) shall be a lien on all real property affected by the response action. The lien would arise at the time the United States first incurs response costs, but would not be perfected as against purchasers, security interest holders, and judgment lien creditors (all as defined in the tax lien statute, 26 U.S.C. §6321 et seq.) until notice of the lien has been recorded or filed. The notice provision would not apply with respect to any person who knew or should have known that the United States had incurred response costs.

SECTION 211

Penalties

This amendment would increase criminal penalties in section 103(d)(2) of CERCLA for destruction of records from \$20,000 to \$25,000. Civil penalties under section 106(b) of CERCLA for violation of a 106 order would be increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per day. These increases in penalties are intended to significantly strengthen existing incentives for compliance with CERCLA provisions.

SECTION 212

Federal Agency Settlement

The existing section 107(g) of CERCLA makes Federal agencies liable for response costs and natural resource damages from releases of hazardous substances in the same manner as a private entity. This may be the basis for legitimate claims which should be paid by the United States without resort to litigation. However, CERCLA currently neither confers authority nor specifies procedures for administrative payment of such claims.

This amendment provides procedures for administrative settlement of CERCLA claims. The language is modeled closely after a similar provision in the Federal Tort Claims Act, 10 U.S.C. § 2672. Under the amendment, Federal agencies are authorized to settle claims for \$25,000 or less in accordance with Justice Department procedures, and to arrive at tentative settlements for Justice Department approval for amounts over \$25,000.

SECTION 213

Foreign Vessel Liability

This amendment would delete from CERCLA a clause that had the unintended effect of excluding from liability under section 107 all foreign vessels not under United States jurisdiction, even when such vessels release hazardous substances in areas otherwise subject to United States jurisdiction.

TITLE III -- AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954

Title II of CERCLA amended the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, establishing the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund (Fund). The Fund is comprised primarily of revenue derived from excise taxes on certain petrochemicals and inorganic raw materials, as well as on domestic crude oil and imported petroleum products (87%) and appropriations from the General Fund (12%). Revenues in the Fund are used to finance Superfund response and support activities.

The present CERCLA tax scheme is referred to as a "feed-stock tax" because it imposes a tax on the basic chemical building blocks of chemical products. The hazardous substances and wastes associated with the problems addressed by CERCLA are byproducts of production processes that use these raw materials.

The Fund was designed to contain approximately \$1.6 billion from FY 1981 through FY 1985. Current authorization to impose taxes to finance the program expires September 30, 1985. This amendment is needed to authorize the imposition of taxes to finance Superfund response actions over the next five years.

The tax structure set forth in these amendments has been designed to meet the following objectives:

- ° to provide a stable and predictable source of revenue;
- ° to broaden the tax base from which contributions are received;
- ° to minimize adverse economic impacts on taxed industries; and
- ° to focus the tax on the type of industries and practices that have caused the problems that are addressed by Superfund.

The amendment would authorize a Fund of approximately \$1 billion per year, or roughly \$5.3 billion from FY 1986 through FY 1990. This represents the level of funding that can be effectively managed over the next five years and raised without significant adverse affects on tax paying firms.

The amendment would establish a Fund with revenue derived primarily from three sources.

The first source of revenue would be derived from a feedstock tax. This tax would be imposed on crude oil and petroleum products as well as the 42 chemical feedstocks taxed under the present statute. The tax rates imposed on these feedstocks would remain the same as the rates established in 1980: approximately \$4.87 per ton for petrochemical feedstocks, approximately \$4.45 per ton for inorganic raw

materials (with adjustments for elemental equivalency), and 0.79 cents per barrel for crude oil and petroleum products. This feedstock tax would maintain the current CERCLA exemptions on methane or butane used as fuel, substances used in the production of fertilizers, sulfuric acid produced as a by-product of air pollution control, substances derived from coal, and taxable chemicals made from previously taxed taxable chemicals. The feedstock tax has been designed to raise approximately \$300 million per year.

The second source of revenue would be derived from a waste-management tax. This tax would be imposed on the receipt of hazardous wastes at a qualified treatment, storage, or disposal unit (i.e. a unit permitted under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)), as well as on hazardous wastes disposed of in the ocean or exported from the United States. The tax liability would be imposed on the owner or operator of a qualified hazardous waste management facility, the owner or operator of a vessel that disposes of wastes into or over the ocean, and the exporter of hazardous wastes.

The tax rates imposed under the waste-management tax would increase each year of the tax, and would be higher for landfills, surface impoundments, waste piles, and land treatment units. The following amount per wet-weight ton would be imposed:

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Rate *</u> |
|-------------|-----------------|
| FY 86 | \$ 9.80 per ton |
| FY 87 | \$10.09 |
| FY 88 | \$11.13 |
| FY 89 | \$13.48 |
| FY 90 | \$16.32 |

For waste exported from the U.S., disposed into or over the ocean, or received at a qualified hazardous waste management unit other than specified above, the following amount per wet-weight ton would be imposed:

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Rate *</u> |
|-------------|-----------------|
| FY 86 | \$ 2.61 per ton |
| FY 87 | \$ 2.68 |
| FY 88 | \$ 2.96 |
| FY 89 | \$ 3.59 |
| FY 90 | \$ 4.37 |

* Beginning in 1987, the tax rates would be adjusted annually to compensate for any shortfalls in projected revenues. If necessary to meet revenue targets, the tax may be extended from October 1, 1990, through March 31, 1991, at the same rates applicable in Fiscal Year 1990.

Wastes managed in units not subject to permits under subtitle C of RCRA (e.g. wastes stored in tanks and containers for less than 90 days), wastes from CERCLA response actions, and wastes generated by Federal facilities would not be subject to the waste-management tax. Additionally, a credit would be given for taxes already paid on wastes that are transferred from one taxable unit to another. If the units involved in the transfer have different applicable tax rates, the credit would be based on the lower rate.

The waste-management tax has been designed to raise approximately \$600 million per year.

The third source of revenue would be derived from interest on Superfund investments, fines, costs recovered from parties responsible for response actions financed from the Fund, and intra-fund transfers. This portion of the Fund would raise approximately \$100 million per year.

TITLE IV -- MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SECTION 401

Applicability of Amendments

This amendment would add a new section to CERCLA providing that the amendments relating to section 104(a) and (b), which limit response authority under CERCLA, would not affect sites listed on the NPL prior to January 1, 1985.

The effect of the amendment would be that sites listed as final on the NPL prior to January 1, 1985 would not be affected by the amendments to sections 104(a) and (b). Sites which remain proposed for inclusion on the NPL may be affected by the amendments. In other words, sites which remain proposed that do not pertain to releases from uncontrolled hazardous waste sites or are specifically excluded from Superfund response (e.g., mining wastes covered by SMCRA or sites contaminated solely as a result of the lawful application of pesticides) would not be eligible for Superfund response, because they did not become final NPL sites by January 1, 1985.

STATEMENT OF LEE M. THOMAS
ADMINISTRATOR
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
UNITED STATES SENATE

APRIL 25, 1985

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee. It is a pleasure to be here today to talk about the Administration's proposal to reauthorize the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act -- the Superfund. In particular, I want to lay out for you a complete rationale for the cost and revenue projections supporting our proposed funding level and mention our proposed financing provisions.

As you know, on a number of occasions I have expressed concerns about the size and scope of some of the reauthorization options considered by Congress. Historically, there has been a tendency on the part of the Federal government, whenever it deals with a major national problem, to equate total funding with the effectiveness of a particular solution. The more we spend, the more we must be doing. Or so that philosophy goes.

With Superfund, this is not the case. We are faced with a national challenge that is enormous in scope and implication. But during the past two years, we have worked hard to fashion a program capable of dealing with both the immediate and the long-term consequences of the hazardous waste problem. It is essential, as we prepare to extend that effort, to make sure we stay on course with a program which has been proven effective.

I am convinced that the Administration's Superfund reauthorization bill is a sound and responsible approach for implementing our hazardous waste cleanup program for the next five years. It triples resources available for actual cleanup work. It focuses those resources on the most serious problems first -- uncontrolled and abandoned hazardous substance sites. And it strengthens our ability to enforce the law and impose stringent new penalties on those who violate it.

In short, the bill gives EPA the resources and the authorities we need to continue to build on the cleanup momentum established during the past two years. The President told me to make Superfund my top legislative priority for 1985, and I have. I will work with you to assure that the Superfund program is allowed to continue with its vital mission.

As I said, our proposal will substantially increase the size of the fund. It will generate some \$5.3 billion during the next five years, principally from taxes on those industries linked directly to the nation's hazardous waste problems. Coupled with an aggressive enforcement program which we project will yield an additional \$2 billion in private-party cleanup, we anticipate a program likely to generate approximately \$7.5 billion in total cleanup activity between 1986 and 1990.

With this resource base, we will be able to expand our emergency cleanup program for addressing immediate threats to human health and the environment. In the long-term arena, we will work toward permanent solutions to chronic hazards. And we will guarantee that affected communities and individual citizens have a meaningful role to play in all of our cleanup activities.

My purpose today is not to address the details of the Administration's proposal, although I am happy to answer any questions you may have. Rather, I would like to spend my time here talking through with you why I feel this bill provides us with all the resources we can use during the next five years. I want to explain where we see the funding coming from, and what we expect to be buying in the way of cleanup.

It is my hope that we will conclude today's hearing with a better understanding of the Administration's package, the rationale for those options we have selected in crafting it, the complexity of the Superfund program as it moves into high gear, and the reasons why this bill represents our best bet for moving forward with the second phase of this national priority program.

Putting together the reauthorization package has been a difficult challenge. The original Superfund law was sweeping in nature and scope. But it was designed to address a problem of unclear magnitude, in the absence of any first-hand experience.

Today, we have that experience. Superfund reflects over four years of experience. We have a far better appreciation for the complexity of the problem we face, and for its enormity. We have our feet on the ground and we are making progress.

We have in place an effective program for identifying potentially hazardous sites, evaluating them, assessing the risks posed by each, and selecting those requiring Federal attention. More than 800 sites are now on our National Priorities List. As many as 2,000 sites -- perhaps more -- will eventually be identified as most in need of long-term cleanup, often using Federal resources.

But the Superfund law does more. It also gives us tools for protecting human health and the environment from immediate dangers caused by unexpected releases of hazardous substances. Under this emergency cleanup authority we can take a variety of steps to address immediate dangers at any site.

It is these two primary authorities -- long-term authority to clean up sites posing chronic threats and emergency authority to eliminate immediate hazards -- that are the framework within which we plan for the future.

Based on projections for how many new long- and short-term activities we will start each year, historic data on how long it takes to conduct various cleanup steps, and experience with costs, we are able to put forward what we feel are reliable estimates of our needs over the next five years.

Long-term cleanup work at national priority sites has three distinct phases. First, there is the planning phase during which engineers and other technical professionals carefully characterize the site and assess the feasibility of cleanup options. Second, once we decide on a cleanup strategy, we design the remedy. Finally, we actually implement the remedy. This is generally a complex construction project.

Typically, it takes about 18 months to carry out the first step. Our remedial investigations and feasibility studies look at all site factors, including geological structure, soil characteristics, mixes and concentrations of contaminants, and hydrogeology. With this information, we determine the extent of the problem, including whether groundwater has been contaminated.

We spend on average about \$800,000 for each of these comprehensive studies. But without them, it is impossible to undertake an effective cleanup. Every Superfund site is unique. There is no generic cleanup strategy. A complete remedial plan must be developed for each. The Federal government pays for 100% of the cost of these studies.

On the basis of the information we gather, we make our cleanup decisions. Because each site is unique, each remedy requires its own special design. Each is a detailed engineering blueprint. Each takes about nine months to complete at a cost of \$440,000. The Federal government picks up the entire cost.

Construction of the remedy is the most costly portion of the cleanup process. Our experiences to date indicate the design and construction of an individual remedy costs about \$7.2 million. The Federal government pays for 90% of this cost, with the State picking up the remaining 10%. Construction can take a year to complete.

Once a site has been cleaned up, we conduct operations and maintenance activities to make certain the remedy is effective. The Federal government pays for 90% of these costs for the first year, and the State pays the remaining 10%. Thereafter, the State picks up all O&M costs.

Sometimes, sites pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment. In these cases, there is no time to conduct a comprehensive study.

If the responsible parties do not act, or cannot, we must be able right away to address known explosion hazards, threats of human contact, or the possibility of fire. We do this using our emergency response authority.

A typical removal action takes from one to six months to complete, depending on the individual characteristics of the site. Some have cost in excess of \$1 million, but the average cost is \$330,000. When the government conducts an emergency cleanup, the entire cost is borne by EPA.

Using the numbers I have just reviewed, all based upon over four years of first-hand experience, we have been able to project our resource needs during the next five years. Several important assumptions are built into these estimates:

- o The Federal program will start engineering feasibility studies at 130 new sites annually.

- o Responsible parties will undertake a gradually increasing number of new starts each year, beginning with 50 in 1986 and growing to 90 in 1990.

- o There will be 238 emergency cleanups annually, including 190 by the Federal program and 48 by responsible parties.

Because each step in the cleanup process -- studies, design, construction, and O&M -- takes a different amount of time, the overall program operates like a pipeline. Thus, while we start roughly the same number of new sites each year, over time we find ourselves managing an ever-increasing total number of sites in various stages of cleanup, simultaneously.

This is a critical concept in understanding the limitations I see on how fast we can clean up our priority sites. It is a complex management problem. My concern is that we will allow ourselves to think that the more money we spend in a given year, the more cleanup we will accomplish.

I am convinced that there is a practical limit to the number of sites we can deal with at one time. And I am convinced that we are rapidly approaching that saturation point.

Allow me to demonstrate the pipeline effect I have just described. Our projections show that the number of new starts annually will increase very slowly, due entirely to a gradually increasing number of private party cleanups. Yet between 1986 and 1990, the number of sites with remedial activity underway will grow dramatically.

In 1986, we expect to start 180 new engineering feasibility studies, including 50 by responsible parties. That's the front-end of the pipeline. But on-going work at other sites means we will actually be managing 584 long-term sites at the close of that year. By 1988, we expect to start 200 new planning studies, including 70 by responsible parties. Yet, because of the pipeline effect of on-going work, we will be managing 726 remedial sites in various stages of cleanup.

And, by 1990, we will see 220 new starts, including 90 by responsible parties. But we will be managing a total of 811 long-term sites, each with unique circumstances.

And don't forget, we expect to be involved with 238 emergency cleanups in each of those years on top of our remedial projects. So by 1990, we will be dealing with well over 1,000 sites, all at the same time.

I say to you without any reservation, this is the ultimate management challenge. The American people have very high expectations from the Superfund program. I am committed to fulfilling their reasonable expectations. I fear that a program any larger than the one I have just outlined could collapse of its own weight. The resulting waste and fraud would be devastating.

Congress and the American people must recognize the many constraints that we are dealing with in trying to implement Superfund. This is a multi-billion dollar program. The sheer size of the fund makes it a prime candidate for abuse. I will do all I can to prevent this through rigid systems of accountability. I ask your help in allowing me to retain the flexibility I need to succeed.

In addition, we face several other constraints:

- o Technical Constraints: Depending on the level of cleanup required by a reauthorized Superfund law and any prohibitions against off-site remedies, landfill capacity will be a critical issue in the years ahead. Presently, there are few double-lined facilities which can accept waste. There may be regional shortfalls, at times caused by transportation problems.

- o Permanent Solution Constraints: No one wants wastes from one Superfund site to contribute to the problems of future priority sites. There are some promising technologies on the horizon that provide alternatives to land disposal, such as incineration and chemical and biological stabilization. Although some are proven feasible, their commercial availability remains limited. As demand for these technologies increases, we are hopeful available capacities will grow.

- o Laboratory Capacity Constraints: Current national laboratory capacity is short of our needs. We are working to improve the reliability and responsiveness of our contract labs, but problems remain.

o Managerial Constraints: As I have already suggested, we face an enormous management challenge during the next five years of Superfund. The pace at which the program is expanding, particularly as more and more sites move through the pipeline to the expensive design and construction phases, makes effective management difficult. In addition to overseeing the complex work at hundreds of sites, we must recruit and train professional staff, provide adequate workspace, obtain and maintain necessary equipment, provide administrative and logistical support, and establish the contract capacity needed to handle the additional workload.

o Personnel Constraints: In particular, we face a difficult challenge in finding, hiring and retaining people capable of carrying this program out. We are competing with the private sector for specialized talent. Often, we simply cannot offer the compensation, working environment and incentives that the private sector can for these individuals. Yet our engineers must oversee the work of theirs. Our managers must supervise the technical and administrative activities associated with hundreds of projects. And our attorneys must go head to head with the best lawyers the private sector has to offer in multi-million dollar litigation.

Let me stress at this point that I am not painting a picture of gloom and despair. We have, during the past four years, built a very effective cadre of managers, technical people, scientists, engineers and lawyers. But we must continue to build our team while, at the same time, working to retain the excellent people we already have.

In this area of people, we find the Federal system is one major impediment to faster expansion of our technical capabilities. It takes an average of four months to bring on an entry-level hydrogeologist, chemist or environmental scientist. These people, despite their qualifications, require a period of time for training to understand the program, the Federal system, and their roles in it.

At the senior level, the problems are even greater. We face the same rigid recruitment system. And there are not enough well trained people with experience in hazardous waste cleanup. The private sector is a fierce competitor for these talented men and women. Many times, we are simply priced out of the market.

Let me recap, then, my concern over the expectations I think exist among many members of Congress and a large segment of the American people who think getting the cleanup job done faster is nothing more than a matter of dollars. It isn't.

In 1990 alone, we will have work underway at more than 1,000 long- and short-term sites. That's a management challenge.

At every site, we face difficult technical problems, laboratory constraints, and the prospects of disposal capacity shortfalls. Those are management challenges.

And we are engaged in fierce competition with the private sector for talented, well-trained professionals needed to make this program work. That's a management challenge.

The program we have put forward in the form of S.494, the Administration's proposal to reauthorize Superfund through 1990, is a blueprint for achieving significant cleanup in light of all of these constraints. It is carefully thought out and based on first-hand experience. It will buy a substantial amount of cleanup. It will give us powerful tools to foster a significant chunk of private-party cleanup in addition.

Our bill will yield some \$7.5 billion worth of cleanup through 1990, including \$5.3 billion in Federally financed work and another \$2 billion or so in private-party cleanup. These resources will purchase impressive amounts of cleanup. By 1990, we project that we will have undertaken 1,450 engineering feasibility studies, about 1,000 designs, and approximately 900 construction projects. Remedial work will be completed at well over 600 sites. In addition, we expect to have conducted nearly 1,900 emergency cleanups.

We will not be finished with the Superfund mission by 1990. But we will have made a significant dent in the problem. We will be well on our way to achieving one of the most ambitious environmental goals ever set.

