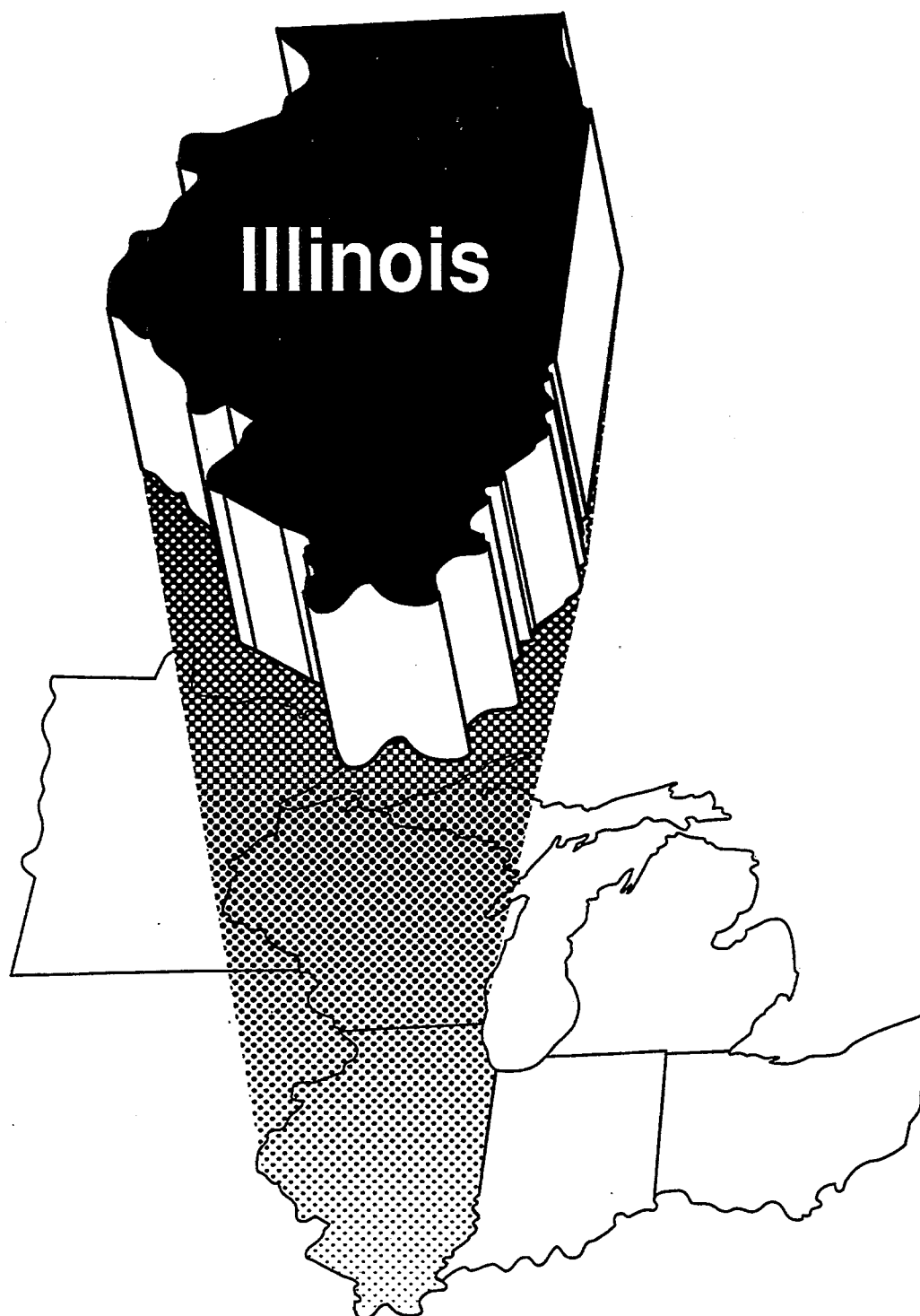
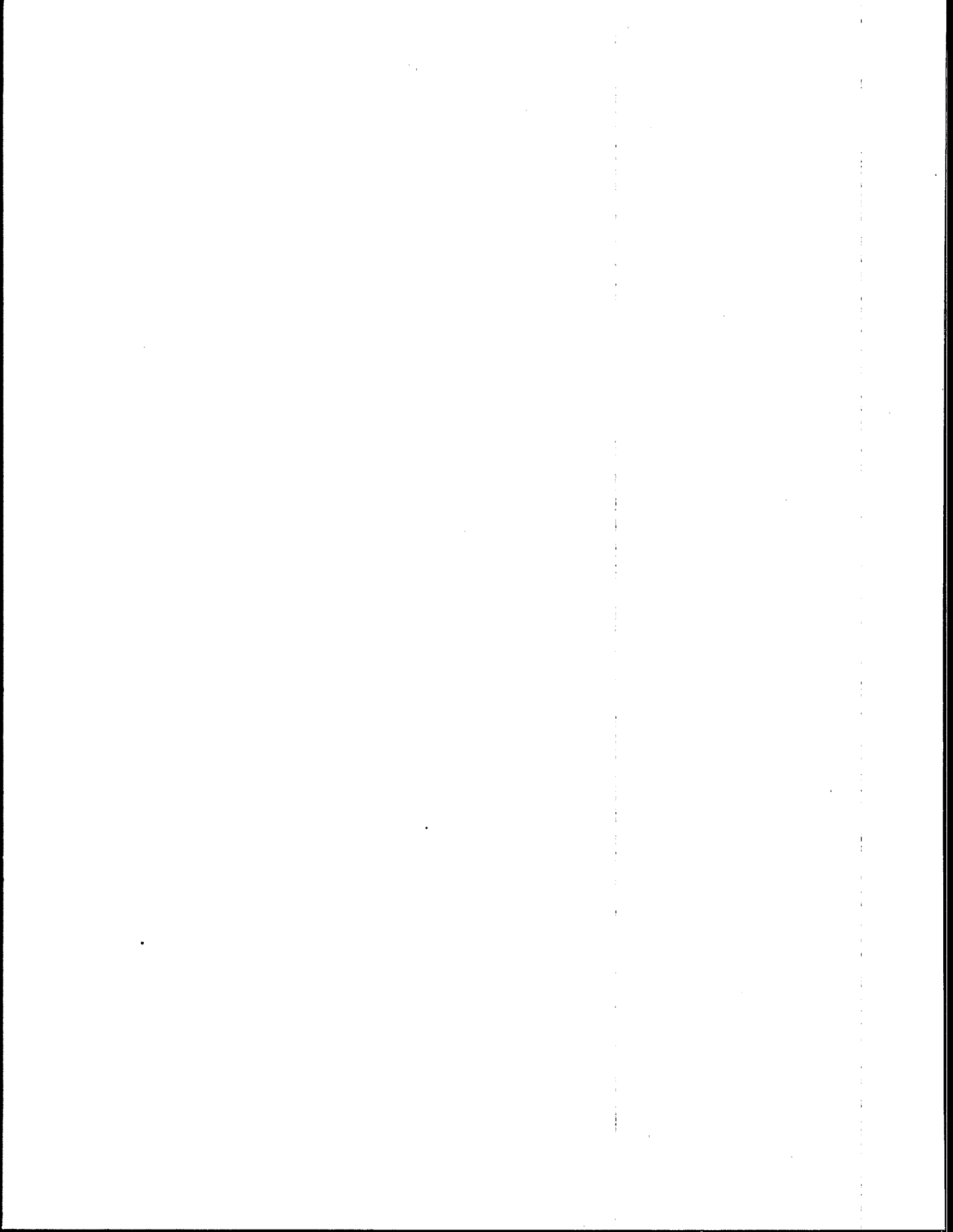




Superfund: Progress at National Priorities List Sites

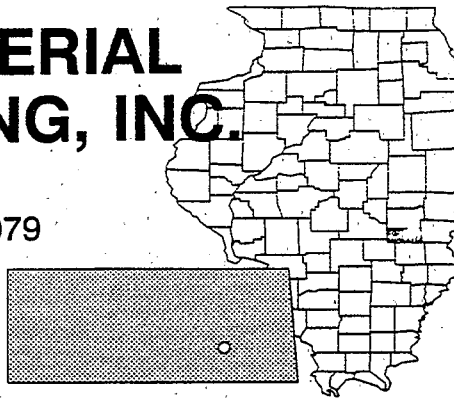
Illinois 1996 Update





A & F MATERIAL RECLAIMING, INC. ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD980397079



EPA REGION 5

Cumberland County
Greenup

Site Description

The A & F Material Reclaiming, Inc. site covers nearly 4 acres in Greenup. The facility began operations in 1977 and processed waste materials including oil, sludge, and caustic and sulfuric acid into fuel oil and fire retardant chemicals. In 1978, four storage lagoons reached capacity and began to overflow, contaminating soil and drainage pathways leading to the Embarras River. Twelve steel storage tanks containing a mixture of waste oils, sludges, spent caustics and acids, contaminated water, and other waste products also were located on site. These tanks failed on several occasions, releasing their contents into the surrounding environment. The facility was closed in 1980. The area surrounding the site is agricultural, residential, commercial, municipal, and forestland. The county fairgrounds are located southwest of the site and are used year-round for the boarding and care of horses. The Village of Greenup has a population of approximately 2,000 people. The Embarras River is located 1/2 mile from the site and is used for fishing and livestock watering.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/16/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater contains low levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), sulfates, phenols, heavy metals, and petroleum products. Sediments in the drainage ditch contained polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs). Soils were contaminated with phenols and benzoic acid. As a result of cleanup activities in 1985, the only remaining health threats may result from accidental ingestion of or direct contact with contaminated groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: When a lagoon overflowed in 1980, the EPA repaired the lagoon dikes, increased the freeboards, and cleaned the surrounding areas. In 1982, the EPA increased the freeboards by treating approximately 502,600 gallons of water with activated carbon filters and discharging the treated water into the Embarras River. In 1983, when the lagoons were close to overflowing again, the EPA treated and discharged 1,018,000 gallons of water into the Embarras River. Approximately 7,000 cubic yards of sludge were moved from Lagoons 2, 3, and 4 into Lagoon 1. Lagoons 2 and 4 were backfilled with clean soil. Since the sludge could not easily be moved from Lagoon 3 to Lagoon 1, a sludge cell was built to house waste from Lagoon 3. A temporary cap was placed over the consolidated sludge. In 1983, the EPA selected an initial measure to quickly reduce health threats at the site. This measure included removing and disposing of all contaminated bulk liquid, oil, and drums in a federally-approved facility. The EPA completed this initial measure in 1985.



Soils: In 1983, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the soils by excavating and disposing of all contaminated soils; monitoring the groundwater; cleaning and removing all on-site equipment and buildings; testing and disposing of soil underneath the buildings if it was found to be contaminated; grading the site; and removing the fence surrounding the site once all contamination was addressed. The potentially responsible parties, under EPA supervision, completed these cleanup activities in 1985.



Groundwater: In 1986, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the groundwater that included establishing a monitoring program to ensure that all residual groundwater contamination remaining after the 1985 cleanup continues to steadily decrease to safe levels by natural dilution and purging to the Embarras River. In addition, institutional controls have been implemented to ensure that drinking water wells are not installed in contaminated groundwater areas during the natural purging and dilution processes. Procedures have been established for a regular review of the monitoring data until safety levels are reached. Monitoring activities began in spring 1990 and will continue until the fall of 1996 or until established cleanup goals have been met.

Site Facts: In 1984, a partial Consent Decree was entered into by the EPA and four potentially responsible parties. Under the terms of the Decree, the companies agreed to undertake cleanup at the site. In 1989, four potentially responsible parties signed a Consent Decree for final cleanup at the site.

Environmental Progress



Construction of all site remedies is complete. By treating contaminated lagoon water and removing contaminated materials, threats to public health and the environment have been reduced. The cleanup of contaminated soils at the A & F Material Reclaiming, Inc. site has been completed and has further reduced site contamination levels. A groundwater program continues to monitor the natural decline of contaminated groundwater and to ensure that safety standards are met.

Site Repository



Greenup City Clerk Office, Greenup Municipal Building, 115 Cumberland Road,
Greenup, IL 62428.

ACME SOLVENT RECLAIMING, INC. (MORRISTOWN PLANT) ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD053219259



EPA REGION 5

Winnebago County
5 miles southeast of Rockford

Site Description

The 20-acre Acme Solvent Reclaiming, Inc. (Morristown Plant) site was used as a drum storage and disposal area for wastes generated by Acme's solvent distillation units. From 1960 to 1972, the site consisted of seven waste disposal lagoons and open storage of 10,000 to 15,000 drums. Although operations at the site were temporarily discontinued in 1969 because of concern expressed by the Winnebago County Department of Public Health, site operations resumed in 1971 and continued until 1972. Paints, oils, solvents, and sludges are among the wastes known to have been deposited at the site. Waste disposal practices consisted of emptying drums into the lagoons and storing the empty drums at various open areas on site. Sludge and other non-recyclable materials were pumped from tanker trucks into the lagoons. After receiving several reports in 1972, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) found violations of environmental regulations, including operating a waste disposal facility without a permit, open burning of refuse, and dumping liquids in a manner that posed a threat to the groundwater. The State ordered the site cleaned up in 1972. The site was closed in 1973, after State inspections indicated that the majority of drums were being crushed and buried at the site, and waste in the lagoons was being covered, rather than removed for off-site disposal. In 1981, methane gas migration into some homes located between the Acme Solvent site and the nearby Pagel's Pit Landfill site led to well water testing by the County. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were found in four private drinking water wells. Approximately 5,500 people live within 3 miles of the site. There are several surface water bodies in the area surrounding the site, including a small tributary stream that flows into Killbuck Creek, the Kishwaukee River, and the Rock River. Only the Rock River is known to be used as a public water supply.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/16/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater contains various VOCs. Soil contains VOCs, phthalates, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and heavy metals including lead and chromium. People who come into direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated groundwater or soil may be at risk. If contaminants leach from the site into the nearby stream or creek, wildlife in or around the water may be harmed.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of soils and the waste areas, soils, bedrock, and groundwater.

Response Action Status



Soils: In 1985, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the waste and the soil by providing an interim alternate water supply to affected residences through the installation of home carbon treatment units; excavating and incinerating waste materials and contaminated soils and disposing of them in a federally-approved facility; continuing the investigation into bedrock contamination and its cleanup; and continuing the investigation of contaminated groundwater and performance of pump tests to evaluate the effectiveness of controlling the contaminant plume. In 1987, Acme, under EPA oversight, installed home carbon treatment units in five residences with contaminated wells. The residents were provided with free bottled water until the units could be used for drinking water purposes. In addition, the parties potentially responsible for site contamination excavated and disposed of approximately 40,000 tons of contaminated materials.



Waste Areas, Soils, Bedrock, and Groundwater: In 1990, the EPA and the IEPA selected a remedy to clean up and treat the wastes and soils in two waste areas, the bedrock, and the groundwater. This remedy includes: excavation of soils and sludges in two waste areas and treatment by low-temperature air stripping; further treatment of the residuals, as necessary; off-site incineration of liquids located in two on-site tanks and disposal of those tanks; provision of a permanent alternate water supply to residents with contaminated wells; extraction and treatment of contaminated groundwater and discharge of the treated water to surface water; treatment of the remaining contaminated soils and bedrock using vapor extraction; consolidation of remaining contaminated soils and covering these soils and areas where residuals are landfilled on site with a cap; long-term groundwater monitoring; and fencing the site and providing access restrictions and deed notices or advisories for residences with contaminated groundwater. Fencing of the site is complete, the tank contents have been incinerated, and the tanks have been cleaned and disposed of. The residents are now being provided with a permanent alternate water supply. Treatment of the contaminated soils is also complete. Design of the landfill cap is expected to be completed in the fall of 1996. Contaminated groundwater is currently being pumped and treated.

Site Facts: In 1986, the potentially responsible parties entered into a Consent Order with the EPA to study and develop cleanup alternatives for the site.

Environmental Progress



The provision of an alternate water supply, the incineration and disposal of various contaminated materials, treatment of contaminated soils, and fencing the site have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated materials at the Acme Solvent Reclamation site while the remaining cleanup activities are being designed and implemented.