The next question that comes to mind is where will we get the \$5.3 billion needed to make this program work? The Administration is convinced these funds can be raised in a way that is fair and equitable, without having any impact on the national deficit.

We have proposed a program financed largely through taxes on petrochemical feedstocks and hazardous wastes generated in the manufacturing process. Other important components in our financing scheme are interest on Fund investments and recoveries of past Fund expenditures from responsible parties.

Our current feedstock tax would continue without change. We have found it to be a reliable source of significant funds, yet one that has not hurt the competitiveness of our chemical producers. We are concerned, however, that an expansion of this particular tax could do harm to the chemical industry.

The waste-end tax we have proposed will generate some \$600 million annually in new revenues. Its design reflects our belief that those companies generating hazardous wastes, and profiting from the activities that yielded those wastes, are logical candidates to help finance our expanded cleanup program.

Although the same companies that pay the feedstock tax will also contribute through the waste-end mechanism, this taxing scheme will also bring into the system thousands of other companies that have not paid their fair share in the past. We think this adds some needed equity to our effort to raise the substantial funds required to finance the next five years of cleanup.

We are convinced that there is no need to tap general revenues to fund Superfund. These taxes, plus interest and recovered costs, will provide us with the revenues we need to succeed.

Let's look quickly at the cost-recovery element of our financing equation. We expect, over the next several years, to see cost recovery become a major source of cleanup funds. There has been some concern to date over the slow pace of cost recovery.

Much of the explanation is related to the fact that cost-recovery cases cannot be initiated until much of the cleanup work has been completed. And, as we all know, it has only been in the past two years or so that the actual pace of cleanup has picked up.

Costs recovered to date total nearly \$12 million. But we have initiated cost-recovery actions in cases worth more than \$124 million. Just as the number of sites cleaned up will depend upon the remedial pipeline I discussed earlier, so too will the pace of cost recovery.

As a rule of thumb, cost recovery takes two to three years to complete for each site. In cases where we have conducted a removal action, cost recovery is initiated within one year after the emergency action is completed. Funds are not likely to be recovered, however, until about two and one-half years after completion of the removal.

In cases of long-term cleanup, cost recovery is initiated during the construction phase. But we do not expect to actually recover our funds until about two years after construction has been completed.

Now that we have a significant number of projects well into the cleanup process, we are beginning to take more and more responsible parties to the courthouse to recover our expenditures. Our earlier investments should pay off in the next five years.

In 1986, we expect to receive nearly \$32 million in recovered costs. That will increase to nearly \$55 million in 1987, and grow to \$190 million in 1990. The total of recovered costs from 1986 through 1990 is expected to be \$477 million. This will be a significant supplement to our tax revenues.

Finally, we anticipate that our aggressive enforcement program will yield some \$2 billion in actual cleanup work by responsible parties through 1990. These will be funds from private sources, not out of Superfund.

Our record of private-party cleanup settlements has been an impressive one during the past two years. By effectively using the current enforcement tools, including strict, joint and several liability, we have been able to convince more and more responsible parties that it is in everyone's best interest to reach an acceptable settlement and get on with cleanup.

Through 1990, we project that responsible parties will complete more than \$2 billion worth of cleanup. During that same period of time, we anticipate that the value of cleanup started by responsible parties will approach \$3 billion.

Let me conclude now by restating what I have been saying for a long time. Superfund is a vital program. It is one of EPA's top priorities. Reauthorization of Superfund is our number one legislative goal.

During the past two years, we have put Superfund implementation on a sound footing. The program has expanded dramatically. We are seeing important results. It is absolutely essential that Superfund be reauthorized this year in order to keep our cleanup efforts moving at the pace we have established.

I am convinced that we are approaching the point where Superfund is operating at an optimum level. By the end of 1990, under our proposal, we will be working at more than 1,000 long- and short-term sites. Beyond this level of activity, there is a very real possibility that the program could begin to lose the management accountability that we have worked so hard to establish. The last thing we need is for Superfund to become tainted by charges of mismanagement, waste, fraud and abuse.

In addition to my concern that if we go past the Administration's proposed funding level we will do nothing more than throw money at the problem, I have also tried to lay out before this Committee the managerial, technical and administrative constraints that do in fact affect our program.

Our proposal is a sound one, based on first-hand experience and a recognition of the complexity of our mission. I urge you to adopt it. Thank you for allowing me to be here today. I would be happy to answer your questions.

THE FOLLOWING SECTION IS A LIST OF
COMPLETED SUPERFUND EMERGENCY ACTIONS
FROM DECEMBER 1980 THROUGH MAY 30, 1985

SUMMARY: CASES FILED AND SETTLEMENTS, December 1980--MAY 30, 1985

| | FISCAL YEAR | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | ALL YRS |
| CASES FILED | 1 | 1 | 4 | 37 | 21 | 14 | 37 | 35 | 13 | 163 |
| CASES REFERRED TO DOJ | 1 | 2 | 6 | 30 | 18 | 31 | 31 | 40 | 26 | 197 |
| SETTLEMENTS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 27 | 40 | 78 | 50 | 220 |

COMPLETED SUPERFUND EMERGENCY ACTIONS, December 1980-- May 1985

| REGION | END | NAME | LOCATION | STATE | NPL |
|--------|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-----|
| 01 | 80/12/00 | WESTERN SAND AND GRAVEL | BURRILLVILLE | RI | NPL |
| | 82/01/21 | MOTOLLO | RAYMOND | RI | NPL |
| | 82/03/00 | PICILLO | COVENTRY | RI | NPL |
| | 82/07/00 | OTTATI AND GOSS | KINGSTON | RI | NPL |
| | 82/09/00 | KEEFE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES | EPPING | RI | NPL |
| | 82/10/23 | SYLVESTER | NASHUA | RI | NPL |
| | 83/01/23 | CYANIDE INCIDENT | VERGENNES | VT | NPL |
| | 83/04/07 | O'SULLIVANS ISLAND | DERBY | CT | NPL |
| | 83/05/12 | MILFORD TRAILER PARK | MILFORD | MA | NPL |
| | 83/07/01 | MIDNIGHT DUMP | DIGHTON | MA | NPL |
| | 83/08/03 | DEAN STREET | NORWOOD | MA | NPL |
| | 83/08/11 | TINKMAN GARAGE | LONDONDEREY | MA | NPL |
| | 83/08/12 | SILVESTIN | LOWELL | MA | NPL |
| | 83/10/13 | SACO TANNERY WASTE PITS | SACO | ME | NPL |
| | 83/10/21 | JOHNS MANVILLE ASBESTOS SITES | NASHUA/HUDSON | RI | NPL |
| | 83/11/05 | PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD | WASHBURN | ME | NPL |
| | 84/01/27 | CANNON ENGINEERING CORP | PLYMOUTH | MA | NPL |
| | 84/03/23 | CHARLES GEORGE RECLAMATION TRUST | TYNCSBORO | MA | NPL |
| | 84/05/11 | RIDGE AVE ASBESTOS | HUDSON | RI | NPL |
| | 84/05/31 | TEBBETS ROAD | BARRINGTON | RI | NPL |
| | 84/06/09 | LAKE SUNAPEE | SUNAPEE | RI | NPL |
| | 84/07/13 | BAIRD & MCGUIRE | NOLSBROOK | MA | NPL |
| | 84/08/21 | NEW BEDFORD HARBOR | NEW BEDFORD | MA | NPL |
| | 84/11/08 | UNION CHEMICAL CO. | SOUTH HOPE | ME | NPL |
| | 84/11/14 | IRON HORSE PARK | BILLERICA | MA | NPL |
| | 85/01/11 | O'SULLIVANS ISLAND | DERBY | CT | NPL |
| | 85/03/13 | CONIC SITES | CONIC | RI | NPL |
| | 85/03/18 | PINE STREET CANAL | BURLINGTON | VT | NPL |
| COUNT: | | 28 | | | 15 |
| 02 | 81/08/00 | POLLUTION ABATEMENT SERVICES | OSVEGO | NY | NPL |
| | 81/09/00 | LIPARI LANDFILL | PITMAN | NJ | NPL |
| | | LOVE CANAL | NIAGARA FALLS | NY | NPL |
| | 81/09/00 EST | BRIDGEPORT RENTAL & OIL | BRIDGEPORT | NJ | NPL |
| | 81/09/21 | GOOSE FARM SITE | PLUMSTEAD | NJ | NPL |
| | 81/12/00 | YORK OIL CO. | MOIRA | NY | NPL |
| | 82/02/19 | ABANDONED DRUM | ROCKAWAY | NY | NPL |
| | 82/03/15 | BURNT FLY DOG | MARLBORO TOWNSHIP | NJ | NPL |
| | 82/07/00 | KIN-SOC LANDFILL | EDISON | NJ | NPL |
| | 82/07/20 | BRIDGEPORT RENTAL & OIL (RS1) | BRIDGEPORT | NJ | NPL |
| | 82/08/04 | OLEAN WELLS FIELD | OLEAN | NY | NPL |
| | 83/05/19 | LIPARI LANDFILL | PITMAN | NJ | NPL |
| | 83/06/17 | OWS LANDFILL | GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP | NJ | NPL |
| | 83/07/08 | BRIDGEPORT RENTAL & OIL (RS2) | BRIDGEPORT | NJ | NPL |
| | 83/07/20 | HATES PARK POOL | NEWARK | NJ | NPL |
| | 83/11/15 | BLUE SPRUCE INTERNATIONAL | BOUND BROOK | NJ | NPL |
| | 84/02/23 | BRIDGEPORT RENTAL & OIL (RS3) | BRIDGEPORT | NJ | NPL |
| | 84/03/16 | WALLKILL | WALLKILL | NY | NPL |
| | 84/04/06 | CHEMICAL CONTROL | ELIZABETH | NJ | NPL |
| | 84/05/01 | LOCKWOOD STREET | NEWARK | NJ | NPL |
| | 84/07/03 | SIGMO TRADING | WESTCHESTER | NY | NPL |
| | 84/08/22 | MYER PROPERTY | CLINTON | NJ | NPL |
| | 84/09/13 | DUANE MARINE | PEETH AMBOY | NJ | NPL |

| REGION | END | NAME | LOCATION | STATE | NPL |
|--------|----------|----------------------------------|------------------|-------|-----|
| | 84/10/31 | REMORA INC | EDISON | NJ | |
| | 84/11/09 | BRIDGEPORT RENTAL & OIL | BRIDGEPORT | NJ | NPL |
| | 84/11/28 | BRADY METALS | NEWARK | NJ | |
| | 84/12/01 | OLEAN WELL FIELD | OLEAN | NY | NPL |
| | 84/12/13 | YORK OIL CO. | MOIRA | NY | NPL |
| | 84/12/16 | DUANE MARINE | PERTH AMBOY | NJ | |
| | 84/12/20 | BYRON BARREL AND DRUM | BYRON | NY | |
| | 85/04/13 | KEARNY DRUM DUMP #2 | KEARNY | NJ | |
| | COUNT: | | | | 20 |
| 03 | | | | | 31 |
| | 81/09/00 | BRUIN LAGOON | BUTLER COUNTY | PA | NPL |
| | 81/12/00 | ARM WADE | CHESTER | PA | NPL |
| | 81/12/18 | CHEMICAL METALS INDUSTRIES | BALTIMORE | MD | NPL |
| | 82/04/00 | BROADHEAD CREEK | STROUDSBURG | PA | NPL |
| | 82/04/00 | ARM WADE | CHESTER | PA | NPL |
| | 82/06/01 | BRACUP WAREHOUSE | YOUNGSVILLE | PA | |
| | 82/06/24 | DRAKE CHEMICAL CORP | LOCK HAVEN | PA | NPL |
| | 82/08/09 | CECIL COUNTY DUMP | NORTHEAST | MD | |
| | 82/08/21 | HARVEY KNOTT #1 | NEW CASTLE | DE | NPL |
| | 82/10/12 | HANILA CREEK | POCA | WV | |
| | 82/12/15 | GARAGE FIRE | GLENSIDE | PA | |
| | 83/01/04 | HOLDER CHEMICAL | ONA | WV | |
| | 83/03/09 | TURCO COATINGS | PHOENIXVILLE | PA | |
| | 83/03/24 | CAUSTIC MIDNIGHT DUMP | PHILADELPHIA | PA | |
| | 83/04/22 | ABANDONED CHEMICAL PLANT | WESTLINE | PA | NPL |
| | 83/05/19 | BOYERTOWN SCRAP METAL | BOYERTOWN | PA | |
| | 83/05/31 | LEETOWN PESTICIDE PILE | LEETOWN | WV | NPL |
| | 83/06/08 | BIEDLER ROAD | UPPER MARION TWP | PA | |
| | 83/06/22 | BIG JOHN'S SALVAGE | FAIRMONT | WV | |
| | 83/07/06 | VULCANIZED RUBBER & PLASTICS | MORRISVILLE | PA | |
| | 83/09/02 | TYSONS DUMP | MONTGOMERY CO. | PA | NPL |
| | 83/09/06 | COONS EDN | ADAMSVILLE | WV | |
| | 83/09/14 | ABANDONED CHEMICAL PLANT | WESTLINE | PA | NPL |
| | 83/09/23 | C & F CHEMICAL | W. GOSHEN | PA | |
| | | TINICUM MARSH | FOLCROFT | PA | |
| | 83/11/23 | TAYLOR BOROUGH DRUM | LACKAWANNA | PA | NPL |
| | 83/12/09 | LACKAWANNA REFUSE | LACKAWANNA | PA | NPL |
| | 83/12/12 | CALIFORNIA MD DRUM | ST MARYS CI | MD | |
| | 83/12/23 | MIDDLETOWN ROAD | ANNAPOLIS | MD | NPL |
| | 83/12/28 | WHEELING HILL | WHEELING | WV | |
| | 84/01/07 | BIG JOHN'S SALVAGE-MOULT ED | FAIRMONT | WV | |
| | 84/01/24 | MT POCONO | MONROE COUNTY | PA | |
| | 84/01/25 | HAMPTON CYLINDERS SITE | HAMPTON | VA | |
| | 84/03/20 | TOKUM-CHLORDANE CONTAMINATION | PETERSBURG | WV | |
| | 84/04/12 | DELAWARE SAND & GRAVEL | NEW CASTLE | DE | NPL |
| | 84/04/14 | REVERE CHEMICAL | REVERE | PA | |
| | 84/04/15 | SUNSET GOLF COURSE | HARRISBURG | PA | |
| | 84/05/00 | GETTYSBURG WELL CONTAMINATION | GETTYSBURG | PA | |
| | 84/05/02 | TIRE FIRE | WINCHESTER | VA | |
| | 84/05/04 | WALTER TAYLOR | NITRO | WV | |
| | 84/05/29 | K & M ASBESTOS TAILINGS SITE | AMBLER | PA | |
| | 84/05/31 | INTERSTATE 70 ACID SPILL | WHEELING | WV | |
| | 84/06/01 | SEALAND LTD | MOUNT PLEASANT | DE | |
| | 84/06/08 | KANE & LOMBARD ST SITE | BALTIMORE | MD | |
| | 84/06/15 | BERKS SAND PIT-VAN ELLSWYCK | HUPPS CHURCH | PA | NPL |
| | 84/07/10 | BROWN'S BATTERY BREAKING | TILDEN TWP | PA | |
| | 84/08/07 | SENCO PCB SITE | CHESAPEAKE | WV | |
| | 84/08/23 | SAND, GRAVEL & STONE | ELKTON | MD | NPL |
| | 84/09/28 | BRUIN LAGOON | BUTLER COUNTY | PA | NPL |
| | 84/10/24 | EWING ROAD DRUM SITE | COLLIER TWP | PA | |
| | 84/11/02 | MALITOVSKY DRUM CO. | PITTSBURG | PA | |
| | 85/01/08 | PATRICK DIENL | BLAIR COUNTY | PA | |
| | 85/02/05 | RICHARDSON PROPERTY | HUNTINGTON | WV | |
| | | OLD AMERICAN GLYCERINE-LEWIS RUN | MCKEAN | PA | |
| | 85/02/08 | OLD GARAGE SITE | MARION HEIGHTS | PA | |

| REGION | END | NAME | LOCATION | STATE | NPL |
|--------|----------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|-----|
| | 85/02/23 | CHESAPEAKE PCB SITE | CHESAPEAKE | WV | |
| | 85/03/04 | SECURITY BOULEVARD SITE | BALTIMORE | MD | |
| | 85/04/09 | ARM EDOYSTONE | DELAWARE COUNTY | PA | |
| | COUNT: | | 58 | | 18 |
| 04 | 81/03/00 | MCALLISTER DRUM SITE | ASHVILLE | AL | |
| | 81/06/00 | NOVBRAY ENGINEERING SITE | GREENVILLE | AL | NPL |
| | 81/07/17 | MIDNIGHT DUMPING | GUILFORD | NC | |
| | 81/10/30 | DREYFUS STREET | COLUMBIA | SC | |
| | 81/11/00 | VALLEY OF THE DRUMS | LOUISVILLE | KY | NPL |
| | 82/02/00 | CAROLAWN | PORT LAWN | SC | NPL |
| | 82/04/00 | BRICKYARD SITE | WEST POINT | KY | NPL |
| | 82/06/15 | PLASTIFAX CORP | CULPSPORT | MS | NPL |
| | 82/09/17 | ABANDONED DRUM | HILLSBOROUGH R., TAMPA | FL | |
| | 82/10/26 | J & L DRUM SITE | MEMPHIS | TN | |
| | 82/12/19 | PEMBROKE PINES | HOLLYWOOD | FL | |
| | 83/02/15 | PCS MIDNIGHT DUMP | BALDWIN | FL | |
| | 83/02/19 | AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS | PENSACOLA | FL | NPL |
| | 83/04/08 | AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS | PENSACOLA | FL | NPL |
| | 83/04/09 | WILLIAMS PESTICIDE SITE | ST. JOHN'S CO | FL | |
| | 83/06/09 | KEITH FARM POND | BOWLING GREEN | KY | |
| | 83/07/15 | CALDWELL CO | LENIOR | NC | |
| | 83/07/16 | TOWER CHEMICAL CO | CLERMONT | FL | NPL |
| | 83/07/20 | CAUSTIC CHEMICAL | WOODVILLE | MS | |
| | 83/07/21 | HEDLEY FARM | CAFFNEY | SC | |
| | 83/08/11 | ABANDONED DRUM SITE | JACKSON | MS | |
| | 83/08/12 | AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS | JACKSON | MS | |
| | 83/08/19 | DAVENPORT CREOSOTE SPILL | PINE TOPS | NC | |
| | 83/09/02 | PEPPER STEEL & ALLOYS | HEDLEY | FL | NPL |
| | 83/10/25 | GALLAWAY PITS | GALLAWAY | TN | NPL |
| | 83/10/28 | PETRO CHEMICAL | ATHENS | AL | |
| | | CALLAHAN DRUM | PRATVILLE | AL | |
| | 83/11/04 | ARLINGTON BLENDING | ARLINGTON | TN | |
| | 83/11/20 | AMERICAN CRESOSTE WORKS | PENSACOLA | FL | NPL |
| | 83/12/02 | MARIETTA ROAD | ATLANTA | GA | |
| | 83/12/15 | ROOSEVELT HIGHWAY SPILL | COLLEGE PARK | GA | |
| | 84/01/13 | MCALLISTER DRUM SITE | ASHVILLE | AL | |
| | 84/01/17 | DOCKERY PROPERTY | CORDOVA | NC | |
| | | MACOM PROPERTY | CORDOVA | NC | |
| | 84/01/25 | ROCK BRIDGE PARK | DEKALB CO | GA | |
| | 84/02/20 | TRI-CITY OIL CONSERVATIONIST, INC | TAMPA | FL | NY |
| | 84/02/28 | GULF BATTERY EXCHANGE | FOUNTAINBLEAU | MS | |
| | | SWAINSBORO PRINTWORKS | SWAINSBORO | GA | |
| | 84/04/05 | POTTERS PITS | MACO | NC | |
| | 84/04/06 | REICHOOLD CHEMICAL | COLUMBIA | MS | |
| | 84/04/10 | PAYCO PALLET & DRUM | ELLENWOOD | GA | |
| | 84/04/12 | HIGHWAY 138 | CLAYTON | GA | |
| | 84/04/16 | JOHNSON PROPERTY | STOCKBRIDGE | GA | |
| | 84/05/05 | CHURCH OF GOD PROPERTY | MOODY | AL | |
| | 84/05/17 | VILLA RICA-HIGHPOINT RD | DOUGLAS CO | GA | |
| | 84/05/18 | WHITLEY COUNTY | SILAR | KY | |
| | 84/05/23 | EVERHART LUMBER | NEWBERN | NC | |
| | 84/05/27 | DISTLER FARM | JEFFERSON CO | KY | NI |
| | 84/05/29 | CITY CHEMICAL | ORLANDO | FL | |
| | 84/06/29 | SWAINSBORO PRINTWORKS (2S) | SWAINSBORO | GA | |
| | 84/07/11 | PLYMOUTH WOOD TREATMENT | PLYMOUTH | NC | |
| | 84/07/13 | GAIL POSTER PROPERTY | WADLEY | GA | |
| | 84/07/20 | AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS | PENSACOLA | FL | NI |
| | 84/07/28 | MIDNIGHT DUMPING | HENDERSONVILLE | KY | |
| | 84/07/30 | ONE HOUR KORETIZING | DURHAM | NC | |
| | 84/08/17 | SMITH FARM | BROOKS | KY | |
| | 84/08/22 | CAROLINA TRANSFORMER | PAYETTVILLE | NC | |
| | 84/08/24 | MIDNIGHT DUMP | MCMENRY COUNTY | MS | |
| | 84/08/30 | S. ELECTROFORMING | KOSCIUSKO | MS | |
| | 84/09/28 | CREOSOTE TANK TALLEYRAND | JACKSONVILLE | FL | |
| | 84/10/24 | CANTON PLATING & BUMPER WORKS | CANTON | MS | |
| | 84/10/30 | IVY ROAD | ATLANTA | GA | |
| | 84/11/08 | BUPFORD HIGHWAY | DORAVILLE | GA | |
| | 84/11/20 | CASCADE ROAD | ATLANTA | GA | |
| | 84/11/28 | DAVIS FARM | NICKELSVILLE | GA | |
| | 84/12/02 | MARZOME CHEMICAL | TIPTON | GA | |
| | 84/12/03 | WESTERN CAROLINA SMELTING | MADISON COUNTY | NC | |
| | 84/12/13 | GEORGE O'BRYAN SITE | LOUISVILLE | KY | |
| | 85/01/24 | SCOTTS CREEK BATTERY | NEW BERN | NC | |
| | 85/01/30 | LAKE KATNY ROAD SPILL | DALTON | GA | |
| | 85/02/04 | CHENTRONICS | SHANNANOA | NC | |
| | 85/02/08 | HORRY CO. FIREWORKS | MYRTLE BEACH | SC | |
| | | HEAD PCB SPILL | COMMERCE | GA | |
| | 85/02/22 | FT OGLETWORPE | FT OGLETWORPE | GA | |

| REGION | END | NAME | LOCATION | STATE | NPL |
|--------|----------|---------------------------|--------------|-------|-----|
| | 85/02/23 | SIMPSON ROAD DRUM SITE | ATLANTA | GA | |
| | 85/02/27 | RIVERDALE DRIVE | DURHAM | NC | |
| | 85/03/02 | SALVAGE OIL OF AMERICA | ROCKINGHAM | NC | |
| | 85/03/08 | YELLOW WATER ROAD | BALDWIN | FL | |
| | 85/03/19 | CAPE FEAR WOOD PRESERVING | FAYETTEVILLE | NC | |
| | 85/03/20 | C.D. BUFF SITE | UNA | SC | |
| | 85/03/28 | BUCKHORN PESTICIDE SPILL | BUCKHORN | NC | |

COUNT:

81

15

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------|--------------------------------|------------------------|----|-----|
| 05 | 80/00/00 | CORDOVA CHEMICAL | N. MUSKEGON | MI | NPL |
| | 80/00/007 | CHEM DYNE CORP | HAMILTON | OH | NPL |
| | 81/00/00 | LASKIN POPLAR | JEFFERSON | OH | NPL |
| | 81/00/007 | BERLIN & FARRO | SWARTZ CREEK | MI | NPL |
| | 81/06/00 | SEYMOUR RECYCLING | SEYMOUR | IN | NPL |
| | 81/09/00 | GREINER'S LAGOON | FREMONT | OH | |
| | 81/10/017 | BERLIN & FARRO | SWARTZ CREEK | MI | NPL |
| | | MIDNIGHT DUMPING | DETROIT | MI | |
| | 81/11/00 | SUMMIT NATIONAL | DEERFIELD | OH | NPL |
| | 82/01/00 | RASER TANNERY | ASHTABULA | OH | |
| | 82/01/19 | OLD MILL | ROCK CREEK | OH | NPL |
| | 82/04/15 | CHEM DYNE CORP | HAMILTON | OH | NPL |
| | 82/05/24 | A & P MATERIALS | GREENUP | IL | NPL |
| | | STEEL CONTAINER | HAMMOND | IN | |
| | 82/05/25 | CHEMICAL MINERALS RECLAMATION | CLEVELAND | OH | NPL |
| | 82/05/28 | ISANTI SOLVENT SITES | ISANTI COUNTY | MI | |
| | 82/06/18 | GREINERS LAGOON | FREMONT | OH | |
| | 82/07/00 | BERLIN & FARRO | SWARTZ CREEK | MI | NPL |
| | 82/07/01 | ANACONDA ROAD SITE | AKRON | OH | |
| | 82/07/07 | MIDCO I | GARY | IN | NPL |
| | 82/07/09 | LIQUID DISPOSAL, INC | UTICA | MI | NPL |
| | 82/08/11 | G & H LANDFILL | MACOMB CO | MI | NPL |
| | 82/09/10 | LIQUID DISPOSAL, INC | UTICA | MI | NPL |
| | 82/11/02 | LASKIN POPLAR | JEFFERSON | OH | NPL |
| | 82/11/05 | DEAD CREEK | SAUGET | IL | |
| | 82/11/12 | OLD MILL | ROCK CREEK | OH | NPL |
| | 82/12/02 | EAST BAY SITE | TRAVERSE CITY | MI | |
| | 82/12/14 | T. P. LONG | AKRON | OH | |
| | 82/12/15 | DANVILLE PLATING | DANVILLE | IL | |
| | 83/03/09 | NIXON PLATING | BUSHWELL | IL | |
| | 83/04/18 | ABANDONED CHEMICALS | CLEVELAND | OH | |
| | 83/04/28 | MIDNIGHT DUMP, W. 58TH ST | CLEVELAND | OH | |
| | 83/05/06 | CHEM DYNE CORP | HAMILTON | OH | NPL |
| | 83/05/25 | ENVIROCHEM | DOONE CO | IN | NPL |
| | 83/06/09 | LIQUID DYNAMICS | CHICAGO | IL | |
| | 83/07/01 | LEMON LAKE | BLOOMINGTON | IN | NPL |
| | 83/07/03 | ABANDONED DRUM | E. ST. LOUIS | IL | |
| | 83/07/13 | BENNETT LANDFILL | BLOOMINGTON | IN | NPL |
| | 83/07/16 | A & P MATERIALS | GREENUP | IL | NPL |
| | 83/07/18 | G & H LANDFILL | MACOMB CO | MI | NPL |
| | 83/07/25 | ROEMAN POERS SITE | HANCOCK | IN | NPL |
| | 83/07/30 | LASKIN POPLAR | JEFFERSON | OH | NPL |
| | 83/08/03 | NORTHERMAIRE PLATING | CADILLAC | MI | NPL |
| | 83/08/13 | GESMART FERTILIZER | LATHAM | IL | |
| | 83/09/27 | ENVIROCHEM | DOONE CO | IN | NPL |
| | 83/10/07 | PEERLESS PLATING | MUSKEGON | MI | |
| | 83/10/28 | BERLIN & FARRO | SWARTZ CREEK | MI | NPL |
| | 83/11/14 | ROGERS LABORATORIES | MILWAUKEE | WI | |
| | 83/12/01 | LASALLE ELECTRIC UTILITIES | LA SALLE | IL | NPL |
| | 83/12/05 | VERONA WELL FIELDS | BATTLE CREEK | MI | NPL |
| | 84/02/06 | BLUE CYANIDE CHIPS | CHICAGO | IL | |
| | 84/02/17 | ALBURN INCINERATOR | CHICAGO | IL | |
| | 84/03/31 | SORRENTO SITE | BOND COUNTY | IL | |
| | 84/04/16 | OLD MILL | ROCK CREEK | OH | NPL |
| | | FORT & SCOTTEN STREETS | DETROIT | MI | |
| | 84/04/24 | A & P MATERIALS RECLAIMING INC | GREENUP | IL | NPL |
| | 84/04/25 | LIQUID DISPOSAL, INC | UTICA | MI | NPL |
| | 84/05/01 | RIMPLE JUNK YARD | ISANTI | MI | |
| | 84/05/14 | MIDCO II | GARY | IN | |
| | 84/05/18 | J.V. PETZES | MIDDLEFIELD | OH | |
| | 84/06/10 | FLYNN BUTTER | VILL CO | IL | |
| | 84/06/22 | LASALLE ELECTRIC UTILITIES | LA SALLE | IL | NPL |
| | 84/06/27 | ABANDONED DRUMS-ECORSE | ECORSE | MI | |
| | 84/07/06 | HILLPOINT (SPRING LAKE) | SPRING LAKE | MI | |
| | 84/07/17 | SEAWAY WAREHOUSE | WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE | OH | |

| REGION | END | NAME | LOCATION | STATE | NPL |
|--------|----------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------|-----|
| 5 | 84/07/22 | CHICAGO DRUM | CHICAGO | IL | |
| | 84/08/17 | CYANIDE INCIDENT | CHICAGO | IL | |
| | 84/09/14 | SAGINAW PAINTING CO. | SAGINAW | MI | |
| | 84/10/31 | VERONA WELL FIELDS | BATTLE CREEK | MI | NPL |
| | 84/11/06 | CITY OF WAUSAU | WAUSAU | WI | |
| | 84/11/21 | C-WAY | SPENCER | WI | |
| | 84/12/12 | LEHILLIER/MANKATO SITE | LEHILLIER | MN | NPL |
| | 85/01/11 | RASHUSSEN LANDFILL | GREEN OAK TWP | MI | NPL |
| | 85/01/31 | OAK CREEK | OAK CREEK | WI | |
| | 85/02/01 | BLOOMINGTON CAPACITOR SITE | BLOOMINGTON | IN | |
| | 85/03/06 | I-69 | FISHERS | IN | |
| | 85/03/15 | ENVIROCHEM | BOONE CO. | IN | NPL |
| | 85/03/20 | NILES TOWNSHIP | NILES TOWNSHIP | MI | |
| | 85/03/23 | ELKHART SITE | ELKHART | IN | |
| COUNT: | | 79 | | | 39 |
| 06 | 81/06/00 | FRENCH LTD SITE | CROSBY | TX | NPL |
| | 81/07/00 | NOTCO, INC. | LA MARQUE | TX | NPL |
| | 82/03/13 | ARGENT CORP | RIO RANCHO | LA | |
| | 82/04/12 | TRIANGLE CHEMICAL CO. | ORANGE COUNTY | TX | NPL |
| | 82/07/00 | FRENCH LTD SITE | CROSBY | TX | NPL |
| | 82/11/00 | JACK DENNIS PESTICIDE BURN SITE | MIDWEST CITY | OK | |
| | 83/02/20 | CRYSTAL CHEMICAL CO | HOUSTON | TX | NPL |
| | 83/02/22 | NOTCO, INC. | LA MARQUE | TX | NPL |
| | 83/03/18 | JACK DENNIS PESTICIDE BURN SITE | MIDWEST CITY | OK | |
| | 83/05/05 | SOUTH OF WACO | MCCLENNAN CO | TX | |
| | 83/05/14 | NEAR WILLS POINT | VAN ZANDT COUNTY | TX | |
| | 83/06/06 | GENEVA IND/FUHRMANN (I) | HOUSTON | TX | NPL |
| | 83/06/12 | FRENCH LTD SITE | CROSBY | TX | NPL |
| | 83/06/14 | SIKES DISPOSAL PIT | CROSBY | TX | NPL |
| | 83/06/28 | GENEVA IND/FUHRMANN (II) | HOUSTON | TX | NPL |
| | 83/06/30 | PESSER CHEMICAL | FORT WORTH | TX | |
| | 83/07/18 | OLD INCER OIL REFINERY | DARROW | LA | NPL |
| | 83/07/29 | CLEVE REBER | SORRENTO | LA | NPL |
| | 83/09/18 | PROMTO SERVICES | ALBUQUERQUE | NM | |
| | 83/09/23 | NOTCO, INC. | LA MARQUE | TX | NPL |
| | 83/10/06 | CRYSTAL CHEMICAL CO | HOUSTON | TX | NPL |
| | 83/11/08 | FRANK'S CROP DUSTING | CRYSTAL CITY | TX | |
| | 84/02/03 | W.J. OIL CO | LAROSE | LA | |
| | 84/02/05 | S VALLEY PCB TANK SITE | ALBUQUERQUE | NM | |
| | 84/04/25 | FRANK'S CROP DUSTING | CRYSTAL CITY | TX | |
| | 84/05/01 | STEWCO INC | WASKOM | TX | |
| | 84/05/21 | HIGHLANDS ACID PIT | HIGHLANDS | TX | NPL |
| | 84/07/03 | GENEVA IND/FUHRMANN (IV) | HOUSTON | TX | NPL |
| | 84/08/31 | DUNCAN TRANSFORMER SITE | DUNCAN | OK | |
| | 84/11/02 | GENEVA IND/FUHRMANN (V) | HOUSTON | TX | NPL |
| | 85/02/05 | HADDOCK AIRPORT | ERRICK | OK | |
| | 85/04/12 | TRIANGLE CHEMICAL CO. | BRIDGE CITY | TX | NPL |
| | 85/04/15 | NOTCO, INC. | LA MARQUE | TX | NPL |
| COUNT: | | 33 | | | 19 |
| 07 | 81/12/00 | AIDEX CORP | COUNCIL BLUFFS | IA | NPL |
| | 82/02/20 | CALLAHAN PROPERTY | ELLISVILLE | MO | NPL |
| | 83/02/22 | FLOOD DAMAGE | ST. LOUIS | MO | |
| | 84/01/14 | LACY MANOR DRIVE | JEFFERSON COUNTY | MO | |
| | 84/04/08 | MARCY STREET | OMAHA | NE | |
| | 84/04/09 | SONTAG ROAD | CASTLEWOOD | MO | |
| | 84/04/20 | THOLOZAN STREET | ST LOUIS | MO | |
| | 84/05/02 | FRANKLIN/GIMBLIN ST | ST LOUIS | MO | |
| | 84/06/29 | HOLLY STREET DRUM SITE | KANSAS CITY | MO | |
| | 84/06/30 | BLUE RIVER FLOOD | KANSAS CITY | MO | |
| | 84/07/09 | COMMUNITY CHRISTIAN CHURCH | MANCHESTER | MO | |
| | 84/07/18 | BLISS/FRONTENAC | FRONTENAC | MO | |
| | 84/07/23 | ROCKWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT | ST LOUIS | MO | |
| | 84/09/01 | MEXICO FEED & SEED | MEXICO | MO | |
| | 84/09/25 | CURTIS ANIMAL PRODUCTS | CORNING | IA | |
| | 85/04/13 | JOHN'S REFINERY | WICHTA | KS | |
| COUNT: | | 16 | | | 2 |