Site Repository

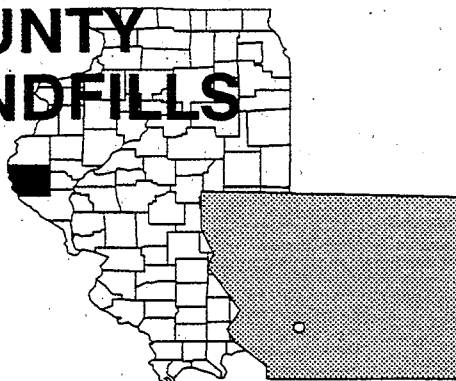


Rockford Public Library, 215 North Wyman Road, Rockford, IL 61101

ADAMS COUNTY QUINCY LANDFILLS

2 & 3 ILLINOIS

EPA ID# IL0980607055



EPA REGION 5

Adams County
1/2 mile west of Quincy

Site Description

In 1973 and 1975, the Adams County Quincy Landfills 2 & 3 were licensed to operate as solid waste disposal sites. Landfill 2 covers nearly 12 acres, and Landfill 3 covers approximately 40 acres. From 1972 to 1978, the Quincy landfills received the majority of the county's waste, including combustible and hazardous materials. Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) records indicate that the City of Quincy accepted liquid industrial waste for disposal into unlined pits until the liquids could be pumped into the covered portions of the site. Wastes disposed of included solvents, acids, sludges, spent organic solvents used in degreasing, wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations, hydraulic oil, machine coolant, thinners, acetone, and toluene. An estimated 23,000 drums of hazardous waste were accepted. Groundwater samples taken by the IEPA in 1985 and 1986 showed contamination by various volatile organic compounds (VOCs). In 1985 and 1986, the IEPA also sampled two nearby wells that were found to be contaminated and closed them. Approximately 300 people obtain drinking water from private wells located within 3 miles of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with VOCs and selenium. Leachate seeps from the surface of the landfill are contaminated with VOCs and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Drinking contaminated groundwater or direct contact with contaminated leachate are potential health threats. The site is not completely



fenced.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Action: An alternate water supply was provided to residents near the site.



Entire Site: In 1987, the parties potentially responsible for site contamination began an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to identify cleanup alternatives. A supplemental study that focused on additional groundwater and leachate sampling was completed in late 1992. In 1993, the IEPA selected a final cleanup remedy that includes installing a security fence around the landfill site, constructing a leachate collection and treatment system, making improvements to the landfill cap, and monitoring the groundwater to assure that contamination does not migrate off site. Design of the remedy is expected to begin soon.

Environmental Progress



Providing an alternate water supply has eliminated the potential for exposure to hazardous substances in the drinking water and will continue to protect households near the Adams County Quincy Landfills 2 & 3 while final cleanup activities are being planned.

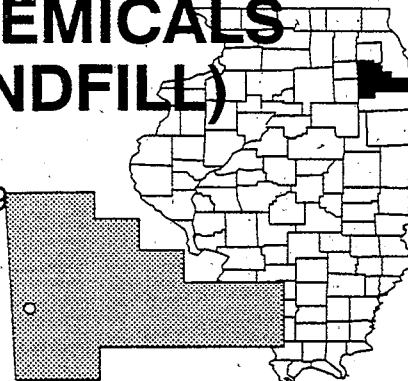
Site Repository



Quincy Public Library, 526 Jersey Street, Quincy, Illinois 62301

AMOCO CHEMICALS (JOLIET LANDFILL) ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD002994259



EPA REGION 5
Will County
6 miles southwest of Joliet

Site Description

The Amoco Chemicals (Joliet Landfill) site manufactures chemicals in a commercial and industrial area along Route 6, near Interstate 55, southwest of Joliet on the western bank of the Des Plaines River. From 1958 to 1975, approximately 5 million cubic feet of wastes including organics, inorganics, heavy metals, acids, and general plant refuse were deposited in a 26-acre landfill on the property. Some drums of ignitable wastes and organic acid residues were also deposited in the landfill. A leachate collection system was installed in 1975 after the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) observed leachate from the landfill flowing into an inlet of the adjacent Des Plaines River. The collected leachate is treated in Amoco's wastewater treatment plant before it is discharged to the river. In 1976, Amoco covered the landfill with 2 feet of clay and seeded it with perennial grasses. The landfill was officially closed in 1978. Tests conducted by the IEPA in 1974, and by Amoco in 1982, indicated that monitoring wells downslope of the site were contaminated. A shallow aquifer underlies the site. The Des Plaines River is used for recreational activities. Approximately 585 people obtain drinking water from private wells drilled into the shallow aquifer located within 3 miles of the site. An estimated 1,100 to 2,300 individuals live within 3 miles of the site. A residential area is located 1/2 mile northwest of the plant.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 02/21/90

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzene, toluene, and xylenes. The leachate is contaminated with the heavy metals cadmium, copper, lead, and chromium. Coming into direct contact with contaminated groundwater may pose a potential health threat. The site is open to the river, making it possible for people and animals to come into direct contact with hazardous substances.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Entire Site: In 1994, under State oversight, the potentially responsible parties began an investigation into the extent of groundwater, leachate, and possible surface water contamination. At the conclusion of the investigation, scheduled for 1996, the EPA will select a remedy to clean up the site.

Environmental Progress



After placing the Amoco Chemicals (Joliet Landfill) site on the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary evaluations and determined that the site does not pose an imminent threat to the public or the environment while the investigations leading to the selection of final cleanup remedies are taking place.

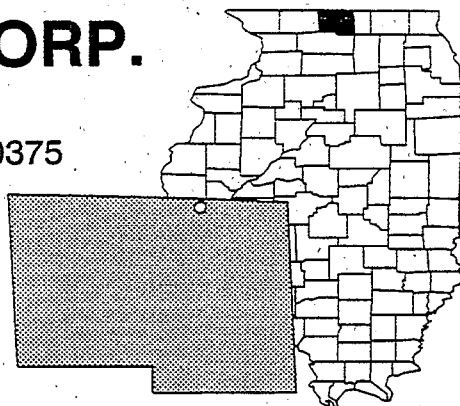
Site Repositories



Joliet Public Library, 150 North Ottawa, Joliet, IL 60432-1132
Three Rivers Public Library District, 25207 West Channon Drive, Channahon, IL 60410

BELOIT CORP. ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD021440375



EPA REGION 5

Winnebago County
Village of Rockton

Site Description

The 175-acre Beloit Corp. site in Rockton operates as a plant for the manufacture of paper-making machines and a research and development facility for designing and demonstrating paper-making machine technology. Wastewater generated from the manufacturing process was disposed of in three unlined surface impoundments. These impoundments have since been taken out of service. In 1983, as allowed by a permit issued by the State of Illinois, the Beloit Corp. spread the sediment from the bottom of the impoundments on the ground at the site. Tests by the company in 1985 found volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in on-site monitoring wells and in nearby private wells. Approximately 15,000 people obtain drinking water from public and private wells located within 3 miles of the site. The Rock River is less than 50 feet from the site's surface impoundments.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



Soils, groundwater, and on-site pond sediments are contaminated with VOCs. Potential health threats to people include drinking contaminated groundwater and pond water, accidental ingestion of contaminated soil and pond sediments, and coming into direct contact with contaminated groundwater, pond water, pond sediments, and soils.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: The State took action to protect residents affected by groundwater contamination in the Blackhawk Acres Subdivision by installing carbon treatment systems to treat their water supplies.



Entire Site: The EPA and the State currently are working together on a groundwater monitoring program in the Winnebago County area. In 1990, potentially responsible parties, under State oversight, began an investigation to determine the nature and extent of site contamination. At the conclusion of the investigation, scheduled for 1996, a final cleanup remedy will be selected.

Environmental Progress



To reduce immediate threats to nearby residents, the State has installed carbon treatment systems to address affected water supplies at the Beloit Corp. site while investigations that will lead to the selection of a final cleanup remedy are underway.

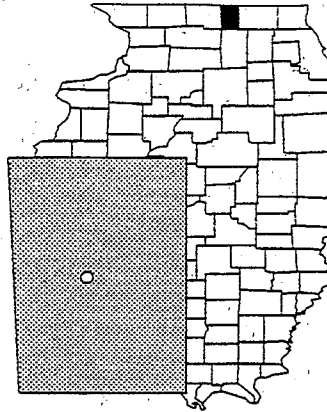
Site Repository



Talcott Free Library, 101 East Main Street, Rockton, IL 61072

BELVIDERE MUNICIPAL LANDFILL ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD980497663



EPA REGION 5
Boone County
Adjacent to the City of Belvidere

Site Description

The Belvidere Municipal Landfill site occupies 139 acres, 19 of which were used as a landfill. The City of Belvidere operated the landfill and received municipal wastes from 1939 to 1973. Between 1965 and 1973, the site was used to dispose of industrial wastes, sludge from the city sewage treatment plant, paint and oil sludge, unknown liquid wastes, and other sludges. The current landfill cap is composed of silt, clay, sand, gravel, and soil with a total thickness of 66 inches or 5 1/5 ft. An area just west of the landfill was found to contain buried drums that were filled with liquids or sludges. The Kishwaukee River borders the site, and an active gravel pit is adjacent to the northern portion of the site. West Pond and East Pond lie to the east of the site, and Spencer Park lies southeast of the site. Approximately 14,000 people live within 3 miles of the landfill. The site is located 1/2 mile from six residences that use groundwater as a drinking water supply. Most of the county is rural; however, Belvidere has an industrial base that manufactures vehicles, furniture, and metal fasteners, in addition to several light industries.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Remaining site soils contain low levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzene, toluene, and xylenes; polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs); polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); nitrite; and heavy metals including chromium. Surface water contains low levels of VOCs including trichloroethylene (TCE), nitrate, and heavy metals. None of these contaminants exceeds established federal safety standards. Individuals who came into direct contact with contaminated soil could have been at risk prior to the completion of cleanup actions. The shallow groundwater under the site, which was transporting significant levels of contaminants toward the Kishwaukee River, was contained by a series of wells creating a hydraulic barrier between the landfill and the Kishwaukee River.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In 1986, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency staged and sampled 110 drums. Workers crushed and relocated 65 empty drums to a new holding area for disposal, and contaminated soils were excavated and loaded into boxes. The drums and contaminated soils were compiled into one waste pile and disposed of at a federally-approved landfill. The EPA solidified liquids with cement and transported them off site for disposal.



Entire Site: In 1988, the U.S. EPA chose the following remedies to address contamination at the site: placing a cap over the landfill; sampling the soil in the drum disposal area and cleaning up the PCBs; removing highly contaminated soil off site to be burned, with the remaining lesser-contaminated soils to be capped; installing a pump and treat system to remove contaminants from groundwater and discharging the treated water to the City's water treatment plant; monitoring the groundwater in and around the site; installing an upgraded fence around the landfill to limit site access; instituting deed restrictions to control unacceptable activities and construction on site; and installing flood control measures to prevent erosion of the cap and the contents of the landfill. The EPA approved the technical designs for the cleanup in 1990, and the potentially responsible parties performed the site work. All construction at the site has been completed. The PCB-contaminated soil was consolidated on the landfill, and the landfill was capped. A fence was installed around the landfill, and deed restrictions are in place. Construction of the groundwater extraction system was completed in 1992. Groundwater quality has met the established cleanup goals for all constituents except benzene, which fluctuates from slightly below to slightly above accepted federal standards. A trial shutdown period of the extraction system is authorized to continue from the fall of 1995 until the fall of 1997; monitoring results will determine whether the groundwater extraction system will need to be put back into operation.

Environmental Progress



All construction at the site is complete. Construction of a fence around the landfill and wells and a new cap over the contaminated soils and the entire landfill have eliminated the possibility of direct contact with site contaminants. By removing the contaminated drums and their contents to a federally-approved disposal facility, the EPA reduced the risk of exposure to hazardous substances at the Belvidere Municipal Landfill site while significant reductions in groundwater contaminant levels have allowed a trial shut-down of the groundwater extraction system.

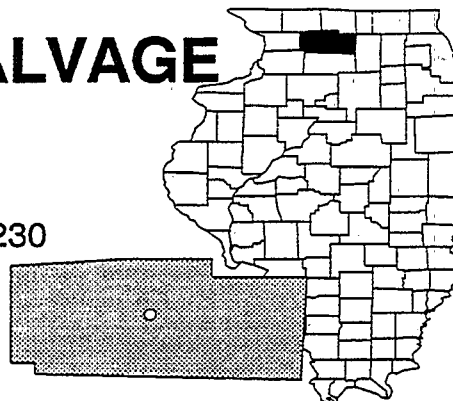
Site Repository



Ida Public Library, 320 North State Road, Belvidere, IL 61008

BYRON SALVAGE YARD ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD010236230



EPA REGION 5

Ogle County
4 miles southwest of Byron

Other Names:
Byron Johnson
Dirk's Farm

Site Description

The Byron Salvage Yard site encompasses both the Byron Johnson Salvage Yard and Dirk's Farm near Byron. During the 1960s and the early 1970s, the site accepted miscellaneous wastes and debris for disposal, including drums of electroplating wastes, paint and paint wastes, oil sludges, cutting wheels, solvents, bulk liquid wastes, and scrap metal. Industrial waste dumping also was common. During periods of heavy rainfall, the former owner would release ponded hazardous waste that was carried off site by surface water runoff. Plating waste containing cyanide also was sprayed onto the roads on the site. In 1976, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) found cyanide and heavy metals in the soil, surface water, and groundwater. Approximately 5,000 people live in Byron. The closest residence to the site is approximately 100 yards away. An estimated 50 people live within 1 mile of the site, and all residences used private wells supplied by groundwater until the IEPA extended a municipal water line to more than 120 homes with contaminated groundwater in 1988 and 1989. A second extension was completed by the EPA in 1993 to the remaining residences not supplied with municipal water in the previous extensions. The area is rural, and the site is bordered by a forest preserve, farmlands, and a nuclear power plant.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

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

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including vinyl chloride, trichloroethylene (TCE), and cyanide. Soil is contaminated with cyanide, toluene, xylene, and heavy metals including antimony. Meyer's Spring contains cyanide and TCE. A forest preserve borders the site. Groundwater and surface water in Meyer's Spring pose a risk to those individuals who ingest or come into direct contact with the contaminated water. In addition, the site poses an ecological risk to animals that ingest or come into direct contact with contaminated soil.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in five stages: initial actions and four long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the soils and drums; installation of home carbon units and connecting residents to municipal water systems; cleanup of the groundwater; and cleanup of Dirk's Farm.

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In 1984, the EPA constructed a fence to prohibit site access and provided bottled water to affected residents. In 1988, the EPA discovered floating contaminants in the groundwater and installed a skimmer in a pumping well to remove the pollutants.



Soils and Drums: In 1985, the State selected a remedy to clean up the soil and the buried drums by disposing of all surface and buried drums, excavating and disposing of highly contaminated soils, and treating soils containing less than 100 parts per million of cyanide with sodium hypochlorite. The State completed all cleanup actions for the drums and soil in 1986.



Home Carbon Units/Municipal Water: In 1986, following the installation of carbon filtration units for 10 houses in the Acorn Road subdivision, the EPA selected a remedy consisting of installing whole-house carbon filtration systems in all affected residences, continuing sampling to ensure that the carbon filtration is effective, installing replacement carbon filters when needed, and disposing of the spent filters at a federally-approved facility. In 1988, the IEPA decided to connect the residents to the Byron municipal water supply. The EPA has since removed all carbon filters.



Groundwater Contamination: In 1989, the EPA selected a remedy to protect human health and the environment that included: extending the Byron municipal water supply system to approximately 27 additional residences; monitoring surface water and groundwater on a long-term basis; plugging monitoring wells not selected for long-term use; and limiting public exposure to groundwater by plugging abandoned residential wells and requiring hook-ups to the public water supply. Design of these activities was completed in the fall of 1991. Waste materials were removed in 1992 and the waterline extension was completed in 1993. Plugging of wells has been initiated and is scheduled for completion in 1996. Groundwater monitoring is underway and will continue until established cleanup goals have been met.



Dirk's Farm: During investigations of the salvage yard, the EPA also discovered Dirk's Farm, adjacent to the site area, to be contaminated. The EPA investigated this new area thoroughly to determine the nature and extent of contamination. At the completion of the investigation, scheduled for the spring of 1996, EPA will select a final cleanup remedy to address contamination.

Environmental Progress



The EPA has completed numerous cleanup actions at the Byron Salvage Yard site including installing a fence, providing carbon treatment units to homes with wells, extending the waterline, plugging wells, pumping contaminated groundwater, and removing contaminated drums and soils. All of these actions have reduced the threat of exposure to hazardous materials on the site while the remaining cleanup activities are being planned.