| REGION | END | NAME | LOCATION | STATE | NPL |
|--------|----------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----|
| 08 | 81/08/00 | TRUCK ACCIDENT | ARLINGTON | WY | |
| | 83/10/04 | WOODBURY CHEMICAL CO | ADAMS COUNTY | CO | NPL |
| | 84/03/30 | GENE MURREN | ERIE | CO | |
| | 84/06/15 | EAGLE MINE | GILMAN | CO | |
| | 84/07/20 | VAAGAN-DAHLE FARM | CARPIO | ND | |
| | 84/09/30 | HELDT CHEMICAL (SD SERV) | BROOKINGS | SD | |
| | 84/10/27 | PDC SPAS | JEFFERSON COUNTY | CO | |
| | 85/01/23 | GREEN RIVER CYANIDE | EMERY CITY | UT | |
| | 85/04/11 | MOTHERLODE FACILITY | E. HELENA | MT | |
| COUNT: | | | 9 | | 1 |
| 09 | 81/01/00 | STRINGFELLOW | RIVERSIDE | CA | NPL |
| | 81/12/14 | MYSTERY DUMP | SACRAMENTO | CA | |
| | 82/01/11 | GENERAL DISPOSAL | SANTA FE SPRINGS | CA | |
| | 82/07/23 | ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST | PASADENA | CA | |
| | 82/09/10 | TUBA CITY ACID TANK | COPPERMINE | AZ | |
| | 83/04/02 | NICKEL SOLUTION RECYCLING | LOS ANGELES | CA | |
| | 83/04/21 | BIG SPRING RANCH | SHAFTER | WV | |
| | 83/04/26 | ECHO BAY STATION | LAKE MEAD | WV | |
| | 83/06/15 | STRINGFELLOW | RIVERSIDE | CA | NPL |
| | 83/08/12 | TECATE SITE | TECATE | CA | |
| | 83/08/22 | BROWN'S FIELD SITE | CHULA VISTA | CA | |
| | 83/11/03 | STRINGFELLOW | RIVERSIDE | CA | NPL |
| | 83/11/14 | STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. | HUNTINGTON | CA | |
| | 84/02/29 | PCB WASTES (2-UNIV GUAM) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | |
| | | PCB WASTES (1-UNIV GUAM) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | |
| | | PCB WASTES (A-GUAM DEPT ED) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | |
| | 84/03/01 | PCB WASTES (8-GUAM DEPT PH) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | |
| | | PCB WASTES (3-GUAM MEM HOSP) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | |
| | | PCB WASTES (11-HARMON AREA) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | |
| | 84/03/02 | PCB WASTES (7-GUAM ECON DEPT) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | |
| | 84/03/06 | PCB WASTES (5-GUAM DEPT AGRI) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | |
| | 84/03/07 | PCB WASTES (9-GUAM DEPT PH) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | |
| | | PCB WASTES (8-GUAM PUB UTIL) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | |
| | 84/03/13 | PCB WASTES (13-GPA/NAVAL STA) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | |
| | 84/03/22 | PCB WASTES (C-MAJURO HOSP) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | |
| | 84/03/23 | PCB WASTES (19-MARSHALL IS) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | NPL |
| | | PCB WASTES (20-MARSHALL IS) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | |
| | 84/03/24 | PCB WASTES (D-MED CLINIC) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | |
| | 84/03/26 | PCB WASTES (18-GUAM DPH LAB) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | |
| | 84/03/27 | PCB WASTES (17-MARSHALL IS) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | NPL |
| | | PCB WASTES (8-DELA CRUZ) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | |
| | 84/04/04 | PCB WASTES (21-EBEYE PUB WKS) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | NPL |
| | 84/04/11 | PCB WASTES (32-YAP) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | NPL |
| | | PCB WASTES (33-YAP) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | |
| | | PCB WASTES (G-USCG LORAN) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | |
| | | PCB WASTES (F-PROT YAP SITE) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | |
| | 84/04/13 | PCB WASTES (29-KOSRAE) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | NPL |
| | 84/04/14 | PCB WASTES (26-PONAPE) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | |
| | | PCB WASTES (28-PONAPE) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | |
| | | PCB WASTES (27-PONAPE DPTOR) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | |
| | | PCB WASTES (25-PONAPE ELECT) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | NPL |
| | 84/04/15 | PCB WASTES (30-TRUK) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | NPL |
| | 84/04/20 | PCB WASTES (16-PALAU) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | NPL |
| | 84/04/29 | PCB WASTES (15-Saipan) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | NPL |
| | | PCB WASTES (14-CMI PCB SITE) | PACIFIC TRUST TERR | TT | NPL |
| | 84/07/13 | BLOOMFIELD AVENUE | SANTA FE SPRINGS | CA | |
| | 84/07/18 | SATALA POWER PLANT | PAGO PAGO | AS | |
| | 84/07/19 | TAFUNA POWER PLANT | AMERICAN SANDA | AS | |
| | 84/07/23 | TAPUTINU FARM | TUTUULA | AS | |
| | 84/07/24 | A S POWER PLANT | PAGO PAGO | AS | |
| | 84/09/00 | NORWALK DRAIN SITE | NORWALK | CA | |
| | 84/12/05 | DIXCO CHEMICAL SALES | ANAHEIM | CA | |
| | 85/02/15 | CHEROKEE TRUCKING | LOS ANGELES | CA | |
| | 85/03/21 | PARKSIDE DRIVE | SALTON SEA | CA | |
| COUNT: | | | 54 | | 13 |

| REGION | END | NAME | LOCATION | STATE | NPL |
|--------|----------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------|-----|
| 10 | 82/04/03 | AMERICAN SURPLUS | TACOMA | WA | NPL |
| | 82/05/00 | MUNICIPAL LANDFILL | POCATELLO | ID | |
| | 83/04/15 | PACIFIC RECYCLING | POCATELLO | ID | NPL |
| | 83/06/17 | PCB CONTAMINATION | WOODENVILLE | WA | |
| | 83/07/01 | WESTERN PROCESSING CO., INC | KENT | WA | NPL |
| | 83/09/22 | ABACOM CORP | BATHURST | ID | NPL |
| | 84/03/03 | WILLIAMS & SON | BUCADA | WA | |
| | 84/03/09 | ABANDONED DRUM | KALAMA | WA | |
| | 84/03/16 | NORTHWEST DUST CONTROL | WHITE CITY | OR | |
| | 84/07/01 | BENDLE'S ROAD OILING SITE | CHUGIAK | AK | |

COUNT: 10

COUNT: 399

146

Planned Removals (special category of emergency actions):

| | | | | | |
|----|----------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----|-----|
| 02 | 84/11/07 | HEX SPILL | HICKSVILLE | NY | |
| 03 | 82/12/08 | CECIL COUNTY DUMP | NORTHEAST | MD | |
| | 83/12/09 | HILL CREEK DUMP | ERIE | PA | NPL |
| | 84/01/14 | DRACUP WAREHOUSE | YOUNGVILLE | PA | |
| | 84/08/08 | EVANS TRAIL | CALVERTON | MD | |
| | 84/09/07 | GETTYSBURG WELL CONTAMINATION (P) | GETTYSBURG | PA | |
| | 84/10/31 | SENCO PCB SITE (P) | CHESAPEAKE | VA | |
| | 85/01/25 | COLUMBIA PARK DRUM | COLUMBIA | MD | |
| 04 | 82/10/22 | LENIOR REFINING | LENIOR | NC | |
| | 83/03/18 | HARRISON CO | CYNTHIANA | KY | |
| 05 | 83/07/21 | SKILJAN/DIAL | CLEVELAND | OH | |
| | 84/02/17 | STEEL CONTAINER | RAMOND | IN | |
| 06 | 82/08/00 | TRIANGLE? CHEMICAL CO. | ORANGE COUNTY | TX | NPL |
| | 83/12/30 | BARKER CHEMICAL | GRANDVIEW | TX | |
| | 84/02/04 | GENEVA IND/FUMMANN (III) | HOUSTON | TX | NPL |
| 08 | 84/05/15 | MONTCONERY WARD STORE | MONTICELLO | UT | |
| | 84/11/07 | RANDALL RESIDENCE | MONTICELLO | UT | |
| 09 | 84/07/19 | TAFUNA POWER PLANT (P) | AMERICAN SAMOA | AS | |

COUNT: 18

3

Superfund emergency actions completed by the Coast Guard:

| | | | | | |
|----|----------|----------------------------|---------------------|----|-----|
| | 82/04/00 | NEW BEDFORD HARBOR | NEW BEDFORD | MA | NPL |
| | 83/04/18 | GREAT DIAMOND ISLAND | PORTLAND | ME | |
| | 83/11/10 | KESWICK ROAD | S PORTLAND | ME | |
| | 84/05/09 | CASTLE HILL | NEWPORT | RI | |
| | 85/03/00 | BOUGELS NECK | QUINCY | MA | |
| 02 | 82/02/10 | BERNOCOLOR INC | POUGHKEEPSIE | NY | |
| | 82/07/16 | ABANDONED DRUM, ERIE CANAL | TOMAMANDA | NY | |
| | 82/08/13 | LONG ISLAND BEACH | EYE | NY | |
| | 83/04/21 | FORT TOTTER | NYC, QUEENS | NY | |
| | 83/07/15 | YELLOW COOP ON BEACH | LONG BRANCH | NJ | |
| | 84/02/24 | BLUE POLY DRUM | GLOUCESTER CITY | NJ | |
| 03 | 84/02/01 | BALTIMORE IRON & METALS | BALTIMORE (PIER 12) | MD | |
| | 84/02/13 | SPRINGER SEPTIC SERVICES | CHAPTICO | MD | |
| | 84/03/15 | LOCOMOTIVE JUNKYARD | BALTIMORE | MD | |
| 04 | 82/11/04 | BEACHED DRUM | COCOA BEACH | FL | |
| | 82/12/03 | UNKNOWN CHEMICAL DISCHARGE | TAMPA | FL | |
| | 83/10/14 | SHAPPER LAKE | KEY LARGO | FL | |
| | 84/04/10 | LIPPHIS ISLAND | PORT OF MIAMI | FL | |
| | 84/07/28 | ABANDONED DRUM | PORT PIERCE | FL | |
| | 84/10/03 | ST. JOHN RIVER | JACKSONVILLE | FL | |
| | 85/01/01 | ABANDONED DRUM-MARATHON | MARATHON KEY | FL | |
| | 85/03/11 | SAND KEY | DISCATNE BAY | FL | |

| REGION | END | NAME | LOCATION | STATE | NPL |
|--------|----------|---------------------------|---------------|-------|-----|
| 05 | 82/07/01 | CHEMICAL DRUM | MESSER | MI | |
| | 82/07/02 | DRUMS ON BEACH | MANISTIQUE | MI | |
| | 82/07/16 | ABANDONED DRUM | OHIO RIVER | IN | |
| | 84/08/27 | ST. LOUIS RIVER | DULUTH HARBOR | MN | |
| 06 | 82/03/08 | ANOCO DOCK 21 | GALVESTON | TX | |
| | 82/03/11 | PANTHER CREEK | GALLENO PARK | TX | |
| | 83/06/27 | BARGE STAR 7 | LAROSE | LA | |
| | 84/01/04 | HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL | HOUSTON | TX | |
| | 84/02/22 | STYRENE SPILL | TEXAS CITY | TX | |
| | 84/04/03 | ACRYLONITRIL SPILL | TEXAS CITY | TX | |
| | 84/04/20 | MIDNIGHT DUMP | PORT ARTHUR | TX | |
| | 84/08/08 | CARGO SHIP EXPLOSION | HOUSTON | TX | |
| | 84/10/17 | PADRES ISLAND | BROWNSVILLE | TX | |
| | 85/01/02 | SHIP CHANNEL | HOUSTON | TX | |
| | 85/03/27 | PADRE & MUSTANG ISLANDS 1 | GULF COAST | TX | |
| 09 | 82/05/27 | ABANDONED DRUM | CARLSBAD | CA | |
| | 82/10/29 | FLOATING DRUM | LOS ANGELES | CA | |
| | 83/02/16 | SACRAMENTO RIVER | SACRAMENTO | CA | |
| | 83/05/11 | UNKNOWN CHEMICAL DRUMS | LAGUNA BEACH | CA | |
| | 83/08/22 | CRYSTAL COVE BEACH | SAN ONOFRE | CA | |
| | 84/01/04 | DRAINAGE DITCH | MOUNTAINVIEW | CA | |
| | 84/04/29 | LAGUNA BEACH II | ORANGE COUNTY | CA | |
| | 84/08/20 | LONG BEACH DRUM | LONG BEACH | CA | |
| | 84/08/22 | ABANDONED DRUM | ANTIOCH | CA | |
| | 84/09/21 | PCB TRANSFORMERS | KAHU | HI | |
| 10 | 85/02/11 | HARRONSTONE ISLAND | PUDGET SOUND | WA | |

COUNT:

48

1

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST FINAL AND PROPOSED SITES THROUGH UPDATE 4

| NPL STATUS | EPA RC | ST | SITE NAME | CITY/COUNTY | RESPONSE CATEGORY# | CLEANUP STATUS |
|---------------|-----------|----|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| F | 01 | CT | Beacon Heights Landfill | Beacon Falls | R | |
| F | 01 | CT | Kellogg-Deering Well Field | Norwalk | R | |
| F | 01 | CT | Laurel Park, Inc. | Naugatuck Borough | V | S |
| F | 01 | CT | Old Southington Landfill | Southington | S | |
| F | 01 | CT | Solvents Recovery Service | Southington | V | I |
| F | 01 | CT | Yavorski Waste Lagoon | Canterbury | R | S |
| F | 01 | MA | Baird & McGuire | Holbrook | R | F |
| F | 01 | MA | Cannon Engineering Corp. (CEC) | Bridgewater | R | S |
| F | 01 | MA | Charles-George Reclamation Lf | Tyngsborough | R | F |
| F | 01 | MA | Groveland Wells | Groveland | V | R |
| P | 01 | MA | Haverhill Municipal Landfill | Haverhill | R | S |
| F | 01 | MA | Locomoco Pond | Westborough | R | D |
| F | 01 | MA | Industri-Plex | Woburn | V | R |
| F | 01 | MA | Iron Horse Park | Billerica | R | I |
| F | 01 | MA | New Bedford Site | New Bedford | V | R |
| F | 01 | MA | Norwood PCBs | Norwood | R | F |
| P | 01 | MA | Nyanza Chemical Waste Dump | Ashland | R | S |
| F | 01 | MA | Plymouth Harbor/Cannon Engrng | Plymouth | V | R |
| F | 01 | MA | PSC Resources | Palmer | R | S |
| F | 01 | MA | Re-Solve, Inc. | Dartmouth | R | F |
| P | 01 | MA | Rose Disposal Pit | Lanesboro | R | F |
| P | 01 | MA | Salem Acres | Salem | F | S |
| P | 01 | MA | Shpack Landfill | Norton/Attleboro | D | |
| F | 01 | MA | Siltrasim Chemical Corp. | Lowell | R | S |
| F | 01 | MA | Sullivan's Ledge | New Bedford | R | F |
| F | 01 | MA | W. R. Grace & Co. (Acton Plant) | Acton | V | F |
| F | 01 | MA | Wells G&H | Woburn | V | F |
| P | 01 | ME | Brunswick Naval Air Station | Brunswick | R | S |
| F | 01 | ME | McKin Co. | Gray | R | S |
| F | 01 | ME | O'Connor Co. | Augusta | V | R |
| F | 01 | ME | Pinette's Salvage Yard | Washburn | R | R |
| F | 01 | ME | Saco Tannery Waste Plts | Saco | R | R |
| P | 01 | ME | Union Chemical Co., Inc. | South Hope | R | D |
| F | 01 | ME | Winthrop Landfill | Winthrop | V | F |
| F | 01 | NH | Auburn Road Landfill | Londonderry | F | S |
| P | 01 | NH | Coakley Landfill | North Hampton | V | R |
| F | 01 | NH | Dover Municipal Landfill | Dover | R | S |
| F | 01 | NH | Kearsarge Metallurgical Corp. | Conway | R | S |
| F | 01 | NH | Keefe Environmental Services | Epping | R | S |
| P | 01 | NH | Mottolo Pig Farm | Raymond | F | S |
| F | 01 | NH | Ottati & Goss/Kingston Steel Drum | Kingston | V | R |
| F | 01 | NH | Savage Municipal Water Supply | Milford | F | F |

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NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST FINAL AND PROPOSED SITES THROUGH UPDATE 4

| NPL STATUS | EPA RG | ST | SITE NAME | CITY/COUNTY | RESPONSE CATEGORY# | CLEANUP STATUS# |
|---------------|-----------|----|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| F | 01 | NH | Somersworth Sanitary Landfill | Somersworth | R | |
| F | 01 | NH | South Municipal Water Supply Well | Peterborough | F S | |
| F | 01 | NH | Sylvester | Nashua | R S | 0 |
| P | 01 | NH | Tibbets Road | Barrington | | D |
| P | 01 | NH | Linkham Garage | Londonerry | F S | 0 |
| P | 01 | RI | Central Landfill | Johnston | V F | |
| P | 01 | RI | Davis (GSR) Landfill | Glocester | | D |
| F | 01 | RI | Davis Liquid Waste | Smithfield | R S | |
| F | 01 | RI | L&RR, Inc. | North Smithfield | R S | |
| F | 01 | RI | Peterson/Puritan, Inc. | Lincoln/Cumberland | R S | 0 |
| F | 01 | RI | Picillo Farm | Coventry | R S | |
| F | 01 | RI | Stamina Mills, Inc. | North Smithfield | R S | 0 |
| F | 01 | RI | Western Sand & Gravel | Burrillville | R S | 0 |
| F | 01 | VT | Old Springfield Landfill | Springfield | V F | 0 |
| F | 01 | VT | Pine Street Canal | Burlington | | D |
| F | 02 | NJ | A. O. Polymer | Sparta Township | | D |
| F | 02 | NJ | American Cyanamid Co. | Bound Brook | S | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Asbestos Dump | Millington | V F | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Beachwood/Berkley Wells | Berkley Township | R R | 0 |
| F | 02 | NJ | Bog Creek Farm | Howell Township | R | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Brick Township Landfill | Brick Township | | D |
| F | 02 | NJ | Bridgeport Rental & Oil Services | Bridgeport | R R | 0 |
| F | 02 | NJ | Burnt Fly Bog | Marlboro Township | R S | 0 |
| F | 02 | NJ | Caldwell Trucking Co. | Fairfield | R S | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Chemical Control | Elizabeth | R S | 0 |
| F | 02 | NJ | Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc. | Bridgeport | V F | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Chemsol, Inc. | Piscataway | V S | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Ciba-Geigy Corp. | Toms River | F | |
| P | 02 | NJ | Cinnaminson Ground Water Contam | Cinnaminson Township | R | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Combe Fill North Landfill | Mount Olive Twp | R | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Combe Fill South Landfill | Chester Township | R | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Cooper Road | Voorhees Township | V S | 0 |
| F | 02 | NJ | CPS/Madison Industries | Old Bridge Township | | D |
| F | 02 | NJ | D'Imperio Property | Hamilton Township | R | |
| P | 02 | NJ | Dayco Corp./L.E. Carpenter Co. | Wharton Borough | V | 0 |
| F | 02 | NJ | De Reval Chemical Co. | Kingwood Township | F | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Delilah Road | Egg Harbor Township | R | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Denzer & Schafer X-Ray Co. | Bayville | V R | 0 |
| F | 02 | NJ | Diamond Alkali Co. | Newark | V R F S | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Dover Municipal Well 4 | Dover Township | R | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Ellis Property | Evesham Township | R | 0 |

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|---------------|-----------|----|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| F | 02 | NJ | Evor Phillips Leasing | Old Bridge Township | | D |
| F | 02 | NJ | Evan Property | Shamong Township | | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Fair Lawn Well Field | Fair Lawn | V R S | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Florence Land Recontouring LF | Florence Township | R | |
| P | 02 | NJ | Fort Dix (Landfill Site) | Wrightstown | R | I |
| P | 02 | NJ | Fried Industries | East Brunswick Twp | R | C |
| F | 02 | NJ | Friedman Property | Upper Freehold Twp | R | I |
| F | 02 | NJ | Gems Landfill | Gloucester Township | R S | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Glen Ridge Radium Site | Glen Ridge | R R F S | O |
| F | 02 | NJ | Goose Farm | Plumstead Township | V R S | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Helen Kramer Landfill | Mantua Township | R R S | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Hercules, Inc. (Gibbstown Plant) | Gibbstown | | D |
| F | 02 | NJ | Hopkins Farm | Plumstead Township | | D |
| F | 02 | NJ | Imperial Oil/Champion Chemicals | Morganville | R | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Jackson Township Landfill | Jackson Township | | O |
| P | 02 | NJ | Jamo Fine Chemical | Bound Brook | F S | |
| F | 02 | NJ | JIS Landfill | Jamesburg/S. Brnsck | | |
| F | 02 | NJ | King-Buc Landfill | Edison Township | V R F | O |
| F | 02 | NJ | King of Prussia | Winslow Township | R F | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Krysovaty Farm | Hillsborough | R | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Landfill & Development Co. | Mount Holly | S | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Lang Property | Pemberton Township | F | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Lipari Landfill | Pitman | R F | O |
| P | 02 | NJ | Lodi Municipal Well | Lodi | | D |
| F | 02 | NJ | Lone Pine Landfill | Freehold Township | R | |
| F | 02 | NJ | M&T Delta Landfill | Asbury Park | V F | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Mannheim Avenue Dump | Galloway Township | V F | |
| P | 02 | NJ | Matiack, Inc. | Woolwich Township | | D |
| F | 02 | NJ | Maywood Chemical Co. | Maywood/Rochelle Pk | R | O |
| F | 02 | NJ | Metatec/Aerosystems | Franklin Borough | R | |
| P | 02 | NJ | Monitor Devices/Intercircuits Inc | Wall Township | | D |
| F | 02 | NJ | Monroe Township Landfill | Monroe Township | V S | O |
| F | 02 | NJ | Montclair/West Orange Radium Site | Montclair/W Orange | R | O |
| F | 02 | NJ | Montgomery Township Housing Dev | Montgomery Township | R | O |
| F | 02 | NJ | Myers Property | Franklin Township | R | O |
| F | 02 | NJ | Nascolite Corp. | Milville | R R | |
| P | 02 | NJ | Naval Weapons Stat Earle (Site A) | Colts Neck | R | |
| F | 02 | NJ | NI Industries | Pedricktown | | D |
| F | 02 | NJ | Pepe Field | Boonton | R | |
| F | 02 | NJ | Pajak Farm | Plumstead Township | V R S | |
| P | 02 | NJ | Pomona Oaks Residential Wells | Galloway Township | | O |

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NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST FINAL AND PROPOSED SITES THROUGH UPDATE 4

| NPL STATUS | EPA RG | ST | SITE NAME | CITY/COUNTY | RESPONSE CATEGORY# | CLEANUP STATUS# |
|---------------|-----------|----|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| F | 02 | NJ | Price Landfill | Pleasantville | R F | 0 |
| F | 02 | NJ | PJP Landfill | Jersey City | V | S |
| F | 02 | NJ | Radiation Technology, Inc. | Rockaway Township | V | S |
| F | 02 | NJ | Reich Farms | Pleasant Plains | R | F |
| F | 02 | NJ | Renora, Inc. | Edison Township | V | F |
| F | 02 | NJ | Ringwood Mines/Landfill | Ringwood Borough | R | F |
| F | 02 | NJ | Rockaway Borough Well Field | Rockaway Township | R | D |
| F | 02 | NJ | Rockaway Township Wells | Rockaway | R | D |
| F | 02 | NJ | Rocky Hill Municipal Well | Rocky Hill Borough | R | D |
| F | 02 | NJ | Roebeling Steel Co. | Florence | R | D |
| F | 02 | NJ | Sayreville Landfill | Sayreville | R | D |
| F | 02 | NJ | Scientific Chemical Processing | Carlstadt | R | S |
| F | 02 | NJ | Sharkey Landfill | Parsippany Troy Hls | V | S |
| F | 02 | NJ | Sheldahl Corp. | Newfield Borough | V | F |
| F | 02 | NJ | South Brunswick Landfill | South Brunswick | V | S |
| F | 02 | NJ | Spence Farm | Plumstead Township | V | R |
| F | 02 | NJ | Swope Oil & Chemical Co. | Pennsauken | V | R |
| F | 02 | NJ | Syncon Resins | South Kearny | V | R |
| F | 02 | NJ | Tabernacle Drum Dump | Tabernacle Twp | V | R |
| F | 02 | NJ | U.S. Radium Corp. | Orange | R | F |
| F | 02 | NJ | Universal Oil Products (Chem Div) | East Rutherford | V | S |
| F | 02 | NJ | Upper Deerfield Township Sif | Upper Deerfield Twp | V | S |
| F | 02 | NJ | Ventron/Velsicol | Wood Ridge Borough | V | R |
| F | 02 | NJ | Vineland Chemical Co., Inc. | Vineland | V | F |
| F | 02 | NJ | Vineland State School | Vineland | R | D |
| F | 02 | NJ | W. R. Grace & Co. (Wayne Plant) | Wayne Township | R | S |
| P | 02 | NJ | Waldick Aerospace Devices, Inc. | Wall Township | R | S |
| F | 02 | NJ | Williams Property | Swanton | R | D |
| F | 02 | NJ | Wilson Farm | Plumstead Township | R | D |
| F | 02 | NJ | Woodland Route 532 Dump | Woodland Township | R | D |
| F | 02 | NJ | Woodland Route 72 Dump | Woodland Township | R | D |
| F | 02 | NY | American Thermostat Co. | South Cairo | V | S |
| P | 02 | NY | Anchor Chemicals | Hicksville | S | D |
| P | 02 | NY | Applied Environmental Services | Glenwood Landing | V | S |
| F | 02 | NY | Batavia Landfill | Batavia | V | F |
| F | 02 | NY | Brewster Well Field | Putnam County | R | F |
| P | 02 | NY | Byron Barrel & Drum | Byron | R | F |
| P | 02 | NY | BFC Trucking | Town of Vestal | R | D |
| P | 02 | NY | Claremont Polychemical | Old Bethpage | R | D |
| P | 02 | NY | Clothier Disposal | Town of Granby | R | D |
| P | 02 | NY | Colesville Municipal Landfill | Town of Colesville | R | D |

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|---------------|-----------|----|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| P | 02 | NY | Cortese Landfill | Vil of Narrowsburg | V | S |
| P | 02 | NY | Endicott Village Well Field | Village of Endicott | R | S |
| F | 02 | NY | Facet Enterprises, Inc. | Elmira | V | F |
| F | 02 | NY | Fulton Terminals | Fulton | V | R |
| P | 02 | NY | FMC Corp. (Dublin Road Landfill) | Town of Shelby | V | S |
| F | 02 | NY | General Motors (Cent Foundry Div) | Massena | V | F |
| P | 02 | NY | Goldisc Recordings, Inc. | Holbrook | V | D |
| P | 02 | NY | Griffiss Air Force Base | Rome | R | F |
| F | 02 | NY | GE Moreau | South Glen Falls | V | S |
| P | 02 | NY | Haviland Complex | Town of Hyde Park | R | O |
| P | 02 | NY | Hertel Landfill | Plattekill | V | D |
| F | 02 | NY | Hooker (Hyde Park) | Niagara Falls | V | F |
| F | 02 | NY | Hooker (S Area) | Niagara Falls | V | S |
| F | 02 | NY | Hooker (102nd Street) | Niagara Falls | V | F |
| F | 02 | NY | Hooker Chemical/Ruco Polymer Corp | Niagara Falls | V | S |
| P | 02 | NY | Hudson River PCBs | Hicksville | R | D |
| P | 02 | NY | Johnstown City Landfill | Hudson River | R | I |
| P | 02 | NY | Katonah Municipal Well | Town of Johnstown | R | D |
| P | 02 | NY | Kenmark Textile Corp. | Town of Bedford | R | O |
| P | 02 | NY | Kentucky Avenue Well Field | Farmingdale | R | D |
| P | 02 | NY | Liberty Industrial Finishing | Horseheads | R | I |
| F | 02 | NY | Love Canal | Farmingdale | V | S |
| F | 02 | NY | Ludlow Sand & Gravel | Niagara Falls | V | S |
| F | 02 | NY | Marathon Battery Corp. | Clayville | V | S |
| F | 02 | NY | Mercury Refining, Inc. | Cold Springs | V | S |
| P | 02 | NY | Nepera Chemical Co., Inc. | Colonic | V | S |
| F | 02 | NY | Niagara County Refuse | Maybrook | V | D |
| P | 02 | NY | North Sea Municipal Landfill | Wheatfield | V | D |
| F | 02 | NY | Old Bethpage Landfill | North Sea | V | D |
| F | 02 | NY | Olean Well Field | Oyster Bay | V | S |
| P | 02 | NY | Pasley Solvents & Chemicals, Inc. | Olean | V | F |
| F | 02 | NY | Pollution Abatement Services | Hempstead | V | D |
| F | 02 | NY | Port Washington Landfill | Oswego | R | O |
| P | 02 | NY | Preferred Plating Corp. | Port Washington | R | O |
| F | 02 | NY | Ramapo Landfill | Farmingdale | V | D |
| P | 02 | NY | Robintech, Inc./National Pipe Co. | Ramapo | V | S |
| P | 02 | NY | Sarney Farm | Town of Vestal | R | S |
| F | 02 | NY | Sinclair Refinery | Amenia | R | S |
| F | 02 | NY | Solvent Savers | Wellsville | R | S |
| P | 02 | NY | Suffern Village Well Field | Lincklaen | R | D |
| F | 02 | NY | Syosset Landfill | Village of Suffern | R | D |
| | | | | Oyster Bay | | O |

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|---------------|-----------|----|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| P | 02 | NY | SMS Instruments, Inc. | Deer Park | D | |
| P | 02 | NY | Tronic Plating Co., Inc. | Farmingdale | D | |
| F | 02 | NY | Vestal Water Supply Well 1-1 | Vestal | R | |
| F | 02 | NY | Vestal Water Supply Well 4-2 | Vestal | S | |
| P | 02 | NY | Volney Municipal Landfill | Town of Volney | R | |
| P | 02 | NY | Warwick Landfill | Warwick | D | |
| F | 02 | NY | Wido Beach Development | Brant | R | |
| F | 02 | NY | York Oil Co. | Molra | R | |
| F | 02 | PR | Barceloneta Landfill | Florida Afuera | R | |
| F | 02 | PR | Fibers Public Supply Wells | Jobos | D | |
| F | 02 | PR | Frontera Creek | Rio Abajo | F | |
| F | 02 | PR | GE Wiring Devices | Juana Diaz | F | |
| F | 02 | PR | Juncos Landfill | Juncos | F | |
| F | 02 | PR | RCA Del Caribe | Barceloneta | D | |
| F | 02 | PR | Upjohn facility | Barceloneta | D | |
| F | 02 | PR | Vega Alta Public Supply Wells | Vega Alta | F | |
| F | 03 | DE | Army Creek Landfill | New Castle County | F | |
| P | 03 | DE | Cokers Sanitation Service Lfs | Kent County | F | |
| F | 03 | DE | Delaware City PVC Plant | Delaware City | F | |
| F | 03 | DE | Delaware Sand & Gravel Landfill | New Castle County | F | |
| P | 03 | DE | Dover Air Force Base | Dover | R | |
| P | 03 | DE | Halby Chemical Co. | New Castle | I | |
| F | 03 | DE | Harvey & Knott Drum, Inc. | Kirkwood | D | |
| F | 03 | DE | New Castle Spill | New Castle County | R | |
| F | 03 | DE | New Castle Steel | New Castle County | D | |
| P | 03 | DE | NCR Corp. (Millsboro) | Millsboro | D | |
| P | 03 | DE | Standard Chlorine of Delaware, Inc | Delaware City | D | |
| F | 03 | DE | Tybouts Corner Landfill | New Castle County | R | |
| F | 03 | DE | Wildcat Landfill | Dover | F | |
| P | 03 | MD | Kane & Lombard Street Drums | Baltimore | R | |
| P | 03 | MD | Limestone Road | Cumberland | R | |
| P | 03 | MD | Mid-Atlantic Wood Preservers, Inc | Harmans | D | |
| F | 03 | MD | Middletown Road Dump | Annapolis | R | |
| F | 03 | MD | Sand, Gravel & Stone | Elkton | R | |
| P | 03 | MD | Southern Maryland Wood Treating | Hollywood | R | |
| P | 03 | PA | Ambler Asbestos Piles | Ambler | R | |
| P | 03 | PA | Bendix Flight Systems Division | Bridgewater Township | F | |
| F | 03 | PA | Berks Sand Pit | Longswamp Township | S | |
| F | 03 | PA | Biosenski Landfill | West Cain Township | R | |
| F | 03 | PA | Brodhead Creek | Stroudsburg | F | |
| P | 03 | PA | Brown's Battery Breaking | Shoemakersville | R | |

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NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST FINAL AND PROPOSED SITES THROUGH UPDATE 4

| NPL STATUS | EPA RG | ST | SITE NAME | CITY/COUNTY | RESPONSE CATEGORY# | CLEANUP STATUS@ |
|---------------|-----------|----|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| F | 03 | PA | Bruin Lagoon | Bruin Borough | R | 0 |
| P | 03 | PA | C & D Recycling | Foster Township | | 1 |
| F | 03 | PA | Centre County Kepone | State College Boro | S | 0 |
| F | 03 | PA | Craig Farm Drum | Parker | D | 0 |
| P | 03 | PA | Croydon TCE | Croydon | D | |
| F | 03 | PA | Dorney Road Landfill | Upper Macungie Twp | R | |
| F | 03 | PA | Douglasville Disposal | Douglasville | R | |
| F | 03 | PA | Drake Chemical | Lock Haven | R | 0 |
| F | 03 | PA | East Mount Zion | Springettsbury Twp | R | |
| F | 03 | PA | Enterprise Avenue | Philadelphia | R | C |
| F | 03 | PA | Fischer & Porter Co. | Warminster | V | F |
| F | 03 | PA | Havertown PCP | Havertown | F | 0 |
| F | 03 | PA | Helewa Landfill | North Whitehall Twp | V | F |
| F | 03 | PA | Henderson Road | Upper Merion Twp | V | F |
| F | 03 | PA | Iranica Landfill | Buffalo Township | R | F |
| F | 03 | PA | Hunterstown Road | Straban Township | R | F |
| P | 03 | PA | Industrial Lane | Williams Township | R | F |
| P | 03 | PA | Keystone Sanitation Landfill | Union Township | F | |
| F | 03 | PA | Kimberton Site | Kimberton Borough | D | 0 |
| F | 03 | PA | Lackawanna Refuse | Old Forge Borough | D | 0 |
| F | 03 | PA | Lansdowne Radiation Site | Lansdowne | R | 0 |
| F | 03 | PA | Lehigh Electric & Engineering Co. | Old Forge Borough | R | F |
| F | 03 | PA | Letterkenny Army Depot (SE Area) | Chambersburg | R | C |
| P | 03 | PA | Lindane Dump | Harrison Township | R | 0 |
| F | 03 | PA | Lord-Shope Landfill | Girard Township | V | D |
| F | 03 | PA | Malvern TCE | Malvern | S | 0 |
| F | 03 | PA | McAdoo Associates | McAdoo Borough | R | D |
| F | 03 | PA | Metal Banks | Philadelphia | V | F |
| F | 03 | PA | Middletown Air Field | Middletown | F | 0 |
| P | 03 | PA | Mill Creek Dump | Erie | R | 0 |
| P | 03 | PA | Modern Sanitation Landfill | Lower Windsor Twp | V | S |
| P | 03 | PA | Moyers Landfill | Eagleview | R | |
| F | 03 | PA | MW Manufacturing | Valley Township | V | S |
| F | 03 | PA | Old City of York Landfill | Seven Valleys | V | S |
| F | 03 | PA | Osborne Landfill | Grove City | V | S |
| F | 03 | PA | Palmerton Zinc Pile | Palmerton | F | |
| F | 03 | PA | Presque Isle | Erie | | D |
| P | 03 | PA | Reeser's Landfill | Upper Macungie Twp | D | |
| F | 03 | PA | Resin Disposal | Jefferson Borough | D | 0 |
| P | 03 | PA | Revere Chemical Co. | Nockamixon Township | R | 0 |
| P | 03 | PA | Rohm and Haas Co. Landfill | Bristol Township | D | |

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|---------------|-----------|----|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| P | 03 | PA | Route 940 Drum Dump | Pocono Summit | | I |
| P | 03 | PA | Shriver's Corner | Straban Township | R F | D |
| F | 03 | PA | Stanley Kessler | King of Prussia | R F | O |
| F | 03 | PA | Taylor Borough Dump | Taylor Borough | R F | O |
| F | 03 | PA | Tyson's Dump | Upper Merion Twp | R F | O |
| F | 03 | PA | Voortman Farm | Upper Saucon Twp | R F | O |
| F | 03 | PA | Wade (ABM) | Chester | R F S | O |
| F | 03 | PA | Walsh Landfill | Honeybrook Township | R F | O |
| F | 03 | PA | Westinghouse Elevator Co. Plant | Gettysburg | R F | O |
| F | 03 | PA | Westline Site | Westline | R | O |
| P | 03 | PA | Whilmoyer Laboratories | Jackson Township | | |
| P | 03 | PA | York County Solid Waste/Refuse Lf | Hopewell Township | R | D |
| P | 03 | VA | Avtex Fibers, Inc. | Front Royal | D | |
| F | 03 | VA | Chisman Creek | York County | R F | |
| P | 03 | VA | Culpeper Wood Preservers, Inc. | Culpeper | V R | |
| P | 03 | VA | Defense General Supply Center | Chesterfield County | R | I |
| P | 03 | VA | First Piedmont Corp. Rock Quarry | Pittsylvania County | D | |
| P | 03 | VA | IBM Corp. (Manassas Plant Spill) | Manassas | D | I |
| P | 03 | VA | L.A. Clarke & Son | Spotsylvania County | D | |
| P | 03 | VA | Love's Container Services Lf | Buckingham County | V R F | |
| F | 03 | VA | Matthews Electroplating | Roanoke County | R R | I |
| P | 03 | VA | Rhinehart Tire Fire Dump | Frederick County | V R F | O |
| F | 03 | VA | Saltville Waste Disposal Ponds | Saltville | R R | O |
| F | 03 | VA | U.S. Titanium | Piney River | F S | O |
| F | 03 | WV | Fike Chemical, Inc. | Nitro | V F | O |
| F | 03 | WV | foliansbee Site | foliansbee | V F | O |
| F | 03 | WV | Leetown Pesticide | Leetown | R | O |
| P | 03 | WV | Mobay Chemical (New Martinsville) | New Martinsville | D | |
| P | 03 | WV | Ordnance Works Disposal Areas | Morgantown | F | |
| F | 03 | WV | West Virginia Ordnance | Point Pleasant | F | O |
| P | 04 | AL | Alabama Army Ammunition Plant | Childersburg | R | O |
| P | 04 | AL | Anniston Army Depot (SE Ind Area) | Anniston | R | O |
| F | 04 | AL | Ciba-Geigy Corp. (McIntosh Plant) | McIntosh | D | |
| P | 04 | AL | Interstate Lead Co. (ILCO) | Leeds | D | |
| F | 04 | AL | Mowbray Engineering Co. | Greenville | R | O |
| F | 04 | AL | Olin Corp. (McIntosh Plant) | McIntosh | D | |
| F | 04 | AL | Perdido Ground Water Contam | Perdido | D | O |
| F | 04 | AL | Stauffer Chem (Cold Creek Plant) | Bucks | D | |
| F | 04 | AL | Stauffer Chem (Le Moyne Plant) | Axis | D | |
| F | 04 | AL | Triana/Tennessee River | Limestone/Morgan | V R F | D |
| F | 04 | FL | Alpha Chemical Corp. | Galloway | D | |