Site Repository



Byron Public Library, 109 N. Franklin St., Byron, IL 61010

CENTRAL ILLINOIS PUBLIC SERVICE CO. ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD981781065



EPA REGION 5

Christian County
Taylorville

Other Names:
CIPS

Site Description

The 1-acre Central Illinois Public Service Co. (CIPS) site is a former coal gasification plant located in Taylorville. The plant was constructed in 1892 and was operated by the Taylorville Gas and Electric Company until 1912, when it was acquired by CIPS. Operations stopped in 1932, and CIPS sold the property in 1961. The gasification process generated coal tar, which contains polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs) and other impurities that were periodically removed and sold or given away for use as road oil, roofing tar, or a pesticide. When CIPS abandoned the facility, the aboveground structures were demolished; however, underground tanks containing tar and other equipment remained in place. The tanks were covered with miscellaneous debris and fill. Contamination at the site was first suspected when Apple Construction Company, which acquired the site in 1985, excavated a trench for a septic tank drainage line. Workers noticed strong odors, discoloration of excavated soils, and a dark viscous material throughout the soil. CIPS was notified of the problem and began an investigation. In 1986, CIPS confirmed the presence of PNAs and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in soils and groundwater. CIPS is monitoring groundwater and surface water, as well as sediment and fish in the Seaman Estate Pond. Approximately 12,700 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site, and approximately 4,500 people live within 1 mile. Three municipal water wells are located 3 miles from the property. These wells serve as an alternate supply for the City of Taylorville. The main water supply for the city is Lake Taylorville, about 4 miles southeast of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



The excavated soil and groundwater below the site are contaminated with PNAs, naphthalene, fluorene, and other polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and VOCs including benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene. Surface water runoff has transported contaminants off site. Sediments in a private pond located downstream from the site are contaminated with PAHs. A risk assessment conducted at the site concluded that, in its current condition, the site does not present an immediate threat to human health. Future residential usage of the groundwater, however, may present an unacceptable health risk. Exposure to surface water and ingestion of fish from the Seaman Estate Pond may pose a significant increased cancer risk.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1987, under Illinois Environmental Protection Agency supervision, CIPS removed three underground structures, 9,000 cubic yards of contaminated on-site soil, and 3,000 cubic yards of off-site soil. The building on the site also was demolished and a chain-link fence with a locking gate was installed around much of the perimeter of the site. In 1987, CIPS also extended the water main to supply water to residents within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the site. Ownership of the water main was transferred to the City of Taylorville.



Entire Site: In 1992, CIPS completed an investigation of the site under State supervision. Long-term cleanup actions selected include: constructing and operating a groundwater pump and treatment system to clean up the groundwater; imposing land use restrictions; and monitoring groundwater, surface water, pond sediment, and fish downstream from the site. CIPS has completed construction of the groundwater pump and treatment system, and cleanup is underway.

Site Facts: In 1986, the State issued an order to CIPS and Apple Contractors, directing the companies to thoroughly investigate the site and to remove the buried structures.

Environmental Progress



Construction of all site remedies is complete. The removal of the underground structures and contaminated soils, construction of a fence to limit site access, the demolition of the contaminated building on the Central Illinois Public Service Co. site, and the extension of the water main have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials while final groundwater treatment and monitoring continues.

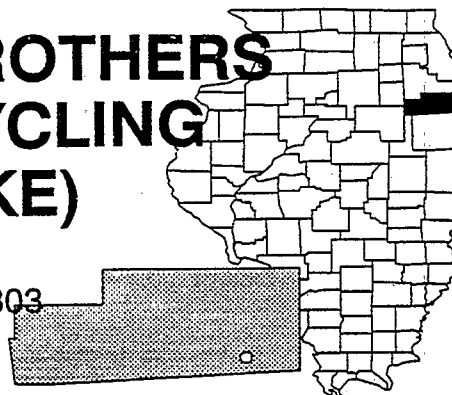
Site Repository



Taylorville Public Library, 121 W. Vine Street, Taylorville, IL

CROSS BROTHERS PAIL RECYCLING (PEMBROKE) ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD980792303



EPA REGION 5

Kankakee County
Pembroke Township

Site Description

The 20-acre Cross Brothers Pail Recycling (Pembroke) site, located about 14 miles southeast of Kankakee, is an abandoned drum and pail reclamation facility. The container reclamation facility covered 10 acres of the site. From 1961 until 1980, pails and drums were recycled at the site by burning out the residue using hazardous waste solvents as fuel and then sandblasting and painting them. Container contents were emptied onto the ground, and the containers were buried. Soil and groundwater became contaminated during these operations. Site investigations led to the discovery of over 10,000 mostly empty 5-gallon pails, 10 acres of contaminated soil, at least 10 covered trenches of unknown wastes, and a plume of contaminated groundwater leaving the site. A house trailer is occupied and maintained at the site. There are 3,500 people living within 3 miles of the site. The site is adjacent to properties that either are pasture land or individual residential lots. The contaminated groundwater plume has moved to the north and has contaminated two residential water wells. These two wells have been abandoned and replaced with deeper wells. Local residents use groundwater as their drinking water supply, and possibly, as a livestock and agriculture water supply. There are at least 12 privately owned water supply wells within 1/2 mile of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as benzene, toluene, and xylenes and heavy metals including lead. Soil is contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and VOCs. The greatest health threat to people is through direct exposure to the contaminated groundwater moving off site into nearby residential, livestock, and agricultural water supply wells. The potential for contaminated groundwater to migrate exists. Trespassers also may be at risk by accidentally ingesting, inhaling, or making direct contact with contaminated soil.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: Under advisement by the State, the potentially responsible parties deepened contaminated wells to provide clean drinking water. As an initial measure in 1985, a partial fence was placed around the site. Most of the drums, pails, and contaminated soils, considered to be the sources of groundwater contamination, were removed from the site. Also in 1985, the EPA selected soil cleanup technologies to address site contamination, including off-site disposal of surface and buried waste materials and visibly contaminated soil.



Entire Site: In 1989, the EPA selected cleanup technologies to address site contamination which include: resampling localized areas of the PCB-contaminated soil area for eventual removal and incineration; installing a groundwater collection system to capture the contaminated groundwater plume; treating on-site groundwater; cleaning soil from an estimated 3 1/2-acre area by flushing with water; and applying a 6-inch vegetative cover to the remaining site area. A fence surrounding the entire site will be constructed. Water discharged from groundwater cleanup will be treated and used for the soil flushing operation. The potentially responsible parties, under EPA monitoring, completed preparation of the technical specifications and design for the selected cleanup technologies in late 1993, and cleanup began shortly thereafter. The EPA anticipates completing these cleanup actions in late 1995.

Site Facts: In 1980, the Kankakee County Circuit Court ordered the potentially responsible parties to discontinue recycling operations and to clean up the site surface. In 1983, the EPA signed a Cooperative Agreement with the State to conduct an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site.

Environmental Progress



The affected area wells have been deepened to provide safe drinking water, and most of the contaminated containers and soils have been removed and disposed of in an approved facility. The EPA has selected the remedies for the final cleanup of the Cross Brothers Pail Recycling (Pembroke) site, and is expected to complete construction activities in late 1995.

Site Repository

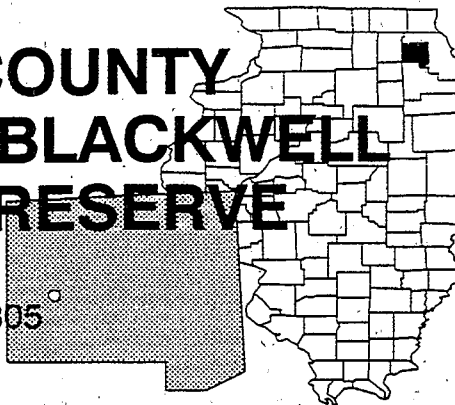


Kankakee Public Library, 304 South Indiana Road, Kankakee, IL 60901

Pembroke Township Hall, Central and Main Streets, Hopkins Park, IL 60944

DUPAGE COUNTY LANDFILL/BLACKWELL FOREST PRESERVE ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD980606305



EPA REGION 5

Dupage County
Warrenville

Site Description

The Dupage County Landfill/Blackwell Forest Preserve site covers approximately 40 acres within the 1,235-acre Blackwell Forest Preserve. From 1965 to 1973, the Forest Preserve District of DuPage County operated the landfill, accepting demolition debris, municipal refuse, and light industrial waste. When the site was closed, the Forest Preserve District covered it with a sand, ground and clay cap. Private and public wells located within 3 miles of the site provide drinking water to 44,000 people. The Forest Preserve District continues to monitor the landfill. The landfill is bordered by three man-made lakes and river. A lake close to the landfill has been closed to swimming as a precautionary measure.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 02/21/90

Threats and Contaminants



In 1984, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in numerous monitoring wells installed around the site. Because the site was capped after closure of the landfill, there are no health threats to people using the site for recreational purposes. Residential wells in an area adjacent to the Forest Preserve pose a health threat.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1987, the Forest Preserve District began pumping leachate from collection manholes. Since the 1970s, a number of monitoring wells have been installed around the site.



Entire Site: In 1989, the Forest Preserve District initiated an investigation under EPA and State monitoring, to determine the nature and extent of site contamination and to identify alternative cleanup methods. Sampling of contaminants is now complete and the data have been evaluated. Although groundwater contamination has occurred and some chemical concentrations are above the regulated standards, it has been determined that risks to human health should not occur as a result of current contaminant levels. Over 50 residential wells adjacent to the site indicate no apparent threat to public health. A final cleanup remedy is expected to be selected in 1996.

Site Facts: In 1989, the Forest Preserve District signed an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) with the EPA and the State, under which the District agreed to perform an investigation into site contamination.

Environmental Progress



The installation of monitoring wells and leachate removal from the Dupage County Landfill/Blackwell Forest Preserve site have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated materials while cleanup activities are being planned.

Site Repository



Warrenville Public Library, 28 West 751 Stafford Place, Warrenville, IL 60555

GALESBURG/ KOPPERS CO. ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD990817991



EPA REGION 5

Knox County
2 miles south of Galesburg

Other Names:

Burlington Northern Rail Yard
Koppers Co./Galesburg

Site Description

The Galesburg/Koppers Co. site covers 105 acres near Galesburg. The Burlington Northern Railroad Company operated the site as a railroad tie treatment plant from 1907 until 1966. In 1966, the Koppers Company leased the production plant from the railroad and assumed operation of the facility. Treatment operations consisted of pressure-treating the railroad ties with a mixture of creosote and coal tar or creosote and fuel oil. The facility treated 600,000 to 800,000 cross ties a year. From 1971 to 1976, pentachlorophenol (PCP) was used in the treatment process. Key contaminated areas at the site include a slurry pond, a northern and southern creosote lagoon, a PCP-contaminated lagoon, a waste pile storage area, two backfilled drainage ditches, and two former wastewater spray fields. Contamination has been found in soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment. Between 1966 and 1980, lagoons were cleaned and closed, used oil was recycled, and the wastewater spray fields were constructed. Approximately 60,000 residents live in Galesburg. The area near the site is residential, agricultural, and commercial/industrial. The economy is dependent upon livestock and agricultural products such as hogs, beef cattle, and corn. Brush Creek, an intermittent stream located adjacent to the site, flows southeast to Lake Bracken, which is located approximately 2 miles downstream.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Air contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs), phenols, and petrochemicals. VOCs, asbestos, heavy metals, phenols, and PCP are present in the groundwater. Sediments contain heavy metals, VOCs, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and pesticides. Soil is contaminated with dioxins, phenol, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Surface water contains VOCs, asbestos, and heavy metals. Fish in Lake Bracken are contaminated with PCBs and PAHs. People who come into direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated groundwater, soil, surface water, or sediments may be at risk. On-site workers and nearby residents potentially could be exposed to contaminants by inhaling dust. Eating contaminated fish from Lake Bracken may pose adverse health effects. Wildlife in and around the lake and Brush Creek also may be harmed by the pollutants.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Interim Actions: In 1983, PCP-contaminated water was pumped from an on-site lagoon and treated. The contaminated soils from the lagoons were also removed and disposed of off site. Excavated soil from the area around the treatment building is being stored in piles on site.



Entire Site: In 1989, the State selected a final cleanup remedy that included: excavating contaminated soil and consolidating it on site and then removing contaminants through bioremediation; constructing shallow groundwater interceptor trenches and deep pumping wells to extract groundwater; pre-treating the extracted groundwater using an existing wastewater treatment system to remove contaminants and then discharging the treated water to the Galesburg Sanitary District treatment works for final treatment; monitoring the groundwater and soil to ensure the effectiveness of the cleanup; and implementing land use restrictions. Under State supervision, Koppers Company completed the design of the selected remedy and began cleanup activities in the spring of 1995.

Site Facts: Cleanup activity at this site was held up for several years as negotiations were completed between the Koppers Company, the State of Illinois, and the EPA. In 1994, Koppers Company signed a Consent Decree agreeing to design and implement the cleanup activities described above.

Environmental Progress



The cleanup and treatment of the soils and water from the PCP-contaminated lagoon on the Galesburg/Koppers Co. site are continuing to reduce the potential for exposure to hazardous site materials.

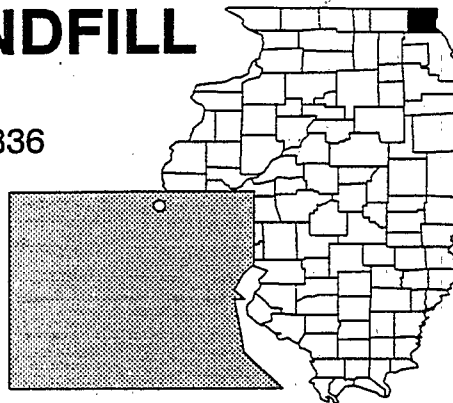
Site Repository



Contact the Region 5 Superfund Community Relations Office at 1-800-621-8431 or 312-353-2022.

H.O.D. LANDFILL ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD980605836



EPA REGION 5

Lake County
Antioch

Other Names:
CCD Landfill

Site Description

The H.O.D. Landfill covers 50 acres of an 80-acre parcel of land. Liquid organic and drummed wastes were disposed of at the landfill from 1963 to 1984. The site is currently closed. One tanker dumped wastes containing high levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Groundwater downgradient of the site contains zinc, lead, and cadmium. The closest residence is located within 100 feet of the landfill. Approximately 14,300 people live within 3 miles of the site. Approximately 40 private wells used for domestic water purposes are located within 3 miles of the landfill. Five public water supply wells are in the vicinity, with the closest being 600 feet away; these wells serve approximately 4,600 people. The site is adjacent to a freshwater wetland. Sequoit Creek also is adjacent to the landfill and flows into a series of lakes used for recreation.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 09/18/85

Final Date: 02/21/90

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater and soil are contaminated with various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals including cadmium, lead, zinc, and manganese. Coming into direct contact with or ingesting contaminated groundwater may pose a health risk. If contaminants seep from the site into Sequoit Creek or the wetlands area, wildlife in or around the water may be harmed.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Entire Site: Under EPA oversight, the potentially responsible parties are performing an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination.

Groundwater, soil, sediments, surface water, and air are being sampled to measure the levels of contamination. Upon completion of the investigation, scheduled for mid-1996, cleanup alternatives will be recommended and a final remedy will be selected.

Environmental Progress



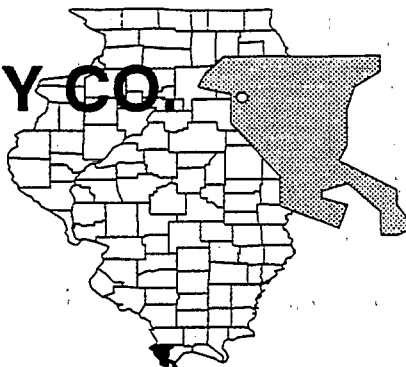
After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA determined that no immediate actions were required at the H.O.D. Landfill site while site investigations are underway.

Site Repository



Antioch Township Library, 757 Main Street, Antioch, IL 60002

ILADA ENERGY CO.
ILLINOIS
EPA ID# ILD980996789



EPA REGION 5

Alexander County
East Cape Girardeau

Site Description

The 20-acre Ilada Energy Co. site is located in East Cape Girardeau. The Federal government operated a fuel oil storage/transfer terminal on the site from 1942 until the early or mid-1950s and placed oil in 17 tanks with a capacity in excess of 11 million gallons. In the late 1950s, the government deeded the site back to its original owner. The site remained vacant until 1981, when the Ilada Energy Co. purchased and operated it as a waste oil reclamation facility from 1981 to 1983. As part of its operations, Ilada removed bottom sediment and water from the waste oil and blended it to obtain the desired heat content. The "cleaned" oil then was sold to commercial enterprises. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) conducted an inspection of the operations and facilities at the site in 1982. During this visit, IEPA found that Ilada was improperly storing, handling, mixing, and disposing of waste oils contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Ilada burned the PCB-laden waste oil in an on-site boiler. Of the 17 tanks on site, 11 contained oil contaminated with chlorinated organic solvents, metals, and other elemental constituents of PCBs. The IEPA also observed oily material spilling and leaking onto the ground, under the valves of the tanks, and in the designated loading and unloading areas. Although the site borders the Mississippi River, it is protected against floods by a levee that borders the southern edge of the site. The site is located in a sparsely populated area that is relatively flat. An estimated 500 people obtain drinking water from wells located within 3 miles of the site. Approximately 130 people live within 1 mile of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

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

Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater is contaminated with the heavy metals zinc and arsenic. Liquid oily wastes are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), PCBs, and heavy metals including lead, arsenic, and zinc. On-site surface soils are contaminated with PCBs and heavy metals. The potential exists for site-related contaminants to migrate off site into the sole source drinking water supply of the area residents. Additionally, agricultural lands and the nearby Mississippi River could be adversely affected by oil wastes and associated contaminants from the

site.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: The EPA installed six on-site monitoring wells in 1986. Subsequent sampling of these wells showed that two of them were contaminated with arsenic. The EPA ordered the potentially responsible parties to remove the PCB-contaminated waste oil tanks and to decontaminate the tanks, associated piping, and on-site structures. Removal activities began in 1989. All tanks and their contents, as well as visibly contaminated soils, have been removed from the site. Access to the site is restricted by a fence surrounding the site. Both of the site's access gates have been padlocked and posted with warning signs by the EPA, and the site is guarded on a 24-hour basis.



Entire Site: The potentially responsible parties, under EPA oversight, began an investigation into the nature and extent of site contamination and the most effective methods for addressing this contamination. Surficial flooding by excessive rainfall in 1993 delayed the investigation. The investigation, scheduled for completion in 1996, will lead to the selection of a final cleanup remedy.

Site Facts: The EPA filed a complaint against the Ilada Energy Co. in 1983 for PCB violations under the Toxic Substances Control Act. The company signed a Consent Decree with the EPA to clean up the site, but abandoned the site before taking any action. In 1989, the potentially responsible parties signed a Consent Order with the EPA that required the company to perform the investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site. Also in 1989, the parties signed a Unilateral Administrative Order with the EPA that required the company to conduct the removal actions necessary at the site.

Environmental Progress



By constructing a fence and posting a 24-hour guard at the Ilada Energy Co. site, the potential for exposure to hazardous materials has been reduced. The removal of contaminated tanks and their contents and visibly contaminated soils has been completed while further studies leading to the selection of a final cleanup remedy continue.

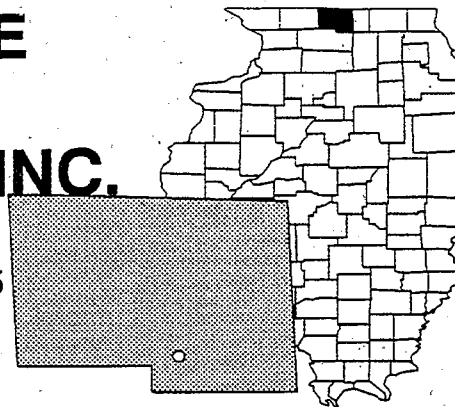
Site Repository



Cape Girardeau Public Library, 711 North Clark Road, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701

INTERSTATE POLLUTION CONTROL, INC. ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILT180011975



EPA REGION 5

Winnebago County
Rockford

Other Names:
Roto-Rooter Service, Inc.

Site Description

The Interstate Pollution Control site is between 2 and 4 acres in size and is located in a heavily industrialized section of Rockford. Interstate Pollution Control, a division of Roto-Rooter Service, Inc., operated a hazardous waste storage facility at the site from 1974 until 1982. Activities performed by Interstate Pollution Control included hauling, and sometimes storing, waste oils, solvents, and cyanide-containing plating wastes from at least 30 to 40 local industries. Most recent activities at the site include reclaiming or "cleaning" waste oil for resale. Both the Illinois and U.S. Environmental Protection Agencies have documented a history of poor operating practices at the site, including using unlined surface impoundments and leaking storage tanks and drums. Pressure from these two agencies led Interstate Pollution Control to remove leaking drums and contaminated soils from the site. The EPA detected various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in off-site wells located downgradient from the site.

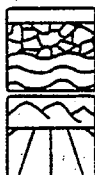
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants



Off-site groundwater, measured in wells downgradient of the site, is contaminated with VOCs. On-site soil contains heavy metals such as cadmium and copper. Since parts of the fence surrounding the site are broken, it is possible for trespassers to come into direct contact with contaminants on site. If site-related contaminants migrate from the affected off-site wells into the municipal drinking water supply of the City of Rockford, individuals could be exposed to contaminants when ingesting or coming into direct contact with drinking water.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: The EPA has completed several initial actions at this site including fencing the site, repairing the cap, removing the substances in on-site tanks, and removing the tanks. These activities were completed in 1993.



Entire Site: The State negotiated with some of the potentially responsible parties to conduct an investigation into the nature and extent of groundwater contamination at the site. The State is currently completing a risk assessment at the site to help identify necessary cleanup actions, which will be proposed for public comment. Upon completion of these investigations, scheduled for late 1996, a final cleanup remedy will be selected.

Environmental Progress



By fencing the site, repairing the cap, and removing contaminated tanks, the EPA has reduced the threat for exposure to contaminated materials at the Interstate Pollution Control, Inc. site while investigations leading to the selection of a final cleanup remedy are underway.

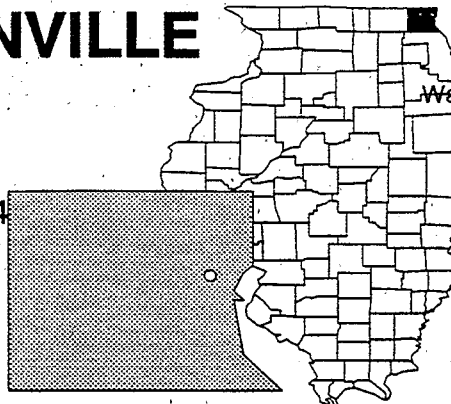
Site Repository



Rockford Public Library, 215 North Wyman Road, Rockford, IL 61101

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP. ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD005443544



EPA REGION 5

Lake County

Waukegan, 37 miles north of Chicago

Site Description

The Johns-Manville Corp. site covers 120 acres on a 300-acre parcel of land in Waukegan. The plant presently produces a wide range of building materials. Since 1922, waste materials containing primarily asbestos, the heavy metals lead and chrome, and the volatile organic compound (VOC) xylene have been deposited in a variety of pits. No asbestos or lead presently is used in the manufacturing process. The active waste disposal pits include the miscellaneous disposal pit and the collection basin, which receive dredged materials from the on-site wastewater treatment system, and into which non-asbestos-containing wastes are deposited. Waste materials cover a large portion of the disposal area and form a berm that is approximately 25 to 30 feet high. The disposal site is located in an industrial area, and the nearest residential area is about ½ mile northwest of the site. The population of Waukegan is 67,500. An estimated 1,800 dayworkers and 450 night workers are at the site during a work day, and approximately 5,000 people are present in the general area during the day shifts. The site is bordered by Lake Michigan and Illinois Beach State Park, both of which are used daily for recreation. Local fishermen use a pier located between the Johns-Manville and Commonwealth Edison facilities.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Air sampled in the site vicinity contained asbestos fibers. Groundwater contained asbestos, arsenic, and several VOCs. Waste materials and sludge were contaminated with asbestos, heavy metals, and VOCs. The most significant threat to public health prior to cleanup was the inhalation of asbestos fibers. The site was dusty during dry periods and posed health concerns to the surrounding communities and to the on-site workers. Asbestos in the waste materials was a limited public health concern, unless spread by wind or water. People who ingested the contaminated groundwater may have suffered adverse health effects.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status



Entire Site: The asbestos pit was closed in 1989, and the soil cover was completed in 1990 by the potentially responsible parties. In 1987, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the site that included: disposing of the asbestos-containing material generated from the reconstruction activities in the asbestos disposal pit prior to closure; monitoring the soil cover, groundwater, surface water, and the air; clearing the debris on site; fencing the eastern boundary and posting warning signs; closing a small ditch and the open area at the miscellaneous disposal pit; and sampling to ensure the effectiveness of the remedy. All cleanup activities outlined in the remedy have been completed. During cleanup operations, additional asbestos-contaminated areas were discovered and cleaned up in late 1991. The removal of contaminated source materials addressed the contamination of the groundwater, surface water, and air. All cleanup goals have been met. Ongoing monitoring will ensure the long-term effectiveness of the remedy.

Environmental Progress



All construction at the site is complete and cleanup goals have been met. By sealing off the asbestos pit and covering the surficial asbestos-containing material to reduce the migration of asbestos fibers into the air and groundwater, the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Johns-Manville site has been eliminated. The EPA will continue to monitor the soil cover and asbestos levels to ensure that they remain protective of human health and the environment.

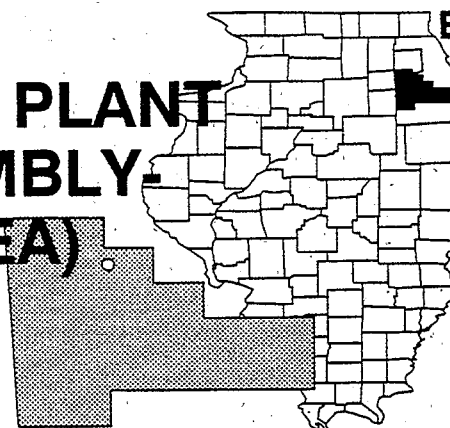
Site Repository



Waukegan Public Library, 128 North County Road, Waukegan, IL 60085

JOLIET ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT (LOAD-ASSEMBLY- PACKING AREA) ILLINOIS

EPA ID# IL0210090049



EPA REGION 5

Will County
Joliet

Site Description

The Joliet Army Ammunition Plant (Load-Assembly-Packing Area) covers 22 square miles on an inactive Army munitions installation 10 miles south of Joliet. The installation is divided into two major functional areas: the Manufacturing Area, which is a separate NPL site, and the Load-Assembly-Packing Area. From the early 1940s until 1977, highly explosive artillery projectiles, aerial bombs, and a variety of ammunition component items were loaded, assembled, and packaged at this site. Other activities included testing of ammunition, washout and renovation of projectiles, and burning and demolition of explosives. From 1977 to 1990, the plant was maintained in a non-operating standby condition by Uniroyal, the contractor/operator. There is significant contamination of soils caused by routine disposal of explosives. The property has been declared as excess by the Army and is now being maintained by a small skeleton staff. Alliant Corp is operating a small portion of the site to manufacture and lease small arms ammunition. The main source of wastewater produced by the facility was "pink water" created by the washout of rejected bombs and from washing the equipment and floors. An estimated 250 people live within 3 miles of the site and depend on groundwater for drinking water. The nearest residence is less than 1/2 mile away. Approximately 40 water supply wells used for drinking water are located within 3 miles of the plant. On-site surface water flows into the Des Plaines and Kankakee Rivers, and Kemery Lake is within the site area. Approximately 2,500 acres of the site are used for commercial agriculture. An active land-leasing program exists, with more than 80 agricultural and cattle grazing leases being exercised. The surface water is used for recreational activities, and a fishing program exists on site.

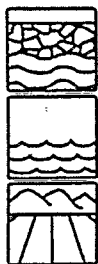
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 04/10/85

Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater, sediments, soils, and surface water are contaminated with trinitrotoluene (TNT), other explosive by-products, PCBs from electrical equipment, and heavy metals including lead, mercury, chromium, and cadmium. Potential health threats include coming into direct contact with or accidentally ingesting contaminated groundwater, soil, surface water, or sediments.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Entire Site: In 1989, the Army began investigating the nature and extent of the contamination at the plant. Phase I of the investigation is complete. Additional investigations are continuing and are expected to be completed in early 1996.

Once the investigations are complete, a final cleanup remedy will be selected for the site.

Site Facts: An Interagency Agreement was signed with the EPA in 1989. Under the terms of this agreement, the Army will investigate and clean up the contamination found on the site. The site is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DOD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military or other DOD facilities. The site is the subject of special legislation. Under this legislation, most of the site will become the Millennia National Tallgrass Prairie administered by the U.S. Forest Service. A large National Cemetery administered by the Veterans Administration, a municipal landfill serving Will County, and two industrial parks will also be located at the site.

Environmental Progress



The Army is conducting investigations that will lead to the selection of final cleanup actions for the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant (Load-Assembly-Packing Area) site. After preliminary evaluation, it has been determined that the site does not present an immediate threat to the surrounding population while investigations are being completed.

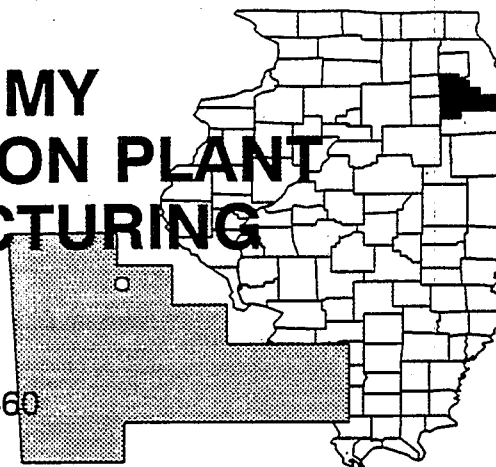
Site Repository



Joliet Public Library, 150 North Ottawa Road, Joliet IL 60431

JOLIET ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT (MANUFACTURING AREA) ILLINOIS

EPA ID# IL7213820460



EPA REGION 5

Will County
Joliet

Site Description

The Joliet Army Ammunition Plant (Manufacturing Area) covers 14 square miles of an inactive Army munitions facility in Joliet. The site consists of two areas: the manufacturing area that produced constituent chemicals and explosive materials and the Load-Assembly-Packing Area, which is listed as a separate site on the NPL. More than 4 billion pounds of explosives were produced in the manufacturing area from the early 1940s until 1977. Since 1977, the area has been maintained in non-operating standby condition by Uniroyal, the contractor/operator. The manufacturing facility consists of a TNT ditch complex, where process wash and wastewater were transported off site to be processed at water treatment facilities; the Red Water Area consisting of storage tanks, incinerators, evaporators, a lined lagoon, and the incinerator ash piles; and the Flashing Ground. During the manufacturing process, contaminated process waters and chemical spills routinely were discharged without treatment into constructed drainage ditches, where they flowed into Jackson Creek and Grant Creek. Unlined piles of incinerator ash and a leak in the liner of one of several wastewater lagoons have also contributed to groundwater and surface water contamination. Approximately 1,155 people live within 3 miles of the site. The nearest residence is less than 1/2 mile away, and there are water supply wells in use within a 1-mile radius of the site. Approximately 2,500 acres on the site are used for commercial agriculture. An active land-leasing program exists, with more than 80 agricultural and cattle grazing leases being exercised.

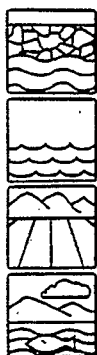
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 07/21/87

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with trinitrotoluene (TNT) and related organic compounds. Sediments, soil, and surface water contain TNT, lead, arsenic, and chromium. Potential health threats include coming into direct contact with or accidentally ingesting contaminated groundwater, soil, surface water or sediments. In addition, contaminants may accumulate in fish, waterfowl, livestock, and commercial agricultural products and could pose a health threat to those who eat them.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1985, over 7 million gallons of explosive-contaminated water were removed from the Red Water Lagoon and transported to a federally-approved facility for disposal. Explosive-contaminated sludge and the lagoon liner were also removed, and the area was covered with clay. In addition, two piles containing ash from past incineration of explosives were re-capped.



Entire Site: In 1989, the Army began investigating the nature and extent of site contamination. Six areas of concern have been identified at the site that will require long-term cleanup efforts. The Army is currently completing feasibility studies at these areas to recommend long-term cleanup approaches. Upon completion of these studies, scheduled for 1996, a final cleanup remedy will be selected.

Site Facts: In June 1989, an Interagency Agreement was signed between the Army and the EPA. Under this agreement, the Army will investigate and clean up on-site contamination. The site is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DoD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous waste contaminants at military or other DoD facilities.

Environmental Progress



Removing the wastewater and sludge and capping the area have reduced the threat of exposure to, or the spread of, hazardous materials. The Army is currently conducting studies that will lead to the selection of a final cleanup remedy for the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant (Manufacturing Area) site.

Site Repository



Joliet Public Library, 150 North Ottawa Road, Joliet, IL 60431

KERR-MCGEE (KRESS CREEK/WEST BRANCH OF DUPAGE RIVER)

ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD980823991



EPA REGION 5

DuPage County
West Chicago

Other Names:

West Branch of DuPage River

Site Description

The Kerr-McGee (Kress Creek/West Branch of DuPage River) site covers approximately 1½ miles of Kress Creek and about 2½ miles of the West Branch of the DuPage River in the West Chicago area. In 1931, the Lindsay Light and Chemical Company established a mill in West Chicago for extracting radioactive thorium and non-radioactive elements from monazite and other ores. Later, the mill was used for the manufacture of gaslight mantles (which contain thorium), mesothorium, and during World War II, hydrofluoric acid. Ownership of the facility changed from Lindsay to American Potash and Chemical in 1958 and to Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation in 1967. The primary activity at the facility was the processing of ores containing thorium, radium, uranium, rare earths, and heavy metals such as lead. Operations continued at the facility until Kerr-McGee closed the plant in 1973. Over the years of operation, surface runoff and possibly direct discharges from the facility were carried by a storm sewer into nearby Kress Creek, and from there downstream to the West Branch of the DuPage River. Radiation contamination, which is found to a depth of several feet along the stream, decreases as the distance from the creek increases. Many of the highest levels of contamination are near the storm sewer outfall. Three associated sites, known as Kerr-McGee (Reed-Keppler Park), Kerr-McGee (Residential Areas), and the Kerr-McGee (Sewage Treatment Plant) are listed as separate sites on the NPL. Approximately 20,000 people live within 3 miles of the site. Drinking water in the area is obtained from municipal or private wells.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 02/11/91

Threats and Contaminants



Sediments in Kress Creek and the West Branch of the DuPage River contain radioactive wastes. People who come into direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated sediments may suffer adverse health effects. In addition, wildlife in and around the creek and river may be harmed by the radiation.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Kress Creek: In late 1992, the EPA began an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the Kress Creek site. Once the investigation is completed, currently scheduled for late 1996, the EPA will select a final cleanup remedy.