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|---------------|-----------|----|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| F | 04 | FL | American Crocote (Pensacola) | Pensacola | R F | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Brown Wood Preserving | Live Oak | R F | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Cabot/Koppers | Gainesville | R S | 0 |
| P | 04 | FL | City Industries, Inc. | Orlando | R F S | 0 |
| P | 04 | FL | Coleman-Evans Wood Preserving Co. | Whitehouse | S | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Davie Landfill | Davie | S | 0 |
| P | 04 | FL | Dubose Oil Products Co. | Cantonment | S | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Florida Steel Corp. | Indian town | S | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Gold Coast Oil Corp. | Miami | S | 0 |
| P | 04 | FL | Harris Corp./General Develop Util | Palm Bay | S | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Higgs Road Landfill | Duval County | S | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Hollingsworth Solderless Terminal | Fort Lauderdale | S | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Kassauf-Kimerling Battery | Tampa | R F | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Miami Drum Services | Miami | R F | 0 |
| P | 04 | FL | Monico Research Products, Inc. | Hollister | R F | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Munisport Landfill | North Miami | R | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | NW 58th Street Landfill | Hialeah | R | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Perramore Surplus | Mount Pleasant | R | 0 |
| P | 04 | FL | Peak Oil Co./Bay Drum Co. | Tampa | R F | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Pepper Steel & Alloys, Inc. | Medley | R F | 0 |
| P | 04 | FL | Petroleum Products Corp. | Pembroke Park | R S | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Pickettville Road Landfill | Jacksonville | R S | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Pleneer Sand Co. | Warrington | V | 0 |
| P | 04 | FL | Pratt & Whitney Air/United Tech | West Palm Beach | R | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Reeves SE Galvanizing Corp. | Tampa | R | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Sepp Battery Salvage | Cottendale | R | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Schuykitt Metals Corp. | Piant City | R | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Sherwood Medical Industries | Deland | R | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Sixty-Second Street Dump | Tampa | R F | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Taylor Road Landfill | Seffnor | V | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Tower Chemical Co. | Clawmont | R F | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Tri-City Oil Conservationist, Inc | Tampa | R F | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Varcol Spill | Miami | R | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Whitehouse Oil Pits | Whitehouse | R | 0 |
| P | 04 | FL | Yellow Water Road Dump | Baldwin | R | 0 |
| F | 04 | FL | Zellwood Ground Water Contam | Zellwood | R | 0 |
| P | 04 | FL | 7000 Coral Wood Way Preserving | South Miami | R | 0 |
| F | 04 | GA | Hercules 009 Landfill | Brunswick | R | 0 |
| F | 04 | GA | Monsanto Corp. (Augusta Plant) | Augusta | V | 0 |
| P | 04 | GA | Olin Corp. (Areas 1,2 & 4) | Augusta | S | 0 |
| F | 04 | GA | Powersville Site | Peach County | S | 0 |

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|---------------|-----------|----|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| P | 04 | GA | Robins Air Force Base | Houston County | R | |
| F | 04 | KY | A.L. Taylor (Valley of Drums) | Brooks | R F | 0 |
| F | 04 | KY | Alcoa | Calvert City | | |
| F | 04 | KY | B.F. Goodrich | Calvert City | D | |
| F | 04 | KY | Distler Brickyard | West Point | R F | 0 |
| F | 04 | KY | Distler Farm | Jefferson County | R F | 0 |
| F | 04 | KY | Lee's Lane Landfill | Louisville | F | |
| P | 04 | KY | Maxey Flats Nuclear Disposal | Hillsboro | D | |
| F | 04 | KY | Newport Dump | Newport | D | |
| P | 04 | KY | Smith's Farm | Brooks | R | 0 |
| F | 04 | MS | Flowood Site | Flowood | D | |
| P | 04 | MS | Newsom Brothers/Old Reichhold | Columbia | R | 0 |
| P | 04 | NC | Bypass 601 Ground Water Contam. | Concord | D | |
| P | 04 | NC | Celanese(Sheiby Fiber Operations) | Shelby | D | |
| F | 04 | NC | Chemtronics, Inc. | Swannanoa | D | |
| P | 04 | NC | Jadco-Hughes Facility | Belmont | D | |
| F | 04 | NC | Martin Marietta, Sodyeco, Inc. | Charlotte | D | |
| P | 04 | NC | National Starch & Chemical Corp. | Salisbury | D | |
| P | 04 | NC | NC State U (Lot 86, Farm Unit #1) | Raleigh | D | |
| F | 04 | NC | PCB Spills | 210 Miles of Roads | R F | G |
| F | 04 | SC | Carolawn, Inc. | Fort Lawn | R F | 0 |
| F | 04 | SC | Geiger (C & M Oil) | Rantowles | D | |
| F | 04 | SC | Independent Nail Co. | Beaufort | D | |
| F | 04 | SC | Kalama Specialty Chemicals | Beaufort | S | |
| F | 04 | SC | Koppers Co., Inc (Florence Plant) | Florence | S | |
| F | 04 | SC | Leonard Chemical Co., Inc. | Rock Hill | S | 0 |
| F | 04 | SC | Palmetto Wood Preserving | Dixiana | D | |
| F | 04 | SC | SCRDI Bluff Road | Columbia | V R F | 0 |
| F | 04 | SC | SCRDI Dixiana | Cayce | R F S | 0 |
| F | 04 | SC | Wamchem, Inc. | Burton | D | |
| P | 04 | TN | American Creosote (Jackson) | Jackson | R | 0 |
| F | 04 | TN | Amnicola Dump | Chattanooga | D | |
| F | 04 | TN | Gallaway Pits | Gallaway | R F | 0 |
| F | 04 | TN | Levisburg Dump | Levisburg | D | |
| P | 04 | TN | Milan Army Ammunition Plant | Milan | R | I |
| F | 04 | TN | Murray-Ohio Dump | Lawrenceburg | S | |
| F | 04 | TN | North Hollywood Dump | Memphis | R S | |
| F | 04 | TN | Veiscol Chem (Hardeman County) | Toone | D | |
| F | 05 | IL | A & F Material Reclaiming, Inc. | Greenup | R | 0 |
| F | 05 | IL | ACME Solvent (Morristown Plant) | Morristown | R | |
| F | 05 | IL | Belvidere Municipal Landfill | Belvidere | R | |

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|---------------|-----------|----|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| F | 05 | IL | Byron Salvage Yard | Byron | R | I |
| F | 05 | IL | Cross Brothers Pail (Pembroke) | Pembroke Township | R | I |
| F | 05 | IL | Galesburg/Koppers Co. | Galesburg | D | |
| P | 05 | IL | H.O.D. Landfill | Antioch | S | |
| F | 05 | IL | Johns-Manville Corp. | Waukegan | V F | |
| P | 05 | IL | Joliet Army Ammo Plant (Mfg Area) | Joliet | R | O |
| P | 05 | IL | Kerr-McGee (Kress Creek) | DuPage County | D | |
| P | 05 | IL | Kerr-McGee (Reed-Keppler Park) | West Chicago | D | |
| P | 05 | IL | Kerr-McGee (Residential Areas) | West Chicago | D | |
| P | 05 | IL | Kerr-McGee (Sewage Treat Plant) | West Chicago | D | |
| F | 05 | IL | LaSalle Electric Utilities | LaSalle | R | I |
| P | 05 | IL | NL Industries/Iracorp Lead Smelt | Granite City | D | |
| F | 05 | IL | Outboard Marine Corp. | Waukegan | R F | O |
| P | 05 | IL | Page's Pit | Rockford | D | O |
| P | 05 | IL | Petersen Sand & Gravel | Libertyville | D | |
| P | 05 | IL | Sangamo/Orchard NWR (USDOL) | Cartersville | D | |
| P | 05 | IL | Savanna Army Depot Activity | Savanna | R | D |
| P | 05 | IL | Sheffield (U.S. Ecology, Inc.) | Sheffield | D | |
| F | 05 | IL | Velsicol Chemical (Illinois) | Marshall | S | |
| F | 05 | IL | Wauconda Sand & Gravel | Wauconda | R | |
| F | 05 | IN | American Chemical Service, Inc. | Griffith | D | |
| F | 05 | IN | Bennett Stone Quarry | Bloomington | V F S | O |
| P | 05 | IN | Columbus Old Municipal Landfill #1 | Columbus | D | |
| F | 05 | IN | Envirochem Corp. | Zionsville | V R | O |
| P | 05 | IN | Firststone Industrial Products Co. | Noblesville | D | |
| F | 05 | IN | Fisher-Cato | Lafayette | F | |
| P | 05 | IN | Fort Wayne Reduction Dump | Fort Wayne | D | |
| P | 05 | IN | International Minerals (E. Plant) | Terre Haute | D | |
| F | 05 | IN | Lake Sandy Jo (M&M Landfill) | Gary | R F S | I |
| F | 05 | IN | Lemon Lane Landfill | Bloomington | V R | |
| F | 05 | IN | Main Street Well Field | Elkhart | F S | |
| F | 05 | IN | Marion (Bragg) Dump | Marion | R | |
| F | 05 | IN | MIDCO I | Gary | R | O |
| P | 05 | IN | MIDCO II | Gary | R F | O |
| P | 05 | IN | Neal's Dump (Spencer) | Spencer | F S | O |
| F | 05 | IN | Neal's Landfill (Bloomington) | Bloomington | F S | |
| F | 05 | IN | Ninth Avenue Dump | Gary | V | |
| F | 05 | IN | Northside Sanitary Landfill, Inc | Zionsville | F S | |
| P | 05 | IN | Poor Farm | Hancock County | R | O |
| P | 05 | IN | Prestolite Battery Division | Vincennes | D | |
| F | 05 | IN | Relity Tar (Indianapolis Plant) | Indianapolis | D | |

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| F | 05 | IN | Seymour Recycling Corp. | Seymour | V R F | O |
| P | 05 | IN | Tri-State Plating | Columbus | D | O |
| P | 05 | IN | Waste, Inc., Landfill | Michigan City | D | O |
| F | 05 | IN | Wayne Waste Oil | Columbia City | R F | I |
| F | 05 | IN | Wedzeb Enterprises, Inc. | Lebanon | S | D |
| F | 05 | MI | Anderson Development Co. | Adrian | V | O |
| F | 05 | MI | Auto Ion Chemicals, Inc. | Traverse City | S | O |
| P | 05 | MI | Avenue "E" Ground Water Contamin | Swartz Creek | V R | O |
| F | 05 | MI | Berlin & Farro | Hartford | V R | O |
| F | 05 | MI | Burrows Sanitation | Grand Rapids | F | I |
| F | 05 | MI | Butterworth #2 Landfill | Rose Center | R | S |
| F | 05 | MI | Cemetery Dump | Charlevoix | R | S |
| F | 05 | MI | Charlevoix Municipal Well | Wyoming Township | R | F |
| F | 05 | MI | Chem Central | Clare | R | D |
| F | 05 | MI | Clare Water Supply | Marquette | F | O |
| F | 05 | MI | Cliff/Dow Dump | Dalton Township | D | O |
| F | 05 | MI | Duell & Gardner Landfill | Montague | D | O |
| P | 05 | MI | E.I. Du Pont (Montague Plant) | Buchanan | R | I |
| F | 05 | MI | Electrovoice | Otisville | R | I |
| F | 05 | MI | Forest Waste Products | Ulica | R | I |
| F | 05 | MI | G&H Landfill | Grelickville | D | O |
| F | 05 | MI | Grand Traverse Overall Supply Co. | St. Louis | V R F S | O |
| F | 05 | MI | Gratiot County Landfill | Grand Rapids | D | O |
| P | 05 | MI | H. Brown Co., Inc. | Oscoda | F | I |
| F | 05 | MI | Iledblum Industries | Montague | V | I |
| P | 05 | MI | Hooker (Montague Plant) | Ionia | F | I |
| F | 05 | MI | Ionia City Landfill | Oshemo Township | D | O |
| F | 05 | MI | K&L Avenue Landfill | Kent City | D | O |
| P | 05 | MI | Kent City Mobile Home Park | Kentwood | D | O |
| F | 05 | MI | Kentwood Landfill | Cadillac | D | O |
| P | 05 | MI | Kysor Industrial Corp. | Grand Rapids | D | O |
| P | 05 | MI | Lacks Industries, Inc. | Adrian | D | O |
| P | 05 | MI | Lenawee Disposal Service, Inc. Lf | Ulica | R | O |
| F | 05 | MI | Liquid Disposal, Inc. | Pere Marquette Twp | D | O |
| F | 05 | MI | Mason County Landfill | Albion | V | O |
| F | 05 | MI | McGraw Edison Corp. | Metamora | R | O |
| F | 05 | MI | Metamora Landfill | Kalamazoo | D | O |
| P | 05 | MI | Michigan Disposal (Cork St Lf) | Lansing | V S | O |
| P | 05 | MI | Motor Wheel, Inc. | Bronson | D | O |
| P | 05 | MI | North Bronson Industrial Area | Cadillac | R | O |
| F | 05 | MI | Northern Plating | | | |

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| F | 05 | MI | Novaco Industries | Temperance | R | |
| F | 05 | MI | Organic Chemicals, Inc. | Grandville | | D |
| F | 05 | MI | Ossineke Ground Water Contam | Ossineke | | D |
| F | 05 | MI | Ott/Story/Cordova | Dalton Township | R | |
| F | 05 | MI | Packaging Corp. of America | Filer City | F | O |
| F | 05 | MI | Petoskey Municipal Well Field | Petoskey | F | |
| F | 05 | MI | Rasmussen's Dump | Green Oak Township | R | O |
| P | 05 | MI | Rockwell International (Allegan) | Allegan | | |
| P | 05 | MI | Rose Township Dump | Rose Township | R | D |
| P | 05 | MI | Roto-Finish Co., Inc. | Kalamazoo | | D |
| F | 05 | MI | Shiawassee River | Howell | | D |
| P | 05 | MI | South Macomb Disposal (Lf 9 & 9A) | Macomb Township | | D |
| F | 05 | MI | Southwest Ottawa County Landfill | Park Township | | D |
| F | 05 | MI | Sparta Landfill | Sparta Township | S | |
| F | 05 | MI | Spartan Chemical Co. | Wyoming | S | D |
| F | 05 | MI | Spiegelberg Landfill | Green Oak Township | R | O |
| F | 05 | MI | Springfield Township Dump | Davisburg | R | |
| F | 05 | MI | Sturgis Municipal Wells | Sturgis | | D |
| F | 05 | MI | SCA Independent Landfill | Muskegon Heights | S | |
| F | 05 | MI | Tar Lake | Mancelona Township | R | |
| P | 05 | MI | Thermo-Chem, Inc. | Muskegon | | D |
| P | 05 | MI | Torch Lake | Houghton County | | D |
| F | 05 | MI | U.S. Avlex | Howard Township | F | |
| F | 05 | MI | Velsicol Chemical (Michigan) | St. Louis | F | O |
| F | 05 | MI | Verona Well Field | Battle Creek | F | O |
| F | 05 | MI | Wash King Laundry | Pleasant Plains Twp | | D |
| P | 05 | MI | Waste Management-Mich (Holland) | Holland | | D |
| F | 05 | MI | Whitehall Municipal Wells | Whitehall | | D |
| P | 05 | MN | Adrian Municipal Well Field | Adrian | R | |
| P | 05 | MN | Agate Lake Scrapyard | Fairview Township | R | O |
| F | 05 | MN | Arrowhead Refinery Co. | Hermantown | R | |
| F | 05 | MN | Boise Cascade/Onan/Medtronics | Fridley | S | I |
| F | 05 | MN | Burlington Northern (Brainerd) | Brainerd/Baxter | F | I |
| P | 05 | MN | East Bethel Demolition Landfill | East Bethel Township | S | |
| P | 05 | MN | Freeway Sanitary Landfill | Burnsville | | D |
| F | 05 | MN | FMC Corp. (Fridley Plant) | Fridley | V | O |
| F | 05 | MN | General Mills/Heinkel Corp. | Minneapolis | F | S |
| F | 05 | MN | Jostyn Manufacturing & Supply Co. | Brooklyn Center | | D |
| P | 05 | MN | Koch Refining Co./N-Ren Corp. | Pine Bend | | D |
| F | 05 | MN | Koppers Coke | St. Paul | | D |
| P | 05 | MN | Kummer Sanitary Landfill | Bemidji | R | |

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NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST FINAL AND PROPOSED SITES THROUGH UPDATE 4