Site Facts: In 1984, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) issued an Order to Show Cause, requiring Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation either to prepare and implement a cleanup plan, or to show just cause why it should not be required to do so. In 1985, Kerr-McGee and the City of West Chicago entered into a Consent Decree to excavate contamination from the three other Kerr-McGee sites (Reed-Keppler Park, Sewage Treatment Plant, and Residential Areas). To date, no contamination has been removed from the creek.

Environmental Progress



After listing the Kerr-McGee (Kress Creek/West Branch of DuPage River) site on the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary evaluations and determined that the site poses no immediate threat to public health or the environment while the investigations leading to the selection of a final cleanup remedy for the site continue.

Site Repository

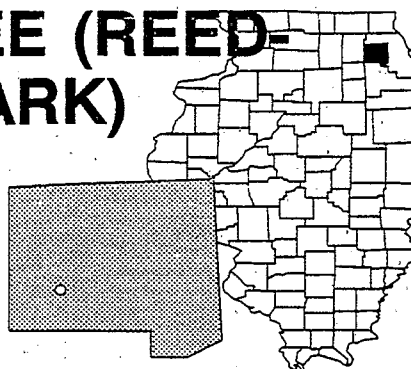


West Chicago Public Library, 118 West Washington Street, West Chicago, IL 60185

KERR-MCGEE (REED-KEPPLER PARK)

ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD980824007



EPA REGION 5

DuPage County
West Chicago

Site Description

The Kerr-McGee (Reed-Keppler Park) site covers approximately 11 acres in West Chicago. In 1931, the Lindsay Light and Chemical Company established a mill in West Chicago for extracting thorium and non-radioactive elements from monazite and other ores. Later, the mill was used for the manufacture of gaslight mantles (which contain thorium), mesothorium, and during World War II, hydrofluoric acid. Ownership of the facility changed from Lindsay to American Potash and Chemical in 1958 and to Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation in 1967. The primary activity at Kerr-McGee was the processing of ores containing thorium, radium, uranium, rare earths, and heavy metals such as lead. The waste materials from these operations were dispersed among numerous areas within the City of West Chicago. The main sites include: the Kress Creek and West Branch area, which receives runoff from the Rare Earth Facility; the City sewage treatment plant; Reed-Keppler Park, a public park; and 117 additional properties. Operations continued at the site until Kerr-McGee closed the plant in 1973. Radioactive materials were landfilled at Reed-Keppler Park, which originally had been a gravel quarry. The contaminated areas are within the landfill and around and under the tennis courts adjacent to it. Three associated sites, Kerr-McGee (Residential Areas), Kerr-McGee (Sewage Treatment Plant), and Kerr-McGee (Kress Creek/West Branch), are listed as separate NPL sites. An estimated 15,000 people live within 3 miles of the site. The closest residence to the park is approximately 250 feet away. There are several private wells located 2,000 feet from the park.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



Elevated concentrations of radioactive wastes have been detected in air samples. Soil contains heavy metals and radioactive wastes. People who come into direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated soil or inhale contaminated air may be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: interim actions and a long-term remedial phase, focusing on cleanup of Reed-Keppler Park.

Response Action Status



Interim Actions: In 1986, approximately 20,000 cubic yards of thorium mill tailings at the park were excavated and moved to a fenced area.



Reed-Keppler Park: In the summer of 1992, the EPA began an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the Reed-Keppler Park. Once the investigation is completed, currently scheduled for the fall of 1998, the EPA will select a final cleanup remedy.

Site Facts: In 1984, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) issued an Order to Show Cause, requiring Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation either to prepare and implement a cleanup plan, or to show just cause why it should not be required to do so. In 1985, Kerr-McGee and the City of West Chicago entered into a Consent Decree to excavate and to decontaminate the sites.

Environmental Progress



The removal of mill tailings from the unrestricted areas of the park has reduced the potential for exposure to radioactive materials at the Kerr-McGee (Reed-Keppler Park) site, while investigations leading to final cleanup actions are taking place.

Site Repository



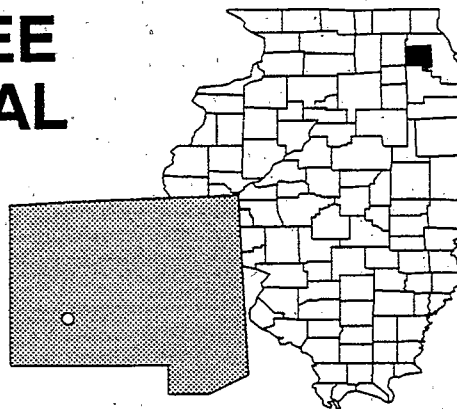
West Chicago Public Library, 118 West Washington Street, West Chicago, IL 60185

Warrenville Public Library, 28 W 751 Stafford Place, Warrenville, IL

KERR-MCGEE (RESIDENTIAL AREAS)

ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD980824015



EPA REGION 5

DuPage County
West Chicago

Site Description

The Kerr-McGee (Residential Areas) site covers approximately 1,200 properties in and around the West Chicago area that may be contaminated with radioactive wastes. In 1931, the Lindsay Light and Chemical Company established a mill in West Chicago for extracting radioactive thorium and non-radioactive elements from monazite and other ores. Later, the mill was used for the manufacture of gaslight mantles (which contain thorium), mesothorium, and, during World War II, hydrofluoric acid. Ownership of the facility changed from Lindsay to American Potash and Chemical in 1958 and to Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation in 1967. Operations continued at the site until Kerr-McGee closed the plant in 1973. The primary activity at the facility was the processing of ores containing thorium, radium, uranium, rare earths, and heavy metals such as lead. The waste materials from these operations, known as mill tailings, were used as fill at numerous areas in and around the City of West Chicago. In 1978, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) located 75 spots of elevated radiation levels. Later, the number grew to approximately 117. Three associated sites, known as Kerr-McGee (Reed-Keppeler Park), Kerr-McGee (Kress Creek/West Branch), and Kerr-McGee (Sewage Treatment Plant), are listed as separate sites on the NPL. Approximately 15,000 people live within 3 miles of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



Soil is contaminated with radioactive wastes. People who are exposed to elevated levels of radiation in the soils may suffer adverse health effects.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: interim actions and a long-term phase focusing on cleanup of the residential areas.

Response Action Status



Interim Actions: In the mid-1980s, Kerr-McGee voluntarily removed contaminated soils from over 100 affected residences and placed the material at the old mill site. Removal of contaminated soils from additional properties began in the spring of 1995 and will continue through 1996 or until all contaminated properties have been cleaned up.



Residential Areas: In late 1993, the EPA began an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the residential areas. The EPA will determine which of the 1,200 properties in the site study area require further cleanup actions, and will address those properties as needed. The actual fieldwork to identify which properties require cleanup began in early 1994, and is expected to be completed in 1997.

Site Facts: In 1984, the NRC issued an Order to Show Cause, requiring Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation to either prepare and implement a cleanup plan, or to show just cause why it should not be required to do so. In 1985, Kerr-McGee and the City of West Chicago entered into a Consent Decree to excavate contaminated soils from residential areas, as well as from two other associated sites (Reed-Keppler Park and Sewage Treatment Plant). In 1994, EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to Kerr-McGee to conduct a non-time-critical removal action at properties identified as contaminated by EPA. The removal action began in the spring of 1995. The excavated soils are being sent to a final disposal site in Utah.

Environmental Progress



The removal of contaminated soil from residential areas has reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Kerr-McGee (Residential Areas) site while site studies and the identification of affected residences continue.

Site Repository



West Chicago Public Library, 118 West Washington Street, West Chicago, IL 60185

KERR-MCGEE (SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT)

ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD980824031



EPA REGION 5

DuPage County
West Chicago

Site Description

The Kerr-McGee (Sewage Treatment Plant) site covers approximately 23 acres in West Chicago. In 1931, the Lindsay Light and Chemical Company established a mill in West Chicago for extracting thorium and non-radioactive elements from monazite and other ores. Later, the mill was used for the manufacture of gaslight mantles (which contain thorium), mesothorium, and, during World War II, hydrofluoric acid. Ownership of the facility changed from Lindsay to American Potash and Chemical in 1958 and to Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation in 1967. The primary activity at Kerr-McGee was the processing of ores containing thorium, radium, uranium, rare earths, and heavy metals such as lead. The waste materials from these operations were sent to numerous areas within the City of West Chicago. The main sites include: the Kress Creek and West Branch area, which receives runoff from the Rare Earth Facility; the City sewage treatment plant; Reed-Keppler Park, a public park; and 117 additional properties. Operations continued at the site until Kerr-McGee closed the plant in 1973. The original sewage treatment plant was built in 1919 and included two septic tanks. Over the years, the tanks were filled with radioactive materials. Additionally, fill, including radioactive materials, was placed in other areas of the site. While modernizing the plant, the City has located many surface and subsurface areas of the contamination. Three associated sites, Kerr-McGee (Reed-Keppler Park), Kerr-McGee (Residential Areas), and Kerr-McGee (Kress Creek/West Branch), are listed separately on the NPL. Approximately 15,000 people live within 3 miles of the site. The surrounding area is low-density residential, with forests to the north of the plant. There are thorium mill tailings on the west bank of the DuPage River, and the closest residences are on the eastern side of the river. The closest house is located approximately 300 feet from the tailings.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



Soil at the site contains radioactive wastes. People who are exposed to radioactive-contaminated soil may suffer adverse health effects.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1986, Kerr-McGee removed soils from the sewage treatment plant and placed the material in a facility for temporary storage.



Sewage Treatment Plant: In the spring of 1993, the EPA began an investigation into the nature and extent of site contamination. This investigation will also evaluate the effectiveness of the 1986 immediate action undertaken by Kerr-McGee. Evidence indicates that this action was incomplete and that thorium mill tailings may remain at the site. Once the investigation is completed, scheduled for late 1998, cleanup alternatives will be examined and a final cleanup remedy will be selected.

Site Facts: In 1984, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) issued an Order to Show Cause, requiring Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation either to prepare and implement a cleanup plan, or to show why it should not be required to do so. In 1985, Kerr-McGee and the City of West Chicago entered into a Consent Decree for the company to excavate and remove contaminants, and to decontaminate the site.

Environmental Progress



Removal of some contaminated soil from the Kerr-McGee (Sewage Treatment Plant) site has helped to reduce the potential for exposure to hazardous materials while the investigations leading to the selection of a final cleanup remedy are taking place.

Site Repository

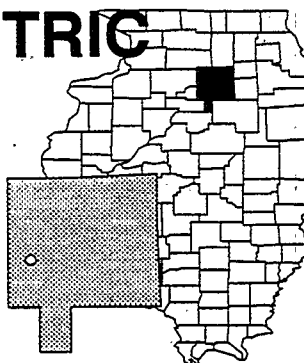


West Chicago Public Library, 118 West Washington Street, West Chicago, IL 60185

Warrenville Public Library, 28 W 751 Stafford Place, Warrenville, IL

LASALLE ELECTRIC UTILITIES ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD980794333



EPA REGION 5

LaSalle County
LaSalle

Site Description

From the late 1940s to 1978, the 10-acre LaSalle Electric Utilities (LEU) site was used to manufacture capacitors containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Operations ceased in 1981, and the site now is abandoned. The company reportedly used waste oil to control dust in the parking lot and off site until 1969. Several hundred drums of PCB wastes, many of which were leaking, were found stored in a wooden shed. A tank truck containing PCB-contaminated wastes was found near a storm drain manhole. Leakage from these containers may have reached the storm sewer system and surface water tributary to the Illinois River. An aboveground storage tank discovered on site contained 940 gallons of trichloroethylene (TCE). Additionally, PCB-contaminated soil was stockpiled on site. PCBs have been found on the shoulder of the road that passes in front of the LEU site. This contaminated area covers approximately 1½ miles and passes in front of a school and a recreational park. Approximately 190 people reside within 1/8 mile of the site; 3,400 people live within a mile of the site, and approximately 21,000 people live within 3 miles of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Surface water, sediments, soil, and the buildings on site were contaminated with PCBs. The buildings also were contaminated with asbestos. Groundwater is contaminated with PCBs, and may pose health threats. Primary health threats prior to completed cleanup activities included coming into direct contact with or accidentally ingesting contaminated surface water, sediments, or soil. PCB leakage from the drums on site could have reached the storm sewer system and tributaries of the Illinois River.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: Between 1982 and 1985, the EPA completed several activities to stabilize the contaminated areas including: installing warning signs, a barbed wire fence, and a gate around the site; capping the property; constructing four on-site monitoring wells; capping contaminated off-site areas; staging, sampling, and packaging PCB waste materials for future disposal; and draining 15 vertical tanks and five diffusion pump reservoirs inside the LaSalle Electric building into five drums. The drums containing PCB materials were moved to a diked and lined storage area inside the warehouse. A retention pond was expanded to control on-site drainage, stained soil was excavated from under the tank trailer, and the excavated soil was placed into drums. The tank containing TCE was removed from the site for reuse.



Off-Site Soil: Based on the results of the site investigations, the EPA selected the following remedies to clean up the site: excavating approximately 23,550 cubic yards of contaminated off-site soil and replacing it with clean fill; incinerating contaminated soils with a thermal destruction unit; and implementing conventional industrial cleaning to include vacuuming, hand washing, and steam jet cleaning of all structures where soil removal activities have taken place. The State began cleanup activities in 1987 by excavating the contaminated off-site soil and replacing it with the clean fill. Following this action, buildings in the area were cleaned, and the ventilation systems were scrubbed. The remaining soil incineration was completed in 1990; remaining details were completed in 1991. As a safety measure to avoid the inhalation of possible airborne contaminated particulates by the residents, approximately 30 families and two businesses were temporarily relocated while excavations and cleaning the homes took place.



On-Site Soil, Sediments, and Groundwater: In 1988, a decision was reached by the State to perform the following cleanup actions: excavating contaminated soil from the LEU property; performing high-pressure flushing and mechanical cleaning of contaminated sewer lines; excavating contaminated sediments from the unnamed creek downstream of the storm sewer discharge; incinerating the contaminated soil and sediment; demolishing and disposing of the contaminated LEU buildings; and constructing a groundwater collection and treatment system. Cleanup activities began in 1990. The cleanup of the site was completed in early 1994 with the exception of the groundwater restoration. The EPA and the Illinois EPA currently are negotiating responsibility for the operation of the groundwater collection and treatment system. This system will restore the contaminated aquifer to drinking water standards after an estimated period of 8 to 10 years.

Environmental Progress



All construction is complete at the LaSalle Electrical Utilities site. All known exposure to site contamination, except for contaminated groundwater, has been eliminated. Once the cleanup of the contaminated aquifer is complete, the site will be released for unrestricted use. As a direct result of the environmental cleanups at the site, local real estate values have increased significantly, and residential property, which was previously unsalable, has already been sold.

Site Repository

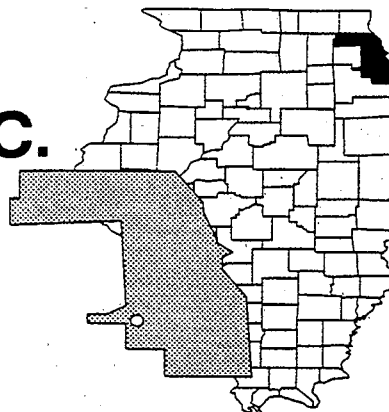


City Clerk's Office, LaSalle City Hall, 745 2nd Street, LaSalle, IL 61301

LENZ OIL SERVICE, INC.

ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD005451711



EPA REGION 5

Cook County
Lemont

Site Description

Lenz Oil Service, Inc., (Lenz Oil) operated an oil and solvent storage and transfer facility under several different owners for more than 20 years. In 1980, Charles Russell purchased the company and began a waste management operation at the site. In 1981, the company received a permit from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) to accept hazardous waste. In 1985, three surface impoundments were used to store hazardous waste. Three underground unlined concrete storage tanks, 35 aboveground tanks, and 200 drums were also at the site. In 1985, the Illinois Attorney General's Office required Lenz Oil and Charles Russell to begin an immediate cleanup and to file a closure and compliance plan. In 1986, Lenz Oil filed for bankruptcy. The IEPA performed soil sampling at the site in 1986 and found it to be contaminated with high levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Private residential wells adjacent to the site are contaminated, but these homes have been connected to alternate water supplies. Approximately 11,300 people live within 3 miles of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater and soils are contaminated with various VOCs, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), inorganics, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Private wells adjacent to the site are also contaminated. Drinking contaminated groundwater and coming into contact with contaminated soils may pose a public threat.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



soil.

Immediate Actions: In 1986, the State provided an alternate water supply to residences with contaminated wells. The State performed surface soil cleanup activities in 1989, which included the incineration of 21,000 tons of contaminated



Entire Site: A group of more than 200 potentially responsible parties agreed to perform a study to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The study began in 1989 and has included analyzing samples taken from surface and subsurface soils, sediments, and surface waters. The first phase of the investigation was completed in early 1992. The second phase of the field investigation, which consisted of additional soil samples and groundwater samples, was completed later in 1992. A third investigation phase was completed in late 1994. Based on the results of these investigations, EPA will select the final cleanup remedy to address contamination at the site.

Environmental Progress



Incinerating contaminated soil and providing an alternate water supply have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances at the Lenz Oil Service, Inc. site while final cleanup activities are being planned.

Site Repository



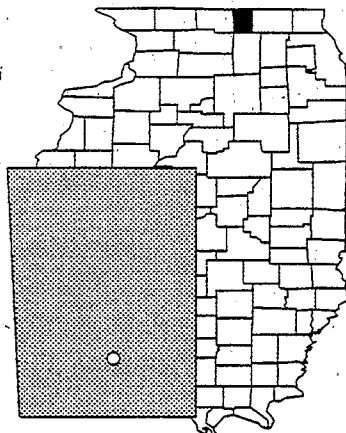
Lemont Town Hall, 418 Main Street, Lemont, IL 60439

Downers Grove Township Hall, 4440 S. Prince, Downers Grove, IL 60515

Burr Ridge Village Hall, 7660 S. County Line Road, Burr Ridge, IL 60521

MIG/DEWANE LANDFILL ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD980497788



EPA REGION 5

Boone County
Belvidere

Other Names:

MIG Investment
Bonus Landfill
Boone Landfill
Kennedy Landfill
Dewane Landfill (MIG)

Site Description

The 50-acre MIG/DeWane Landfill site began accepting general refuse and industrial wastes such as paint sludges and organic solvents in 1969. Reportedly, 480,000 gallons of hazardous wastes were dumped into the landfill. Portions of the landfill were not covered, and leachate was observed flowing off site. The operator, M.I.G. Investments, Inc., abandoned the site in 1988 after Boone County and the State obtained a permanent injunction against the landfill owner for exceeding its permit authority. Approximately 20 acres of the site contained exposed wastes. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) has insured that the leachate collection impoundment is periodically pumped down to keep it from overflowing. There are approximately 16,300 people who obtain drinking water from wells within 3 miles of the site. One municipal well and 28 percent of private wells in the area obtain water from the upper aquifer. The closest private well is located 2,500 feet north of the site. The site is located about 1,000 feet south of the Kishwaukee River. Groundwater flow direction is mainly to the north towards the river.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

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

Threats and Contaminants



Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) have been detected in groundwater under the site and off site. Heavy metals including arsenic, cyanide, lead, and zinc have been detected in leachate samples. Potential health threats include drinking contaminated groundwater and coming into direct contact with contaminated leachate.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Interim Actions: In June 1989, the IEPA removed 85,000 gallons of leachate from the on-site leachate surface impoundment. The leachate was transported to a nearby wastewater treatment plant. In June 1990, EPA, at the request of the IEPA, removed 75,000 gallons of leachate from the same impoundment. An interim action, initiated as part of the site-wide investigation in early 1991, was completed in 1992. The interim action included building a temporary cap to prevent further infiltration of rain, snow, and runoff into the landfill, thus reducing leachate production and off-site flows.



Entire Site: A thorough investigation to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and surrounding areas currently is being conducted by the potentially responsible parties under IEPA oversight. Since 1993, 28 groundwater monitoring wells have been installed near the site and two leachate monitoring wells have been installed on site. A third round of groundwater sampling was completed during the summer of 1995. Groundwater sampling to date has indicated that contaminants have migrated off-site. The site investigation is expected to be completed in 1997. Based upon investigation results, final cleanup remedies will be selected.

Site Facts: A three-party Consent Order was signed in early 1991. Under this Order, the potentially responsible parties are performing the site investigation under the supervision of the IEPA.

Environmental Progress



The periodic removal of leachate and the construction of an interim landfill cap have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances at the MIG/DeWane Landfill site while the investigation to determine final cleanup actions is being completed.

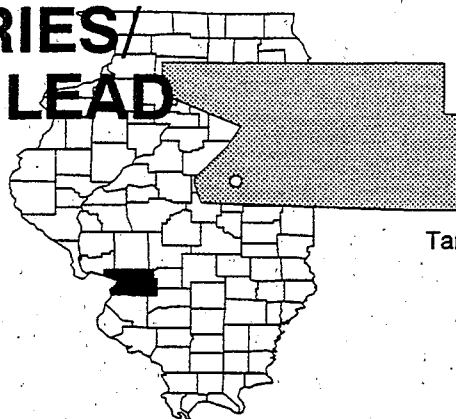
Site Repository



Ida Public Library, 320 North State Street, Belvidere, IL 61008

NL INDUSTRIES/ TARACORP LEAD SMELTER ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD096731468



EPA REGION 5

Madison County
Granite City

Other Names:

Hoyt Plant
National Lead Taracorp
Taracorp Industries Granite City Plant
Granite City Lead

Site Description

Operations at the 16-acre NL Industries/Taracorp Lead Smelter site have included metal refining, fabricating, and related activities since the turn of the century. Taracorp, Inc. purchased the facility in 1979 from NL Industries, owners since 1928, and currently operates it as a metal fabrication facility. Lead pollution in the area is believed to be partially a result of lead smelting conducted at the site from 1905 until 1983. The smelter was used for purifying and reprocessing lead-containing scrap, used batteries, and cable sheathing. Solid wastes generated from this process included blast furnace slag, battery cases, and dust from the smelter's smoke stack. These wastes were stored on site in waste piles. Another storage area of waste piles is located at the St. Louis Lead Recyclers (SLLR) site, adjacent to the Taracorp, Inc. property. The wastes at SLLR resulted from recycling the original waste piles. A third area of contamination is attributed to the site remote fill areas of Granite City, Venice, Eagle Park Acres, and other nearby communities, where pieces of battery cases containing lead allegedly were used for fill and alley-paving material. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) began monitoring air quality for lead in 1978. Between 1978 and 1981, air monitoring detected levels exceeding Federal standards. In 1981, the State of Illinois was required by EPA to develop a plan to control and maintain Federal air quality standards for lead in Granite City. In 1982, the State of Illinois denied an application for renewal of Taracorp's permit to operate the smelter, since the primary source of lead pollution detected in area air and soil was from the Taracorp facility. Approximately 15,000 people live within 1 mile of the site, which is located within a heavily industrialized section of Granite City.

Site Responsibility: The site was being addressed through

Federal and potentially responsible
parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater in monitoring wells was contaminated with heavy metals. Sediment samples from the stormwater runoff areas and soils contained elevated levels of lead. Granite City's municipal drinking water comes from the Mississippi River and does not appear to be affected by contaminated groundwater. Potential health risks may exist from coming into direct contact with or accidentally ingesting contaminated soils or crushed battery case material, especially in residential settings.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status



Entire Site: In 1990, EPA selected a remedy to clean up the site which included: removing crushed hard rubber battery casings and lead-contaminated soil from residential areas; excavating and consolidating the soils, crushed casings, and lead-contaminated materials from adjacent "industrial" areas into the existing Taracorp slag pile; covering the Taracorp pile with a cap; installing an upgraded security fence around the Taracorp pile; implementing deed restrictions and other institutional controls; inspecting alleys and driveways and areas containing surficial battery case material to determine if they must also be cleaned; installing additional monitoring wells; monitoring groundwater, air, and the cap; removing and recovering all drums on the Taracorp pile at a secondary smelter; and consolidating the waste contained in the adjacent SLLR piles with the Taracorp pile. To expedite the cleanup process, the technical specifications for cleanup are being designed with funding from EPA concurrently with performing cleanup activities. Thus far, EPA has been unsuccessful in encouraging the potentially responsible parties to conduct cleanup activities. As a result, EPA has funded several activities to clean up the most highly contaminated remote fill and adjacent residential areas. EPA is continuing its efforts to financially or physically involve potentially responsible parties in site cleanup activities.

Site Facts: Taracorp Inc. filed for bankruptcy in 1982. In 1985, EPA and the State signed a Consent Order with NL Industries, requiring that the company conduct an investigation to determine the type and extent of contamination at the site and to identify cleanup alternatives. In 1991, EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) signed an Interagency Agreement whereby USACE agreed to design the selected cleanup approach. In 1992 and 1993, EPA and the USACE again signed Interagency Agreements whereby USACE will conduct cleanup activities at the most highly contaminated remote fill and adjacent residential areas.

Environmental Progress



After adding this site to the NPL, EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions to protect human health or the environment were required at the NL Industries site. Long-term cleanup activities are underway to reduce levels of contamination in the soil, sediments, and groundwater.

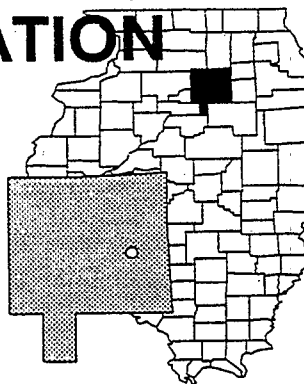
Site Repository



Granite City Public Library, 2001 Delmar Street, Granite City, IL 62040

OTTAWA RADIATION AREAS ILLINOIS

EPA ID# IL0980606750



EPA REGION 5

LaSalle County
Ottawa

Site Description

The Ottawa Radiation Areas site, approximately 25 to 30 acres in size, consists of 14 areas contaminated by radioactive materials. These 14 areas, many of which are located in residential sections, are within 3 miles of each other and have been added to the NPL as one site because they are contaminated by the same wastes, involve the same potentially responsible parties, and require cleanup activities for the same media. Site investigators believe contamination originated from the processing of wastes and the demolition of debris by two companies that once operated in the center of Ottawa Radium Dial Co. (from 1918 to 1936) and Luminous Processes, Inc. (from 1937 to 1978). These businesses produced luminous dials for clocks and watches using radium-based paint. In 1969, the Radium Dial Co. building was demolished and removed to an unknown destination. The Luminous Processes Inc. building was dismantled by the Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety (IDNS) in 1985; radioactive remnants were shipped to a U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) disposal facility in Hanford, Washington. Contaminated soils in the area of the building also were sent to the DOE facility in Hanford. During these activities, investigators discovered that radioactive wastes from the two companies had been used as filler materials in the Ottawa area. Fourteen contaminated areas in and near Ottawa were identified by subsequent radiation surveys performed by IDNS, DOE, and the EPA. Radium was detected in surface soils and as deep as 8 feet below the surface. The EPA also discovered radon in four of the 64 buildings it screened. Access to many of the contaminated areas is unrestricted. The Old Ottawa City Landfill, located at one of the 14 areas, is in close proximity to two businesses. The homes of approximately 50 people were built on soil contaminated by radioactive materials; an additional 84 people who use the areas recreationally are being exposed to site contaminants.

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

NPL Listing History

Proposed Date: 07/29/91

Final Date: 10/14/92

Threats and Contaminants



Surface and subsurface soils in the area of the Luminous Processes, Inc. building have been contaminated with radioactive wastes. Four buildings in the Ottawa area are contaminated with radon. Soil and sediment samples collected from the landfill area were found to have elevated levels of three radioactive metals: radium-226, lead-214, and bismuth-214. Site access is unrestricted and individuals could be at risk from direct contact with, or accidental ingestion of, contaminated soils or sediments.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1986, the State removed contaminated soils located near homes in one of the 14 contaminated areas and purchased one home in another area. Radon reduction systems were installed in two homes and one business in 1988 by the EPA. In 1990, the EPA moved a third home to uncontaminated property owned by the resident. Late in 1994, the EPA began removing radium-contaminated soil from 13 areas on the site. The material is being removed to a hazardous waste disposal facility in Utah. The EPA anticipates completing the removal of this material by 1998.



Remaining Area: Thirteen contaminated areas are being addressed through the removal of soil as described above. An investigation began in early 1993 to explore the nature and extent of contamination at the remaining site areas. Once the investigation is completed, scheduled for early 1996, a final cleanup remedy for these areas will be selected.

Environmental Progress



Immediate actions such as the dismantling of the Luminous Processes, Inc. building, the removal of contaminated soils, and the installation of radon reduction systems have reduced health and safety risks to the nearby population while additional studies are taking place.

OUTBOARD MARINE CORP. ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD000802827



EPA REGION 5

Lake County
Waukegan

Site Description

The Outboard Marine Corp. (OMC) site area includes: Waukegan Harbor, a 37-acre area along the western shore of Lake Michigan; North Ditch, a small tributary approximately 1,500 feet north of the Harbor; the Oual Lagoon, located north of OMC; the OMC parking lot, a 9-acre lot south of North Ditch; and the Waukegan Coke Plant site, a 40 acre property to the east of OMC. Between 1959 and 1971, the Johnson Motors Division of OMC purchased hydraulic fluids containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The company used the material in aluminum die cast machines that routinely leaked. In 1976, it was discovered that the company was discharging PCBs into Waukegan Harbor and the North Ditch. Both of these water bodies flow into Lake Michigan. The City of Waukegan has a population of approximately 68,000 and surrounds Waukegan Harbor. The harbor area is zoned primarily for industrial and commercial use. There are approximately 15 businesses in the immediate harbor area and a worker population of about 3,500 people. People in the area also use the harbor for various recreational activities.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/22/81

Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater, surface water, sediments, and soils are contaminated with PCBs. The primary way people could be exposed to hazardous chemicals from the site is by eating fish contaminated with PCBs. Other potential health hazards include coming into direct contact with or accidentally ingesting contaminated materials.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the entire site and the coal tar wastes.

Response Action Status



Entire Site: In 1989, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the site including: constructing a cut-off and slurry wall in a boat slip in the harbor to form a cell to contain the contaminants; constructing a new boat slip and relocating Larsen Marine; removing and treating sediments in the boat slip and placing contaminated sediments in the containment cell of the new slip; excavating and treating soil and sediments on site from the lagoon area; constructing a containment cell to treat residues and PCB-contaminated soils with lower levels of contamination; constructing a containment cell around the parking lot area; constructing a temporary facility on site to treat waste dredged from the containment cells; constructing a permanent facility on site to treat contaminated water; treating water from the containment cell on site by discharging the water to a facility that can treat the water; placing a cap on all containment cells; and monitoring the groundwater. The potentially responsible parties have completed most of these cleanup actions, including construction of the three on-site waste cells, with the exception of a final cap that will be installed on top of the Slip #3 waste cell. The dredging and excavation of PCB-contaminated soil and sediment is finished, as is the treatment and incineration of the PCBs themselves. Long-term groundwater monitoring is underway and will ensure the continued effectiveness of the cleanup actions. All cleanup activities are expected to be completed in 1996.



Coal Tar Wastes: Creosote and coal tar wastes were discovered during the technical design of the remedy for the PCB-contaminated areas. A separate study funded by the potentially responsible parties is underway to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and to identify cleanup alternatives. Two phases of field work have been completed and alternatives for long-term cleanup efforts are now being developed. A final remedy is expected to be selected in late 1996.

Site Facts: A Consent Decree was signed in 1986 by OMC. The potentially responsible parties and the EPA entered into a Consent Decree in 1989, requiring the parties to perform the cleanup activities on the site.

Environmental Progress



After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Outboard Marine Corp. site while final cleanup activities are complete and further investigations are underway.

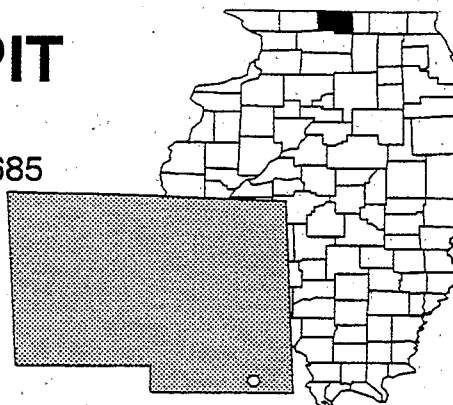
Site Repository



Waukegan Public Library, 128 North County Road, Waukegan, IL 60085

PAGEL'S PIT ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD980606685



EPA REGION 5

Winnebago County
Rockford

Site Description

The Pagel's Pit site, located in a predominately rural unincorporated area, consists of about 100 acres with the landfill occupying about 47 acres. The landfill began operation in 1972 and is still operating. The base of the landfill was covered with an asphaltic concrete that was sealed with a coal tar sealer. The landfill is equipped with a leachate extraction system and a gas extraction system. Municipal wastes and sewage treatment plant sludge have primarily been the wastes accepted at the site, but some special wastes also have been disposed of there. The shallow aquifer under the site is a source of drinking water to residents in the area. However, the groundwater flow is primarily toward the west while the nearby residents are located mainly along a road that touches the eastern edge of the site. The Winnebago County Health Department tested the water and discovered it was contaminated with several volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Some residents along this road have home treatment units on their water supply that have been provided by the potentially responsible parties associated with the Acme Solvent Reclaiming, Inc. NPL site. This site is located upgradient of the Pagel's Pit site. Killbuck Creek is to the west of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

Threats and Contaminants



Shallow groundwater under the site and leachate contains VOCs and arsenic. People potentially may be exposed to hazardous chemicals from the site by coming into direct contact with or ingesting contaminated groundwater. Killbuck Creek could become contaminated through runoff from the site and groundwater discharge. However, the creek has not been found to be affected by the site.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed through two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the entire site and the southeastern portion of the site.