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|---------------|-----------|----|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| P | 05 | MN | Kurt Manufacturing Co. | Fridley | S | |
| F | 05 | MN | Lehtilä/Mankato Site | Lehtilä | R | 0 |
| P | 05 | MN | Long Prairie Ground Water Contam | Long Prairie | R | |
| F | 05 | MN | MacGillis & Gibbs/Bell Lumber | New Brighton | S | |
| F | 05 | MN | Morris Arsenic Dump | Morris | R | |
| F | 05 | MN | New Brighton/Arden Hills | New Brighton | R | 0 |
| F | 05 | MN | Nutting Truck & Caster Co. | Faribault | S | |
| F | 05 | MN | NL Industries/Taracorp/Golden | St. Louis Park | S | D |
| P | 05 | MN | Oak Grove Sanitary Landfill | Oak Grove Township | R | F |
| F | 05 | MN | Oakdale Dump | Oakdale | R | F |
| P | 05 | MN | Olmsted County Sanitary Landfill | Oronoco | R | D |
| F | 05 | MN | Perham Arsenic Site | Perham | R | |
| P | 05 | MN | Pino Bend Sanitary Landfill | Dakota County | S | |
| F | 05 | MN | Reilly Tar (St. Louis Park Plant) | St. Louis Park | R | F |
| F | 05 | MN | South Andover Site | Andover | S | D |
| P | 05 | MN | St. Augusta SLF/St. Cloud Dump | St. Augusta Township | S | |
| F | 05 | MN | St. Louis River Site | St. Louis County | S | |
| F | 05 | MN | St. Regis Paper Co. | Cass Lake | V | |
| P | 05 | MN | U of Minnesota Rosemount Res Cent | Rosemount | S | |
| F | 05 | MN | Union Scrap | Minneapolis | S | |
| P | 05 | MN | Waite Park Wells | Waite Park | R | |
| F | 05 | MN | Washington County Landfill | Lake Elmo | S | |
| F | 05 | MN | Waste Disposal Engineering | Andover | F | S |
| F | 05 | MN | Whittaker Corp. | Minneapolis | S | |
| P | 05 | MN | Windom Dump | Windom | D | |
| F | 05 | OH | Allied Chemical & Ironton Coke | Ironton | R | F |
| P | 05 | OH | Alisco Anaconda | Gnadenhuetten | S | |
| F | 05 | OH | Arcanum Iron & Metal | Darke County | R | F |
| F | 05 | OH | Big D Campground | Kingsville | D | |
| F | 05 | OH | Bowers Landfill | Circleville | V | |
| F | 05 | OH | Buckeye Reclamation | St. Clairsville | D | |
| F | 05 | OH | Chem-Dyne | Hamilton | V | F |
| F | 05 | OH | Coshocton Landfill | Franklin Township | V | F |
| F | 05 | OH | E.H. Schilling Landfill | Hamilton Township | D | |
| F | 05 | OH | Fields Brook | Ashtabula | D | |
| F | 05 | OH | Fultz Landfill | Jackson Township | R | |
| P | 05 | OH | General Electric(Coshocton Plant) | Coshocton | D | |
| P | 05 | OH | Industrial Excess Landfill | Uniontown | S | |
| P | 05 | OH | Laskin/Poplar Oil Co. | Jefferson Township | R | F |
| F | 05 | OH | Miami County Incinerator | Troy | F | 0 |
| F | 05 | OH | Nease Chemical | Salem | V | S |

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|---------------|-----------|----|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| F | 05 | OH | New Lyme Landfill | New Lyme | | D |
| F | 05 | OH | Old Mill | Rock Creek | R F | O |
| P | 05 | OH | Ormet Corp. | Hannibal | | D |
| F | 05 | OH | Powell Road Landfill | Dayton | | D |
| F | 05 | OH | Pristine, Inc. | Reading | R F | I |
| P | 05 | OH | Republic Steel Corp. Quarry | Elyria | | D |
| P | 05 | OH | Sanitary Landfill Co. (IWD) | Dayton | | D |
| F | 05 | OH | Skinner Landfill | West Chester | | D |
| F | 05 | OH | South Point Plant | South Point | | D |
| F | 05 | OH | Summit National | Deerfield Township | R S | D |
| F | 05 | OH | United Scrap Lead Co., Inc. | Troy | | D |
| P | 05 | OH | Van Date Junkyard | Marletta | | D |
| F | 05 | OH | Zanesville Well Field | Zanesville | V | D |
| F | 05 | WI | City Disposal Corp. Landfill | Dunn | | D |
| F | 05 | WI | Delavan Municipal Well #4 | Delavan | | D |
| F | 05 | WI | Eau Claire Municipal Well Field | Eau Claire | R | D |
| P | 05 | WI | Fadowski Drum Disposal | Franklin | | D |
| P | 05 | WI | Hagen Farm | Stoughton | S | D |
| F | 05 | WI | Janesville Ash Beds | Janesville | | D |
| F | 05 | WI | Janesville Old Landfill | Janesville | | D |
| F | 05 | WI | Kohler Co. Landfill | Kohler | F | D |
| F | 05 | WI | Lauri Sanitary Landfill | Menomonee Falls | | D |
| P | 05 | WI | Lemberger Fly Ash Landfill | Whitelaw | S | D |
| F | 05 | WI | Master Transport & Recycling | Franklin Township | | D |
| F | 05 | WI | Master Disposal Service Landfill | Brookfield | R | D |
| F | 05 | WI | Mid-State Disposal, Inc. Landfill | Cleveland Township | R | D |
| F | 05 | WI | Moss-American (Kerr-McGee Oil Co.) | Milwaukee | | D |
| F | 05 | WI | Muskego Sanitary Landfill | Muskego | | D |
| P | 05 | WI | National Presto Industries, Inc. | Eau Claire | | D |
| F | 05 | WI | Northern Engraving Co. | Sparta | | D |
| F | 05 | WI | Oconomowoc Electroplating Co. Inc | Ashippin | | D |
| F | 05 | WI | Omega Mills North Landfill | Germanstown | | D |
| F | 05 | WI | Onalaska Municipal Landfill | Onalaska | | D |
| F | 05 | WI | Schmalz Dump | Harrison | R | D |
| F | 05 | WI | Scrap Processing Co., Inc. | Medford | | D |
| P | 05 | WI | Sheboygan Harbor & River | Sheboygan | | D |
| P | 05 | WI | Stoughton City Landfill | Stoughton | | D |
| F | 05 | WI | Waste Research & Reclamation Co. | Eau Claire | | D |
| P | 05 | WI | Wausau Ground Water Contamination | Wausau | | D |
| F | 05 | WI | Wheeler Pit | La Prairie Township | | D |
| P | 06 | AR | Arkwood, Inc. | Omaha | | O |

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|---------------|-----------|----|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| F | 06 | AR | Cecil Lindsey | Newport | R | I |
| F | 06 | AR | Frit Industries | Walnut Ridge | V | C |
| F | 06 | AR | Gurley Pit | Edmondson | F | |
| F | 06 | AR | Industrial Waste Control | Fort Smith | F | |
| F | 06 | AR | Mid-South Wood Products | Mena | F | |
| P | 06 | AR | Midland Products | Ola/Birta | R | I |
| F | 06 | AR | Vertac, Inc. | Jacksonville | V | |
| F | 06 | LA | Bayou Bonfouca | Sidell | R | |
| F | 06 | LA | Bayou Sorrell | Bayou Sorrell | F | 0 |
| F | 06 | LA | Cleve Reber | Sorrento | V | |
| P | 06 | LA | Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant | Doyline | R | I |
| F | 06 | LA | Old Inger Oil Refinery | Darrow | R | |
| F | 06 | LA | Petro-Processors | Scotlandville | V | |
| F | 06 | NM | AT & SF (Clovis) | Clovis | V | |
| F | 06 | NM | Homestake Mining Co. | Milan | V | |
| F | 06 | NM | South Valley | Albuquerque | V | |
| F | 06 | NM | United Nuclear Corp. | Church Rock | R | |
| F | 06 | OK | Compass Industries (Avery Drive) | Tulsa | R | I |
| F | 06 | OK | Hardage/Griner | Griner | F | |
| P | 06 | OK | Sand Springs Petrochemical Cmplx. | Sand Springs | R | 0 |
| F | 06 | OK | Tar Creek (Ottawa County) | Ottawa County | R | 0 |
| P | 06 | TX | Air Force Plant #4 (Gen Dynamics) | Fort Worth | R | 0 |
| P | 06 | TX | Bailey Waste Disposal | Bridge City | R | |
| F | 06 | TX | Bio-Ecology Systems, Inc. | Grand Prairie | R | 0 |
| P | 06 | TX | Brio Refining Co., Inc. | Friendswood | D | |
| F | 06 | TX | Crystal Chemical Co. | Houston | R | 0 |
| P | 06 | TX | Crystal City Airport | Crystal City | R | 0 |
| F | 06 | TX | French, Ltd. | Crosby | V | |
| F | 06 | TX | Geneva Industries/Fuhrmann Energy | Houston | R | 0 |
| F | 06 | TX | Harris (Farley Street) | Houston | V | |
| F | 06 | TX | Highlands Acid Pit | Highlands | V | |
| P | 06 | TX | Koppers Co., Inc. (Texarkana Pit) | Texarkana | R | |
| P | 06 | TX | Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant | Texarkana | V | |
| F | 06 | TX | Motco Inc. | La Marque | R | 0 |
| P | 06 | TX | North Cavalcade Street | Houston | R | |
| P | 06 | TX | Odessa Chromium #1 | Odessa | R | |
| P | 06 | TX | Odessa Chromium #2 (Andrews Hwy) | Odessa | R | |
| P | 06 | TX | Pesses Chemical Co. | Fort Worth | R | 0 |
| P | 06 | TX | Petro-Chemical (Turtle Bayou) | Liberty County | R | |
| P | 06 | TX | Pig Road | New Waverly | D | 0 |
| F | 06 | TX | Sikes Disposal Pits | Crosby | R | 0 |

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|---------------|-----------|----|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| P | 06 | TX | TX Sol Lynn/Industrial Transformers | Houston | S | |
| P | 06 | TX | TX South Cavalcade Street | Houston | V | |
| P | 06 | TX | TX Stewco, Inc. | Waskom | R | 0 |
| P | 06 | TX | TX Texarkana Wood Preserving Co. | Texarkana | R | 0 |
| F | 06 | TX | TX Triangle Chemical Co. | Bridge City | R | 0 |
| F | 06 | TX | TX United Creosoting Co. | Conroe | V | 0 |
| P | 07 | IA | IA A.V. McDonald Ind., Inc. | Dubuque | R | 0 |
| F | 07 | IA | IA Aldex Corp. | Council Bluffs | R | 0 |
| P | 07 | IA | IA Chemplex Co. | Clinton/Camanche | D | |
| F | 07 | IA | IA Des Moines TCE | Des Moines | R | |
| P | 07 | IA | IA Frit Industries (Humboldt Plant) | Humboldt | S | |
| P | 07 | IA | IA John Deere (Dubuque Works) | Dubuque | D | |
| P | 07 | IA | IA Lawrence Todtz Farm | Camanche | D | |
| F | 07 | IA | IA LaBounty Site | Charles City | V | 0 |
| P | 07 | IA | IA Midwest Manufacturing/North Farm | Kelllogg | D | |
| P | 07 | IA | IA Shaw Avenue Dump | Charles City | D | |
| P | 07 | IA | IA U.S. Nameplate Co. | Mount Vernon | D | |
| P | 07 | IA | IA Vogel Paint & Wax Co. | Orange City | S | |
| F | 07 | KS | KS Arkansas City Dump | Arkansas City | R | |
| P | 07 | KS | KS Big River Sand Co. | Wichita | R | |
| F | 07 | KS | KS Cherokee County | Cherokee County | R | |
| F | 07 | KS | KS Doecke Disposal Site (Holliday) | Johnson County | D | |
| F | 07 | KS | KS Johns' Sludge Pond | Wichita | V | I |
| P | 07 | KS | KS National Industrial Environ Serv | Furley | F | |
| P | 07 | KS | KS Strother Field Industrial Park | Cowley County | S | |
| P | 07 | MO | MO Bee Cee Manufacturing Co. | Malden | V | I |
| F | 07 | MO | MO Conservation Chemical Co. | Kansas City | R | 0 |
| P | 07 | MO | MO Ellisville Site | Ellisville | R | |
| P | 07 | MO | MO Findett Corp. | St. Charles | R | |
| F | 07 | MO | MO Fulbright Landfill | Springfield | F | |
| P | 07 | MO | MO Lake City Army Plant (NW Lagoon) | Independence | R | 0 |
| P | 07 | MO | MO Lee Chemical | Liberty | D | 0 |
| F | 07 | MO | MO Minker/Stout/Romaine Creek | Imperial | K | 0 |
| P | 07 | MO | MO North-U Drive Well Contamination | Springfield | R | I |
| P | 07 | MO | MO Quail Run Mobile Manor | Gray Summit | R | 0 |
| P | 07 | MO | MO Quality Plating | Sikeston | D | |
| F | 07 | MO | MO Shenandoah Stables | Moscow Mills | F | 0 |
| P | 07 | MO | MO Solid State Circuits, Inc. | Republic | R | |
| F | 07 | MO | MO Syntex Facility | Verona | V | I |
| F | 07 | MO | MO Times Beach Site | Times Beach | R | I |
| P | 07 | MO | MO Valley Park TCE | Valley Park | D | |

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|---------------|-----------|----|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| P | 07 | MO | Weldon Spring Quarry (USDOE/ARMY) | St. Charles County | R | |
| P | 07 | NE | Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant | Hall County | R | I |
| P | 07 | NE | Hastings Ground Water Contamin | Hastings | R | |
| P | 07 | NE | Lindsay Manufacturing Co. | Lindsay | V | O |
| P | 07 | NE | Monroe Auto Equipment Co. | Cozad | S | D |
| F | 08 | NE | Waverly Ground Water Contamin | Waverly | R | |
| F | 08 | CO | Broderick Wood Products | Denver | | D |
| F | 08 | CO | California Gulch | Leadville | F | |
| F | 08 | CO | Central City-Clear Creek | Idaho Springs | R | |
| F | 08 | CO | Denver Radium Site | Denver | R | I |
| P | 08 | CO | Eagle Mine | Minturn/Redcliff | R | O |
| F | 08 | CO | Lincoln Park | Canon City | F | |
| F | 08 | CO | Lowry Landfill | Arapahoe County | V | I |
| F | 08 | CO | Marshall Landfill | Boulder County | F | O |
| P | 08 | CO | Martin Marietta, Denver Aerospace | Waterton | F | S |
| P | 08 | CO | Rocky Flats Plant (USDOE) | Golden | R | O |
| P | 08 | CO | Rocky Mountain Arsenal | Adams County | R | O |
| F | 08 | CO | Sand Creek Industrial | Commerce City | R | I |
| P | 08 | CO | Smuggler Mountain | Pitkin County | F | |
| P | 08 | CO | Uranium (Union Carbide) | Uravan | F | D |
| F | 08 | CO | Woodbury Chemical Co. | Commerce City | R | |
| P | 08 | MI | Anaconda Co. Smelter | Anaconda | F | I |
| P | 08 | MI | Burlington Northern(Somers Plant) | Somers | V | I |
| F | 08 | MI | East Helena Site | East Helena | R | I |
| P | 08 | MI | Idaho Pole Co. | Bozeman | F | D |
| F | 08 | MI | Libby Ground Water Contamination | Libby | F | |
| F | 08 | MI | Milltown Reservoir Sediments | Milltown | R | I |
| P | 08 | MI | Mouat Industries | Columbus | | |
| F | 08 | MI | Silver Bow Creek | Sil Bow/Deer Lodge | R | D |
| F | 08 | ND | Arsenic Trioxide Site | Southeastern N.D. | R | I |
| F | 08 | SD | Whitehead Creek | Whitehead | F | |
| P | 08 | UT | Hill Air Force Base | Ogden | R | I |
| P | 08 | UT | Mayflower Mountain Tailings Ponds | Wasatch County | | |
| P | 08 | UT | Monticello Rad Contaminated Props | Monticello | R | D |
| P | 08 | UT | Ogden Defense Depot | Ogden | R | |
| P | 08 | UT | Olson/Neihart Reservoir | Wasatch County | | |
| P | 08 | UT | Portland Cement (Klin Dust 2 & 3) | Salt Lake City | D | |
| F | 08 | UT | Rose Park Sludge Pit | Salt Lake City | D | |
| P | 08 | UT | Sharon Steel (Midvale Tailings) | Midvale | V | C |
| P | 08 | UT | Silver Creek Tailings | Park City | R | |
| P | 08 | UT | Tooele Army Depot (North Area) | Tooele | R | D |

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|---------------|-----------|----|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|
| F | 08 | WV | Baxter/Union Pacific Tie Treating | Laramie | V | F S | O |
| F | 09 | AS | Taputimu Farm | American Samoa | R | F | C |
| F | 09 | AZ | Indian Bend Wash Area | Scottsdale/Tempe | V | F | |
| F | 09 | AZ | Litchfield Airport Area | Goodyear/Avondale | F | F | |
| P | 09 | AZ | Motorola, Inc. (52nd Street Plant) | Phoenix | R | F | D |
| F | 09 | AZ | Mountain View Mobile Homes | Globe | R | F | O |
| F | 09 | AZ | Nineteenth Avenue Landfill | Phoenix | R | S | |
| F | 09 | AZ | Tucson Intl Airport Area | Tucson | R | | |
| P | 09 | CA | Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. | Sunnyvale | R | D | |
| F | 09 | CA | Aerojet General Corp. | Rancho Cordova | R | S | I |
| P | 09 | CA | Alviso Dumping Areas | Alviso | R | | |
| P | 09 | CA | Applied Materials | Santa Clara | R | D | |
| F | 09 | CA | Atlas Asbestos Mine | Fresno County | R | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | Beckman Instruments (Porterville) | Porterville | R | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | Castle Air Force Base | Mercer | R | D | |
| F | 09 | CA | Caltor Chemical Works | Hoopa | R | R | O |
| F | 09 | CA | Coalinga Asbestos Mine | Coalinga | R | | |
| F | 09 | CA | Coast Wood Preserving | Ukiah | R | D | |
| F | 09 | CA | Del Norte Pesticide Storage | Crescent City | R | | |
| P | 09 | CA | Fairchild Camera (Mountain View) | Mountain View | R | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | Fairchild Camera (S San Jose Pit) | South San Jose | R | D | I |
| P | 09 | CA | Firestone Tire (Salinas Plant) | Salinas | R | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | IMC Corp. (Fresno Plant) | Fresno | R | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | Hewlett Packard | Palo Alto | R | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | Intel Corp. (Mountain View Plant) | Mountain View | R | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | Intel Corp. (Santa Clara III) | Santa Clara | R | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | Intel Magnetics | Santa Clara | R | D | |
| F | 09 | CA | Iron Mountain Mine | Redding | R | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | IBM Corp. (San Jose Plant) | San Jose | R | D | I |
| P | 09 | CA | J.H. Baxter Co. | Weed | R | D | |
| F | 09 | CA | Jibboom Junkyard | Sacramento | R | | |
| F | 09 | CA | Koppers Co., Inc. (Oroville Plant) | Oroville | R | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | Lawrence Livermore Lab (USDOE) | Livermore | R | D | |
| F | 09 | CA | Liquid Gold Oil Corp. | Richmond | R | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | Lorentz Barrel & Drum Co. | San Jose | R | S | |
| P | 09 | CA | Louisiana-Pacific Corp. | Oroville | R | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | Marley Cooling Tower Co. | Stockton | R | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | Mather AFB (AC&W Disposal Site) | Sacramento | R | | |
| P | 09 | CA | McClellan AFB (Ground Water Cont) | Sacramento | R | F | O |
| F | 09 | CA | McColl | Fullerton | R | F | I |
| P | 09 | CA | Monolithic Memories, Inc. | Sunnyvale | R | D | |