Response Action Status



Entire Site: In 1984, the State and the EPA began a study of site contamination. In 1986, some of the potentially responsible parties took over the study to explore the nature and extent of contamination at the site and to recommend alternatives for site cleanup. After evaluating the cleanup alternatives, the EPA selected a final remedy in 1991 that includes: extracting and treating groundwater with discharge of treated water into a local stream; extracting, treating, and discharging leachate into a wastewater treatment plant; upgrading the landfill gas extraction system; and capping the site. Some of the potentially responsible parties have agreed to implement the selected remedy. Design activities are underway and will be followed by final cleanup actions.



Southeast Portion of Site: In 1991, the potentially responsible parties began further investigations of groundwater in the southeastern corner of the site to determine the source and extent of contamination. Investigations are expected to be completed in 1996, at which time the final groundwater remedy will be selected.

Site Facts: In 1992, a Consent Decree was negotiated whereby the site operator will perform the remedy that the EPA has selected.

Environmental Progress



After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Pagel's Pit site while further studies are taking place and cleanup activities are being designed.

Site Repository



Rockford Public Library, 215 North Wyman Road, Rockford, IL 61101

PARSONS CASKET HARDWARE CO. ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD005252432



EPA REGION 5

Boone County
Belvidere

Site Description

The 2-acre Parsons Casket Hardware Co. site was used as an electroplating facility from the 1920s until 1982, when the owner filed for bankruptcy. Wastes from the operations were stored in drums, aboveground and underground storage tanks, and an unlined surface impoundment. Wastes generated included electroplating sludge; cyanide plating and cleaning solutions; and bronze, nickel, and brass sludges. In 1982, the State found that approximately 120 drums of various sizes were stored inside and outside the manufacturing building; many were dented, corroded, leaking, or uncovered. Approximately 4,800 gallons of wastes were stored in aboveground and underground tanks. An unlined lagoon contained approximately 166,500 gallons of liquid wastes and 1,230 cubic yards of sludges. Although these wastes were cleaned up in 1985, sampling data collected by the State in 1987 indicated that the groundwater was contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The municipal water system in the area draws on this groundwater, which is the sole source of drinking water for Belvidere's 15,200 residents. Approximately 6,000 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site. The closest residence is located less than 1/10 of a mile away. A municipal water supply well is located about 1,500 feet of the site. Area residents use the Kishwaukee River, 1,400 feet from the site, for fishing and recreational activities.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 01/22/87

Final Date: 07/22/87

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater contains various VOCs. Soils on site contain VOCs, cyanide, and heavy metals including arsenic, copper, and nickel. People who use the local municipal water supply system could be exposed to hazardous chemicals from the site. However, the municipal water supply has been analyzed quarterly to ensure that people have not been exposed to dangerous levels of contaminants.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In 1984, the State of Illinois began to clean up the surface impoundment and the storage tanks on site and completed the action in 1985. Also in 1985, Filter Systems, Inc. purchased the building and properly disposed of the drums inside the building.



Entire Site: The State has been studying the nature and extent of contamination at the site, under EPA supervision. To date, groundwater monitoring wells and soil borings have been installed and several samples have been collected. Field work for this study was completed in 1992. The report on the field work was approved by EPA in early 1993. A long-term cleanup approach is expected to be selected to clean up the soils at the site in 1996. Additional groundwater investigations were conducted in 1995. A long-term cleanup approach for the groundwater is expected in 1997.

Site Facts: The State ordered the Parsons Casket Hardware Co. to repackage all leaking drums and to move them indoors before it filed for bankruptcy. The new owner, Filter Systems, Inc., recycled or removed the drums that had been stored in the building on site.

Environmental Progress



The cleanup of the surface impoundment and storage tanks has reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Parsons Casket Hardware Co. site while further studies are taking place and cleanup activities are being planned.

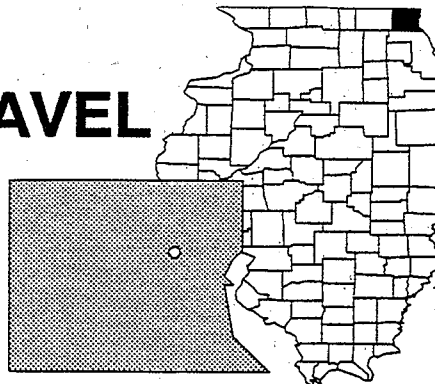
Site Repository



Ida Public Library, 320 N. State, Belyvidere, IL 61008

PETERSEN SAND & GRAVEL ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD003817137



EPA REGION 5

Lake County
1 mile north of Libertyville

Site Description

The 120-acre Petersen Sand & Gravel site is a quarry purchased by Raymond Petersen in 1952 to mine sand and gravel. The company dumped non-hazardous wastes, solvents, and paint wastes in buried drums at the site between 1955 and 1958. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) inspected the site in 1971 and ordered it closed because of illegal dumping. The site consists of three disposal areas that are located in the quarry, just east of the Des Plaines River. The first disposal area, which the IEPA reinspected in 1972 and found to be properly closed, contains non-hazardous wastes. In 1976, the IEPA discovered 10 to 15 uncovered barrels of waste in the second disposal area of the gravel pit. Of these, about half contained paint and solvent wastes. Raymond Petersen owned the site until the Lake County Forest Preserve District (LCFPD) acquired it in 1979. The District planned to convert the quarry into a 240-acre recreational lake. In 1983, the LCFPD uncovered six more drums containing unknown liquids in an area of the site located outside the quarry, 100 yards east of the second disposal area. Barbed wire surrounds the perimeter of the gravel pit. Approximately 880 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site. The closest residence is an on-site trailer.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 06/10/86

Deleted Date: 02/11/91

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater, surface water, and sediments contained volatile organic compounds (VOCs); heavy metals including arsenic, cadmium, chromium, and lead; polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Because contamination levels were low and site contaminants are not migrating, no potential health threats existed.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In 1977, the IEPA removed approximately 350 drums from the second disposal area and placed them in a landfill permitted for hazardous waste. In 1983, approximately 400 empty drums, 2,600 yards of contaminated soil, and 26,000 gallons of surface water from a disposal trench were removed and placed in a permitted landfill for hazardous waste. Also, 750 drums and 1,000 paint cans were removed.



Entire Site: The State completed the final study of the site in 1988. Based on the results, the EPA has concluded that no further site contamination studies or other cleanup actions need to be carried out at the site. The study showed that past removal actions were adequate and that no unacceptable risks remain. However, LCFPD plans to build a lake at the site, which could change the way any remaining contaminants at the site migrate. Therefore, although it is not required by EPA's decisions regarding the site, the LCFPD will monitor the surface water and sediments before and after the lake is built. Groundwater and rainwater that collect in the quarry pit will continue to be discharged to the Des Plaines River in compliance with the EPA's regulations for surface water until mining at the site stops.

Site Facts: The EPA and the IEPA conducted the study to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site under a Cooperative Agreement signed in 1986.

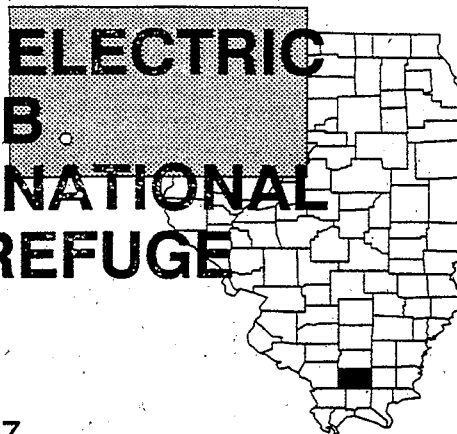
Environmental Progress



Studies performed at the Petersen Sand & Gravel site have shown that cleanup of this site is complete and no threats exist for nearby residents and the environment. The site was deleted from the NPL in 1991.

SANGAMO ELECTRIC DUMP/CRAB ORCHARD NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE (USDOI) ILLINOIS

EPA ID# IL8143609487



EPA REGION 5

Williamson County
Marion

Other Names:

Olin Corp Ordill I Area
Olin Corp Ordill Area 12
Olin Corp Ordill D Area
Olin Corp Ordill Ogden Road
Olin Corp Ordill Fire Station
Ordill Water Tower

Site Description

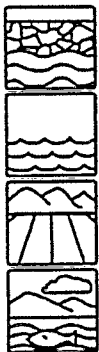
The 43,000-acre Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge currently is operated by the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) of the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI). Manufacturing facilities have operated on the Refuge for more than 45 years. Explosives, munitions, electrical equipment containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), boats, corrugated boxes, and plated metal are some of the products that have been manufactured on the Refuge. During the early 1940s, several defense-related operations began along the eastern portion of Crab Orchard Lake. In 1946, the War Department transferred the land to DOI, and other companies moved onto the Refuge to use buildings formerly used by wartime manufacturers. Waste from these small industries were disposed at several locations on the refuge. In 1984, potential contamination problems were brought to the attention of the EPA. The FWS, and the Army, with the support of the EPA, has been conducting studies to determine the types and amounts of contaminants, as well as the extent of risks to public health and the environment. Based on initial field investigations and risk assessments, 31 subsites were studied and grouped into four areas: three subsites contaminated primarily with heavy metals; four subsites contaminated with PCBs and lead; four subsites associated with munitions or explosives manufacturing; and the remaining subsite which will require additional investigations.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 07/22/87

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater contaminants include chromium, lead, arsenic, cadmium, PCBs, and various volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Sediments and soils are contaminated with PCBs and various heavy metals. Fish have been contaminated with PCBs; therefore, eating contaminated fish may pose a public health threat. Accidental ingestion of contaminated soil or sediments also may pose a health threat. Fish Advisories have been in effect at the site since 1984. The site is a National Wildlife Refuge, and home for mating pairs of bald eagles. Significant efforts are being made to determine potential threats to ecological receptors.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in five stages: immediate actions and four long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the Metals Areas, PCB Areas, Explosives/Munitions Manufacturing Area, and Miscellaneous Areas.

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: Lead contaminated soil was removed from the ground around the Water Towers and the Visitor's Center building in 1993.



Metals Areas: In 1990, the EPA selected a remedy which includes: excavating contaminated soil and sediment; treating the hazardous materials by stabilization and fixation; disposing of the residuals in an on-site solid waste landfill; monitoring and maintenance of the area; and implementing land use restrictions. The design of the technical specifications was completed in June 1993. Cleanup activities are underway and are expected to be completed in 1996.



PCB Areas: Based on the results of an investigation in 1990, the EPA selected incineration of PCB-contaminated soils and sediment as the remedy. In addition, soil and sediment contaminated with lead and cadmium will be excavated, stabilized, and disposed of in an on-site landfill. Cleanup activities are underway and the EPA expects to complete these activities by 1997.



Explosives/Munitions Manufacturing Area: The Department of Defense (DoD) has completed the investigations of those areas contaminated with chemicals from munitions and explosives manufacturing. A proposed cleanup plan was viewed by the public in the winter of 1995. The EPA has reviewed the comments and is currently in the process of selecting a remedy.



Miscellaneous Areas: The FWS is continuing an investigation into the remaining areas of the Refuge to identify any additional contaminated areas and to outline actions to be taken. This investigation is scheduled to be completed in

1996.

Environmental Progress



The removal of lead-contaminated soil has reduced the potential of exposure to contamination at the Sangamo Electric Dump/Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge site while additional cleanup activities are underway.

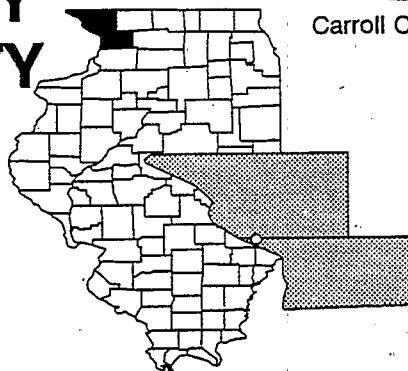
Site Repository



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RR 3 Box 328, Marion, IL 62959
Marion Carnegie Public Library, 206 South Market Street, Marion, IL 62959
Carbondale Public Library, 405 West Main Street, Carbondale, IL 62901

SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY ILLINOIS

EPA ID# IL3210020803



EPA REGION 5
Carroll County and Jo Daviess County
North of Savanna

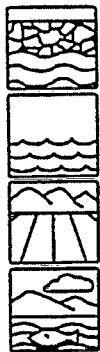
Site Description

The 13,062-acre Savanna Army Depot site is an Army munitions installation located on the eastern bank of the Mississippi River. The facility has handled, processed, and stored munitions, explosives, and industrial chemicals since operations began in 1918. Renovation and loading of artillery shells and bombs began at the site in the 1930s and has occurred intermittently. Several areas of the facility have been used for the demolition and burning of obsolete armaments. Approximately 70 areas within the facility have been identified as potential sources of hazardous waste. Public access to the site is restricted. There are approximately 650 people within 3 miles of the site, and a large wintering population of bald eagles resides on the facility.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with various explosives, trichloroethylene (TCE), chloroform, and nickel. Sediments and surface water are contaminated with various explosives. Soil is contaminated with explosives and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Potential health threats include drinking contaminated groundwater and coming in direct contact with surface water, soil, and sediments. Bald eagles, which reside at the facility during winters, could be affected by site contamination.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed through two phases: cleanup of the TNT Washout Facility Lagoons and the entire site, including the Fire Training Area, the Open Burning Grounds, and the CL and CF Areas.

Response Action Status



TNT Washout Facility Lagoons: In 1992, the U.S. Army completed an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the TNT Washout Facility Lagoons located on site. The Army and the EPA evaluated the findings and selected a remedy that called for incineration of the explosive-contaminated lagoon soils. Design of the remedy was completed in the spring of 1994. Cleanup activities were completed in early 1995.



Entire Site: The U.S. Army, the EPA, and the Illinois EPA negotiated a work plan for a comprehensive investigation into the nature and extent of contamination present at the entire site. The investigation will define the contaminants and will recommend alternatives for the final cleanup of three contaminated areas: the Fire Training Area (FTA); Open Burning Grounds; and the CL and CF Areas (Melt and Pour Areas). As an early action to stabilize the site, the U.S. Army, the EPA, and the Illinois EPA have begun excavating on-site incineration and backfilling the heavily contaminated soils at the FTA. After the completion of a trial burn of the contaminated soil, the FTA area will be addressed by low temperature thermal treatment. For the Open Burning Grounds, the U.S. Army is evaluating potential options to address contaminated soils located in the backwater areas of the Mississippi River. This document is currently under review by the EPA and the Illinois EPA and is expected to be completed by 1996. The U.S. Army is evaluating potential options to address the explosives-contaminated soils located at the CL and CF areas of the site. This document is currently under review by the EPA and the Illinois EPA.

Site Facts: In 1989, the EPA, the State, and the U.S. Army signed an Interagency Agreement regarding further cleanup activities at the site. The Savanna Army Depot Activity site is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DoD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DoD facilities. The site is also undergoing base closure and land transfer procedures so that the land may be reused by the surrounding population.

Environmental Progress



Cleanup activities for the soils of the TNT Washout Facility Lagoons have been completed. Heavily solvent-contaminated soils at the FTA are being addressed through a removal action, and two other removals are being planned by the Army for the contaminated soils at the

Open Burning Grounds and the CL/CF Areas. These and other cleanup activities will continue until contaminant concentrations meet safety standards.

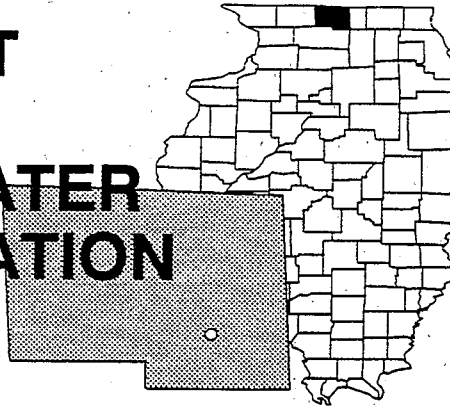
Site Repository



Savanna Public Library, 326 3rd Street, Savanna, Illinois 61074

SOUTHEAST ROCKFORD GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD981000417



EPA REGION 5

Winnebago County
Rockford

Other Names:
Southeast Rockford Dry Well

Site Description

The Southeast Rockford Groundwater Contamination site covers approximately 4 square miles in Rockford, Illinois. This site consists of a large area of groundwater contamination that has affected hundreds of residential wells. Recent field work indicates groundwater contamination from four source areas. The Rock River is located adjacent to the site, but is not used as a drinking water supply. While most residents and businesses have been connected to the municipal water supply through previous Superfund actions, the State and the EPA are addressing current and future groundwater contamination in additional drinking water wells. Approximately 155,000 people living within three miles of the site still use groundwater for drinking purposes.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater is contaminated primarily with chlorinated solvents. Potential health threats to people include drinking or coming into direct contact with contaminated groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in three stages: initial actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on providing an alternate water supply and controlling the risks of groundwater contamination.

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In 1989, the EPA sampled the wells of 78 homes and tested the samples for specific VOCs. The EPA provided bottled water to 283 homes. Bottled water was replaced with carbon filtration systems. All 283 homes subsequently were connected to the city water supply in 1990.



Alternate Water Supply: In early 1991, a study was completed that identified additional residences with contaminated water supplies above federal safety standards. As a result, the EPA connected these additional homes to the city water supply.



Groundwater: The State, under EPA oversight, has completed investigations of the nature and extent of groundwater contamination at the site. In the fall of 1995, the EPA selected a remedy calling for further municipal water connections to affected homes and businesses, extensions of municipal water mains, natural attenuation, source control, and groundwater monitoring. Controlling the source of contamination will bring the site into compliance with State groundwater protection laws and address source area risks.

Environmental Progress



Providing alternate water supplies has reduced the potential of exposure to hazardous substances in the drinking water at the Southeast Rockford Groundwater Contamination site. The selected remedy to provide an alternate water supply to additional homes and businesses will further restrict exposure to contaminants in groundwater while solutions to the risks posed by source areas of contamination are sought.

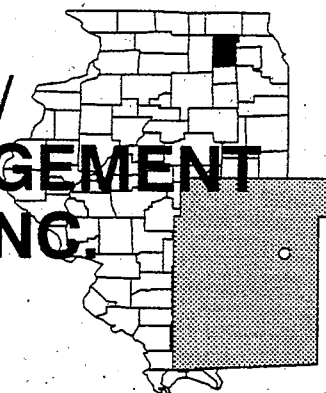
Site Repository



Rockford Public Library, 215 North Wyman Street, Rockford, IL 61101
Ken Rock Community Center, 3218 South Eleventh Street, Rockford, IL 61101

TRI-COUNTY LANDFILL CO./ WASTE MANAGEMENT OF ILLINOIS, INC. ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD048306138



EPA REGION 5

Kane County
South Elgin

Site Description

The 46-acre Tri-County Landfill Co./Waste Management of Illinois, Inc. site previously was part of a gravel mining operation. The landfill site originally was owned and operated by the Tri-County Landfill Company from 1968 to 1973. The company had a permit from the State to accept general municipal refuse. Waste Management of Illinois, Inc. operated the site from 1973 until it was closed in 1977. In 1984, the EPA detected contaminants in monitoring wells downgradient of the site. The Fox River, approximately a mile west of the site, is used extensively for fishing and boating. A freshwater wetland is 1,100 feet away from the site. Over 10,000 people use wells within 3 miles of the site for drinking water, and a residential well is 1,800 feet away from the site. The nearest residence is located 1/2 mile from the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/10/86

Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with various volatile organic compounds (VOCs), as well as cyanide. Direct contact with or accidental ingestion of contaminated groundwater may pose a threat to the health of the nearby population. Leachate from the site reportedly has entered nearby ponds and ditches. The contaminants from the site could affect the adjoining wetlands. There are drainage ditches and tributaries that enter the Fox River. This surface water resource is used for various recreational activities.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Entire Site: In mid-1992, the EPA completed an investigation of the site to determine the nature and the extent of the contamination. Based on the results of this investigation, the EPA selected a long-term cleanup action for the site that called for the installation of a landfill cap, the development of a gas venting system, the excavation of contaminated sediments, and the treatment of contaminated groundwater. In early 1994, under EPA oversight, potentially responsible parties for site contamination began the technical design for the remedies. The design stage is expected to be completed in late 1996.

Environmental Progress



After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Tri-County Landfill Co./Waste Management of Illinois, Inc. site while cleanup activities are being designed.

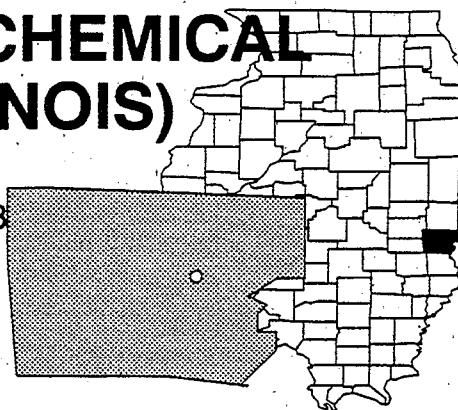
Site Repository



Gail Borden Public Library District, 200 North Grove Avenue, Elgin, IL 60120

VELSICOL CHEMICAL CORP. (ILLINOIS) ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD000814673



EPA REGION 5

Clark County
1 mile north of Marshall

Other Names:
Marshall Plant

Site Description

The Velsicol Chemical Corp. (Illinois) site is a manufacturing facility that was in operation between the mid-1930s and 1987 and occupied an area of approximately 420 acres; 172 of which were used for the production or disposal of petroleum resins, solvents, and pesticides. Chlordane production began in the mid-1940s, with manufacturing operations at the facility remaining virtually unchanged until 1979, when Velsicol withdrew from the resin market. Manufacturing of chlordane was the sole product at the facility from 1980 to 1987. Hazardous wastes generated from various manufacturing activities were stored in on-site impoundments. Overflow from these impoundments resulted in releases of these wastes to a tributary of East Mill Creek. All the ponds that previously were used for waste storage now are used only to hold stormwater and plant runoff. There are approximately 40 residences located within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the site. The population of Marshall, 1 mile from the site, is approximately 17,000.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and pesticides. Sediments and on-site soils are contaminated with VOCs, pesticides, and cadmium. Elevated concentrations of pesticides were detected in fish. Adverse health effects may exist for people who accidentally ingest or come into direct contact with contaminated soil, sediments or groundwater, or eat contaminated fish.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In the 1980s, all contaminated soil and sediments were consolidated and stabilized with cement and fly ash and then covered with a temporary clay cap and seeded with grass.



Entire Site: In 1988, the following activities were selected to clean up the site: excavation of 10,200 cubic yards of contaminated stream and pond sediments and 87,900 cubic yards of contaminated soil, backfilling of those areas with clay, and reseeding the areas; consolidation of all excavated material on site; construction of a groundwater collection drain followed by disposal through either deep well injection or treatment of the water with granular activated carbon prior to off-site discharge; monitoring of both groundwater and surface water; and implementation of land use and deed restrictions. The pond sediments have been excavated, and the demolition of the existing plant has been accomplished. Also accomplished during 1990 were the closure of injection well #1, the integrity testing of well #2, the closure of some groundwater monitoring wells, and the sampling of the others wells remaining. The closure of the tank and container storage areas and the construction of the groundwater collection trench have been completed. Stream sediments were excavated and treated in 1992, and the permanent cap for the site and the construction of a water treatment system were completed in late 1994.

Site Facts: In 1989, the EPA and the State reached a settlement with the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination that required the parties to conduct the cleanup actions.

Environmental Progress



All construction activities have been completed. The completed excavation and closure actions described above have removed the potential for exposure to hazardous materials and have contained the migration of contamination from the Velsicol Chemical Corp. (Illinois) site. Groundwater and surface water sampling will continue to ensure the effectiveness of the cleanup.

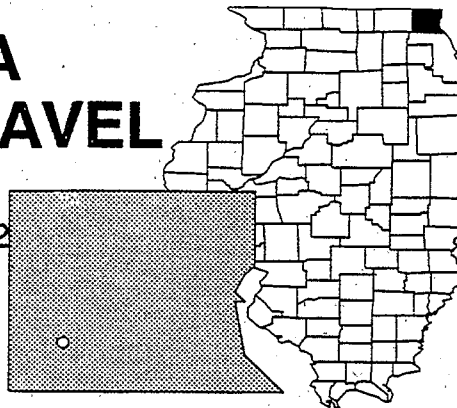
Site Repository



Marshall Public Library, 612 Archer Avenue, Marshall, IL 62441

WAUCONDA SAND & GRAVEL ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD047019732



EPA REGION 5

Lake County
1 mile north of Wauconda

Site Description

The 74-acre Wauconda Sand and Gravel site includes 52 acres of licensed and unlicensed landfill areas. Prior to 1941, a sand and gravel pit operated at the site. After 1941, the site was used as a landfill for municipal waste until 1978. Approximately 3 million cubic yards of waste were placed in the two landfills operated on the site, one licensed and the other unlicensed. The entire site was closed and covered with a layer of clay and soil in 1978. Since the late 1970s, leachate from the site was entering nearby Mutton Creek, and surface water samples taken from this creek in the early 1980s revealed low concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and heavy metals. PCBs have not been detected in any subsequent studies. Although the site currently is restricted, the property once had been used for various recreational activities. Approximately 12 homes are located within a mile of the landfill.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/16/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Sampling of the groundwater indicates contamination with heavy metals, VOCs, and pesticides. Leachate is contaminated with heavy metals and cyanide. Health threats include accidental ingestion of or direct contact with contaminated groundwater or leachate.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on leachate collection and cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



Leachate Collection: In 1985, the following interim cleanup remedies were selected for leachate collection: installing leachate collection drains to stop surface leachate discharge into Mutton Creek; providing for proper disposal of leachate either at the Wauconda Sewage Treatment Plant or a hazardous waste treatment facility; regrading depressed and eroded areas on the existing landfill soil cover with sufficient slope to promote rain runoff; revegetating bare and eroded areas to prevent erosion of soils into Mutton Creek; and placing a fence around the site. By 1987, all of these actions had been completed.



Entire Site: In 1989, based on the site investigations performed by the potentially responsible parties, the EPA selected the following remedies: long-term monitoring of groundwater and Mutton Creek; additional air emission controls, including new and additional vents and, if required, an active collection system with a ground flare or other appropriate treatment; imposing restrictions on use of on-site groundwater; required upgrading of the site cover to reduce infiltration and surface gas emissions, and to control erosion due to runoff from the site and the erosion from Mutton Creek; continued operation of the leachate collection system; and long-term inspection and maintenance of the gas venting and leachate collection systems, site cover, fence, and the monitoring well network. The design of the remedy was completed in 1992, and all cleanup activities are scheduled for completion in 1996.

Site Facts: An Administrative Order on Consent was reached between the EPA, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA), and the Wauconda Task Group in 1986 for additional investigations and the performance of interim cleanup measures. In 1989, an additional Unilateral Administrative Order was issued for the final cleanup of the entire site. The potentially responsible parties are complying with the requirements of Unilateral Administrative Order.

Environmental Progress



The leachate collection efforts, surface drainage control, and fencing of the site have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated materials at the Wauconda Sand and Gravel site while further cleanup activities are being completed.

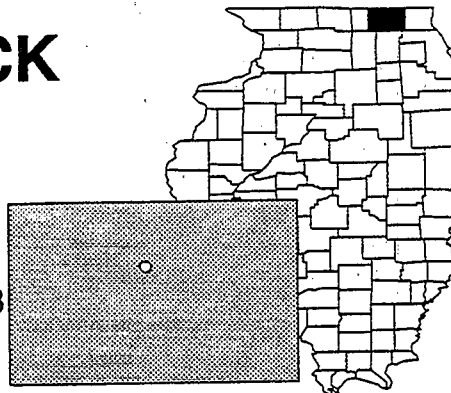
Site Repository



Wauconda Area Library, 801 North Main Street, Wauconda, IL 60084

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL LANDFILL ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD980605943



EPA REGION 5

McHenry County
Woodstock

Site Description

The 40-acre Woodstock Municipal Landfill site was a local dump and open burning area from 1935 to 1958, when the City of Woodstock purchased the property from a private owner. The landfill was used as a dump for municipal, commercial and industrial waste, and also accepted drummed hazardous wastes containing volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Approximately 7,200 cubic yards of nickel sludge generated by the Autolite Plant in Woodstock were disposed of at the landfill from 1972 to 1974. The landfill stopped accepting waste in 1975. The EPA conducted an inspection of the site in 1985 and observed leachate seeping out of the landfill, contaminating the surrounding freshwater wetlands. Approximately 12,400 people obtain drinking water from public and private wells located within 3 miles of the site. Six municipal wells also are located within 3 miles of the site. The distance from the nearest residential well to the site is approximately 500 feet.

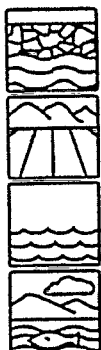
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants



Off-site groundwater is contaminated with vinyl chloride. On-site leachate contains various VOCs and semi-VOCs including benzene, chlorobenzene, toluene, and naphthalene. Numerous metals were also detected in the leachate including cadmium, arsenic, mercury and cobalt. Leachate migrating from the landfill is causing the groundwater to become contaminated and is also contaminating surface water and the wetlands near the site. Surface water is contaminated with heavy metals. Trespassers could be directly exposed to site-related contaminants which pose an unacceptable health risk.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Entire Site: In 1989, under EPA monitoring, the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination began an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination. The work that was conducted under this investigation included groundwater, soil, surface water, and air testing and a public and environmental health assessment. The first phase of field sampling work began in 1990. Five leachate and 12 monitoring wells were installed. Leachate, groundwater, sediment, and surface water samples were taken and analyzed, as well as samples from nearby residential wells. Nine piezometers and four additional monitoring wells were installed for the second phase of the investigation. Sampling activities were completed, and a remedy was selected in mid-1993. The remedy includes installing a cap over the landfill and pumping and treating the groundwater. Design activities began in late 1994 and are currently underway.

Environmental Progress



After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required while cleanup activities are being planned.

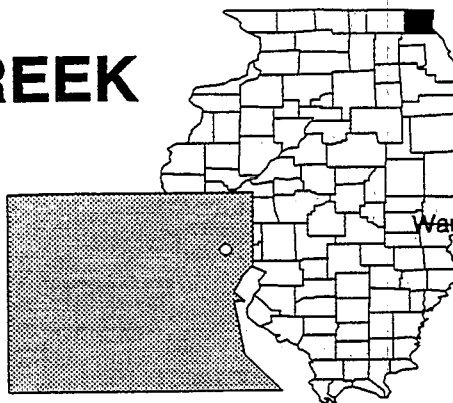
Site Repository



Woodstock Public Library, 414 West Judd Street, Woodstock, IL 60098

YEOMAN CREEK LANDFILL ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD980500102



EPA REGION 5

Lake County
Waukegan

Other Names:

Waukegan Land Reclamation Project
Edwards Field
National Disposal

Site Description

The approximately 70-acre Yeoman Creek Landfill site operated as a landfill from 1959 to 1969. The landfill has no bottom liner, and the underlying soils are permeable. More than 67,000 people in Waukegan are supplied with drinking water from a Lake Michigan intake located approximately 3 miles downstream from the site. About 14 active residential wells are located approximately 1½ miles downgradient from the site. Apartments, businesses, and wetlands surround the site. Leachate has been observed seeping into Yeoman Creek since 1969, although the quantity decreased substantially after the site cover was upgraded in 1980.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88

Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants



Leachate from the landfill contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, and elevated concentrations of lead, manganese, iron, chloride, and ammonia. Some groundwater samples contained low concentrations of VOCs, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, and elevated concentrations of lead, chloride, and ammonia. Sediments of Yeoman Creek at the landfill, and farther downstream at Yeoman Park, contain PCBs and other organic chemicals. Landfill gases were detected migrating off-site. Combustible gases containing a number of VOCs were detected entering a building near the site. Preliminary results of the risk assessment indicate that future residential usage of the groundwater near the site would present an unacceptable health risk, as would future development of the site. There may also be significant adverse effects on wildlife in the adjacent wetland. VOC-contaminated gases present a health risk to residents of the building where they were detected, and the gases could cause explosions.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1980, the City upgraded the site cover in most areas of the Yeoman Creek landfill under an agreement with Illinois EPA. In 1990, the potentially responsible parties installed a fence around the site, under an agreement with the EPA. In mid-1994, the potentially responsible parties installed a ventilation system in a building adjacent to the site, under an agreement with EPA. This ventilation system is designed to exert a net positive pressure to prevent entry of the gases, and will ventilate any gases that do enter to the outside.



Entire Site: The potentially responsible parties, under EPA supervision, are conducting an investigation involving ecological assessment and groundwater, leachate, and stream sampling to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site. The investigation was completed in late 1995. It is expected that the final cleanup remedy will entail sediment collection; installation of a flexible on-site landfill cover; and construction of a leachate collection system along the Yeoman Creek.

Environmental Progress



Early actions taken by the City to restore the landfill cover have reduced the potential for exposure and further contamination. The Yeoman Creek Landfill site is now fenced, restricting any public access to contamination while final cleanup activities are being planned.

Site Repository



Waukegan Public Library, 128 North County Road, Waukegan, IL 60085