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| P | 09 | CA | Montrose Chemical Corp. | Torrance | F | |
| F | 09 | CA | MGM Brakes | Cloverdale | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | National Semiconductor Corp. | Santa Clara | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | Norton Air Force Base | San Bernardino | R | |
| P | 09 | CA | Operating Industries, Inc. Lf | Monterey Park | F | |
| P | 09 | CA | Precision Monolithic, Inc. | Santa Clara | D | |
| F | 09 | CA | Purity Oil Sales, Inc. | Malaga | R | 0 |
| P | 09 | CA | Raytheon Corp. | Mountain View | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | Sacramento Army Depot | Sacramento | R | |
| P | 09 | CA | San Fernando Valley (Area 1) | Los Angeles | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | San Fernando Valley (Area 2) | Los Angeles/Glendale | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | San Fernando Valley (Area 3) | Glendale | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | San Fernando Valley (Area 4) | Los Angeles | D | |
| F | 09 | CA | San Gabriel Valley (Area 1) | El Monte | R | I |
| F | 09 | CA | San Gabriel Valley (Area 2) | Baldwin Park Area | R | I |
| F | 09 | CA | San Gabriel Valley (Area 3) | Alhambra | R | I |
| F | 09 | CA | San Gabriel Valley (Area 4) | La Puente | R | I |
| F | 09 | CA | Selma Treating Co. | Selma | F | |
| P | 09 | CA | Sharpe Army Depot | Lathrop | R | |
| P | 09 | CA | Signetics, Inc. | Sunnyvale | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | Southern Pacific Transportation | Roseville | F | |
| F | 09 | CA | Stringfellow | Glen Avon Heights | R F | |
| P | 09 | CA | Teledyne Semiconductor | Mountain View | D | 0 |
| P | 09 | CA | Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co. | Fresno | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | Van Waters & Rogers, Inc. | San Jose | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | Westinghouse (Sunnyvale Plant) | Sunnyvale | D | |
| P | 09 | CA | Zoecon Corp/Rhone-Poulenc, Inc. | East Palo Alto | D | |
| F | 09 | CM | PCB Warehouse | Marianas | R | C |
| F | 09 | GU | Ordot Landfill | Guam | R | |
| P | 09 | HI | Kunia Wells I | Oahu | D | |
| P | 09 | HI | Kunia Wells II | Oahu | D | |
| P | 05 | HI | Miliiani Wells | Oahu | D | |
| P | 09 | HI | Mauiwa Shaft | Oahu | D | |
| P | 09 | HI | Mauiwa Wells | Oahu | D | |
| P | 09 | HI | Mauiwa Heights Wells II | Oahu | D | |
| F | 09 | TI | PCB Wastes | Pacific Trust Terr | R | C |
| F | 10 | ID | Arcom (Drexler Enterprises) | Rathdrum | R | |
| F | 10 | ID | Bunker Hill Mining & Metallurg | Smelterville | F S | |
| F | 10 | ID | Pacific Hide & Fur Recycling Co. | Pocatello | F | 0 |
| F | 10 | ID | Union Pacific Railroad Co. | Pocatello | D | |
| F | 10 | OR | Gould, Inc. | Portland | V | |

#: V = VOLUNTARY OR NEGOTIATED RESPONSE; R = FEDERAL AND STATE RESPONSE;
 F = FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT; S = STATE ENFORCEMENT;
 D = ACTIONS TO BE DETERMINED.

@: I = IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY UNDERWAY, ONE OR MORE OPERABLE UNITS;
 0 = ONE OR MORE OPERABLE UNITS COMPLETED, OTHERS MAY BE UNDERWAY;
 C = IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY COMPLETED FOR ALL OPERABLE UNITS.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST FINAL AND PROPOSED SITES THROUGH UPDATE 4

| NPL STATUS | EPA RG | ST | SITE NAME | CITY/COUNTY | RESPONSE CATEGORY# | CLEANUP STATUS@ |
|---------------|-----------|----|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| P | 10 | OR | Martin-Marietta Aluminum Co. | The Dalles | S | |
| F | 10 | OR | Teledyne Wah Chang | Albany | D | |
| P | 10 | OR | Umatilla Army Depot Lagoons | Hermiston | R | |
| F | 10 | OR | United Chrome Products, Inc. | Corvallis | R | |
| F | 10 | WA | American Lake Gardens | Tacoma | R | |
| P | 10 | WA | Bangor Ordnance Disposal | Bremerton | R | |
| F | 10 | WA | Colbert Landfill | Colbert | R | O |
| F | 10 | WA | Com Bay, Near Shore/Tide Flats | Pierce County | R | |
| F | 10 | WA | Com Bay, South Tacoma Channel | Tacoma | S | |
| P | 10 | WA | Fort Lewis (Landfill No. 5) | Tacoma | D | O |
| F | 10 | WA | Frontier Hard Chrome, Inc. | Tacoma | R | |
| F | 10 | WA | FMC Corp. (Yakima Pit) | Vancouver | R | D |
| F | 10 | WA | Greenacres Landfill | Yakima | S | |
| F | 10 | WA | Harbor Island (Lead) | Spokane County | R | D |
| F | 10 | WA | Kaiser Aluminum Mead Works | Seattle | R | |
| F | 10 | WA | Lakewood Site | Mead | V | |
| P | 10 | WA | McChord AFB (Wash Rack/Treatment) | Lakewood | R | O |
| P | 10 | WA | Mica Landfill | Tacoma | R | D |
| P | 10 | WA | Midway Landfill | Mica | R | |
| P | 10 | WA | Northside Landfill | Kent | R | |
| P | 10 | WA | Northwest Transformer | Spokane | R | O |
| F | 10 | WA | Pesticide Lab (Yakima) | Everson | R | O |
| F | 10 | WA | Queen City Farms | Yakima | R | |
| P | 10 | WA | Quendall Terminal | Maple Valley | V | D |
| P | 10 | WA | Silver Mountain Mine | Renton | D | |
| P | 10 | WA | Toftdahl Drums | Loomis | R | O |
| F | 10 | WA | Western Processing Co., Inc. | Brush Prairie | R | O |
| P | 10 | WA | Wyckoff Co. - Eagle Harbor | Kent | V | |
| | | | | Bainbridge Island | R | D |

#: V = VOLUNTARY OR NEGOTIATED RESPONSE; R = FEDERAL AND STATE RESPONSE;
 F = FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT; S = STATE ENFORCEMENT;
 D = ACTIONS TO BE DETERMINED.

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 O = ONE OR MORE OPERABLE UNITS COMPLETED, OTHERS MAY BE UNDERWAY;
 C = IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY COMPLETED FOR ALL OPERABLE UNITS.

THE FOLLOWING SECTION INCLUDES LETTERS
SENT BY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF EPA TO
SENATOR ROBERT STAFFORD AND CONGRESSMAN
JOHN DINGELL EXPLAINING SHORT-TERM MEASURES
UNDERTAKEN TO KEEP THE SUPERFUND OPERATIONAL
IN THE EVENT CERCLA TAXING AUTHORITY IS
NOT REAUTHORIZED BEFORE IT EXPIRES ON
SEPTEMBER 30, 1985.

SUPERFUND CONTINGENCY PLAN SITE LIST

FACT SHEET

Taxing authority under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund) will expire September 30, 1985, if not renewed by Congress. The revenue generated by this act is used to fund cleanup activities at abandoned and uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

In identical letters to Senator Robert Stafford (R-VT) and Representative John Dingell (D-MI) August 1, and in follow-up letters on August 16, EPA Administrator Lee M. Thomas expressed his concern that Congress may not complete reauthorization of the Superfund law before the September 30 deadline. He explained that he would soon be forced to slow down cleanup activities pending Congressional action.

By delaying new obligations at sites as of August 14, thereby halting work temporarily, the agency hopes to minimize long-term damage to the program.

Through these actions, the agency will accumulate funds sufficient to enter fiscal year 1986 with critical functions, such as site identification and investigation, emergency response capabilities and enforcement activity, intact. We will continue to take whatever actions necessary at any site to assure protection of public health.

A list of 67 projects at 57 sites where work will be immediately slowed or halted pending final action by Congress is attached. This list represents approximately \$125 million in new funds through September 30, 1985.

It is important to note that the Superfund slowdown is temporary. Work will resume as soon as the Act has been reauthorized and an appropriation backed by a long-term funding source is in place.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON D C 20460

August 1, 1985

THE ADMINISTRATOR

Honorable Robert T. Stafford
Chairman
Committee on Environment
and Public Works
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to a question you posed to Dr. J. Winston Porter during his confirmation hearing before your committee July 24. It concerns the funding required to run an enforcement-only Superfund program. Additionally, I have been asked by Congressman John Dingell, Chairman of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, to explain the impact on the program should the Congress fail to reauthorize Superfund at all, or for only a limited period of time. This letter addresses each of these concerns.

Superfund must remain a total program. Enforcement alone is not enough. To succeed, we must have an effective emergency response program capable of addressing immediate hazards to public health and the environment. We must have adequate funding to assure cleanup of those sites posing long-term threats. Use of these two cleanup authorities whenever necessary is the foundation for an effective enforcement program. Without them, our enforcement presence will be drastically diminished.

I am gravely concerned about the future of the Superfund program. Failure to pass a five-year reauthorization similar to the proposal offered by the Administration in January, prior to the expiration of the existing taxing provision on September 30, 1985, will cause tremendous disruption in the program within a short period of time. Stop-gap funding measures or a one-year reauthorization will cripple the momentum we have established during the past two and one-half years.

During the past five years, we have worked hard to develop an effective cleanup program capable of responding to both emergency situations and chronic hazards. Because cleanup of national priority sites takes several years to complete, we have established a pipeline of major projects in various stages of development. The pipeline is now full. Some projects are in the engineering phase. At others, we have chosen and are designing a remedy. At still others, actual construction is underway.

It is critical that we have an assured source of funds during the next five years to guarantee that this cleanup momentum continues. Without it, the pipeline will slow to a trickle. Long-term cleanup of major sites requires long-term planning and assured funding.

The consequences of a failure to pass a five-year reauthorization of Superfund will be readily apparent. Damage to the program will be almost immediately disruptive and potentially long-lasting. Yet these are the prospects we face.

Given the current status of Superfund on Capitol Hill, and the possibility that it will not be reauthorized by September 30, I am confronted with limited choices. I can continue to operate the program assuming that it will be extended in a timely fashion. Or, I can ease the program into a slowdown in hopes of minimizing the damage. The consequences of playing brinksmanship are unacceptable to me. I feel I must choose the latter option.

During the next several weeks, I will begin to implement a slowdown of the cleanup program. We face the bleak prospect of slowing or halting cleanup work at many sites nationwide. My staff is currently compiling a list of sites which are now in the pipeline awaiting normal contractual commitments. These are the sites where work will cease first. As we move into fiscal year 1986, more sites will be affected. Once the list is completed, I will provide you with a copy.

In addition, I will place a moratorium on new hiring for Superfund, reduce our support contracts, and limit all other work not directly related to emergency response activities.

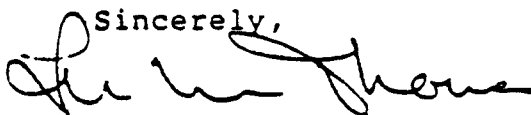
These actions are dramatic. Yet it is necessary to ensure that there will be sufficient funds remaining to carry on critical functions as we enter fiscal year 1986. We must keep our emergency response capability intact. We must also maintain the cadre of experienced and dedicated professionals that are the very heart of our Superfund program. It has taken years to develop an infrastructure of trained staff, reliable contractors, and adequate laboratory services. We now have an effective relationship with state agencies as well as the public's trust in our ability to get the job done.

As you requested, I am enclosing an analysis of the costs to run the Superfund enforcement-only program. I have also included my projection of additional resources needed to fund a continued emergency cleanup program as part of a plan to phase down the rest of the Superfund effort. I emphasize, however, this is not a solution to the Superfund reauthorization problem.

Superfund is not a short-term program that lends itself to short-term fixes. It is a long-term program that must have a long-term funding commitment. A one-year reauthorization is not good enough for Superfund. The continuity of a five-year reauthorization is essential.

The nation has made a tremendous emotional and financial investment in Superfund. One that must be respected. I urge you to work with your colleagues in the Senate and the House to complete reauthorization of this vital program as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lee M. Thomas", written in a cursive style.

Lee M. Thomas



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 16 1985

THE ADMINISTRATOR

Honorable Robert T. Stafford
Chairman
Committee on Environment
and Public Works
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Stafford:

In my August 1 letter to you, I stated my concern that work on reauthorization of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund) would not be completed by September 30, 1985. As you are aware, on that date our authority to collect taxes that fund cleanup activities at abandoned and uncontrolled hazardous waste sites will expire.

Because of this uncertainty, on August 14 I began to slow down or halt work at sites where we were scheduled to obligate funds before September 30 of this year. I must take this action to conserve all available funds for continuation of essential operations such as site identification and investigation, emergency response actions and enforcement activities.

As I indicated in my earlier letter, I am now providing a list of 67 sites where long-term work is underway and obligation of funding for new activity will be delayed. These sites, scheduled to receive new funding after August 14, represent approximately \$125 million in cleanup activity. These obligations must be delayed in order to keep sufficient funds in reserve to continue essential activities beyond September 30.

I stress that the decisions I am forced to make now are short-term steps necessary to keep the program operational beyond September 30 of this year. Work will resume at these sites once an appropriation backed by an assured long-term funding source is in place. We will continue to take whatever actions are necessary at any site to protect the public health.

My staff and I stand ready to assist you as you continue to work to expedite the reauthorization process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lee M. Thomas".

Lee M. Thomas

SUPERFUND CONTINGENCY PLAN
SITE LIST

EPA REGION I

| <u>Site Name</u> | <u>Stage^a</u> |
|--|--------------------------|
| Charles-George Reclamation Trust Landfill, Tyngsborough, MA | RA |
| Groveland, Groveland, MA | RD |
| Hocanoco Pond, Westborough, MA | RD |
| Nyanza Chemical Waste Dump, Ashland, MA | RD |
| Nyanza Chemical Waste Dump, Ashland, MA | RA |
| Beacon Heights Landfill, Beacon Falls, CT | RD |
| McKin Co., Gray, ME | RA |
| Picillo Farm, Coventry, RI | RD |

EPA REGION II

| <u>Site Name</u> | <u>Stage^a</u> |
|--|--------------------------|
| Bog Creek Farm, Howell Township, NJ | RD |
| Bridgeport Rental & Oil Services, Bridgeport, NJ | IRM |
| Bridgeport Rental & Oil Services, Bridgeport, NJ | RA |
| Burnt Fly Bog, Marlboro Township, NJ | RD |
| D'Imperio Property, Hamilton Township, NJ | RA |
| GEMS Landfill, Gloucester Township, NJ | RD |
| GEMS Landfill, Gloucester Township, NJ | IRM |
| Glen Ridge Radium Site, Glen Ridge, NJ | RD |
| Goose Farm, Plumstead Township, NJ | RD |
| Helen Kramer Landfill, Mantua Township, NJ | RD |
| Lipari Landfill, Pitman, NJ | RD |
| Montclair/West Orange Radium Site, Montclair/West Orange, NJ | RD |
| Swope Oil & Chemical Co., Pennsauken, NJ | RD |
| Marathon Battery Corp., Cold Springs, NY | RD |
| Olean Well Fields, Olean, NY | RD |
| Sinclair Refinery, Wellsville, NY | RD |
| Sinclair Refinery, Wellsville, NY | IRM |
| Wide Beach Development, Brant, NY | RD |
| York Oil Co., Moira, NY | RD |

EPA REGION III

| <u>Site Name</u> | <u>Stage^a</u> |
|---|--------------------------|
| Douglassville Disposal, Douglassville, PA | RD |
| Drake Chemical, Lock Haven, PA | RD |
| Lackawanna Refuse, Old Forge Borough, PA | RA |
| Lansdowne Radiation Site, Lansdowne, PA | RD |
| Moyers Landfill, Eagleville, PA | RD |
| Tyson's Dump, Upper Merion, PA | RA |
| Sand, Gravel & Stone, Elkton, MD | RD |

8/14/85

SUPERFUND CONTINGENCY PLAN
SITE LIST

EPA REGION IV

| <u>Site Name</u> | <u>Stage^a</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Davie Landfill, Davie, FL | RD |
| Miami Drum Services, Miami, FL | RD |

EPA REGION V

| <u>Site Name</u> | <u>Stage^a</u> |
|---|--------------------------|
| Acme Solvent, Morristown, IL | RD |
| Byron Salvage Yard, Byron, IL | RA |
| Outboard Marine Corp., Waukegan, IL | RD |
| Wauconda Sand & Gravel, Wauconda, IL | RD |
| Charlevoix Municipal Well, Charlevoix, MI | RD |
| Charlevoix Municipal Well, Charlevoix, MI | RA |
| Northernaire Plating, Cadillac, MI | RD |
| Verona Well Field, Battle Creek, MI | RD |
| Verona Well Field, Battle Creek, MI | RA |
| Eau Claire Municipal Well Field, Eau Claire, WI | IRM |
| Schmaltz Dump, Harrison, WI | RD |
| Arcanum Iron & Metal, Darke County, OH | RD |
| New Lyme Landfill, New Lyme, OH | RD |
| Old Mill, Rock Creek, OH | RD |
| Old Mill, Rock Creek, OH | RA |
| Lehillier/Markato Site, Lehillier/Markato, MN | RD |

EPA REGION VI

| <u>Site Name</u> | <u>Stage^a</u> |
|--|--------------------------|
| Bayou Bonfuca, Slidell, LA | RD |
| Bayou Bonfuca, Slidell, LA | RA |
| Old Inger Oil Refinery, Darrow, LA | RA |
| Bio-Ecology Systems, Inc., Grand Prairie, TX | RA |

REGION VII

| <u>Site Name</u> | <u>Stage^a</u> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ellisville Site, Ellisville, MO | RA |
| Aidex Corp., Council Bluffs, IA | RA |

8/14/85

SUPERFUND CONTINGENCY PLAN
SITE LIST

REGION VIII

| <u>Site Name</u> | <u>Stage^a</u> |
|--|--------------------------|
| Woodbury Chemical Co., Commerce City, CO | RA |

EPA REGION IX

| <u>Site Name</u> | <u>Stage^a</u> |
|---|--------------------------|
| Celtor Chemical Works, Hoopa, CA | RD |
| Celtor Chemical Works, Hoopa, CA | RA |
| Del Norte County Pesticide, Crescent City, CA | RD |
| San Gabriel Valley, La Puente, CA | IRM |

REGION X

| <u>Site Name</u> | <u>Stage^a</u> |
|---|--------------------------|
| Commencement Bay, Well 12A, Tacoma, WA | RA |
| Western Processing Co., Inc., Kent, WA | RD |
| Western Processing Co., Inc., Kent, WA | IRM |
| United Chrome Products, Inc., Corvallis, OR | RD |

^a Stage refers to the phase of remedial action. RD = detailed design stage or development of plans and specifications; RA = remedial action or the actual implementation of the selected cleanup option; IRM = Initial Remedial Measure or implementation of a small cleanup action prior to final remedy.

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