SEPA SUPERFUND

Region 8 Results

8

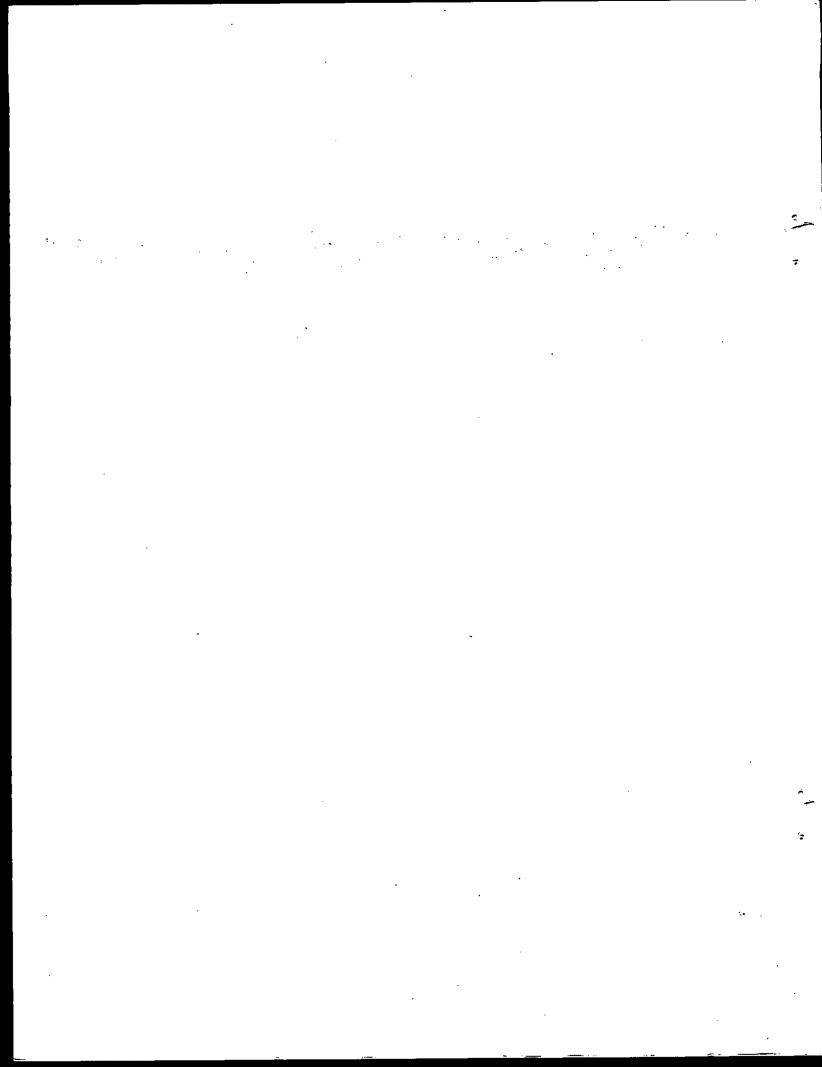
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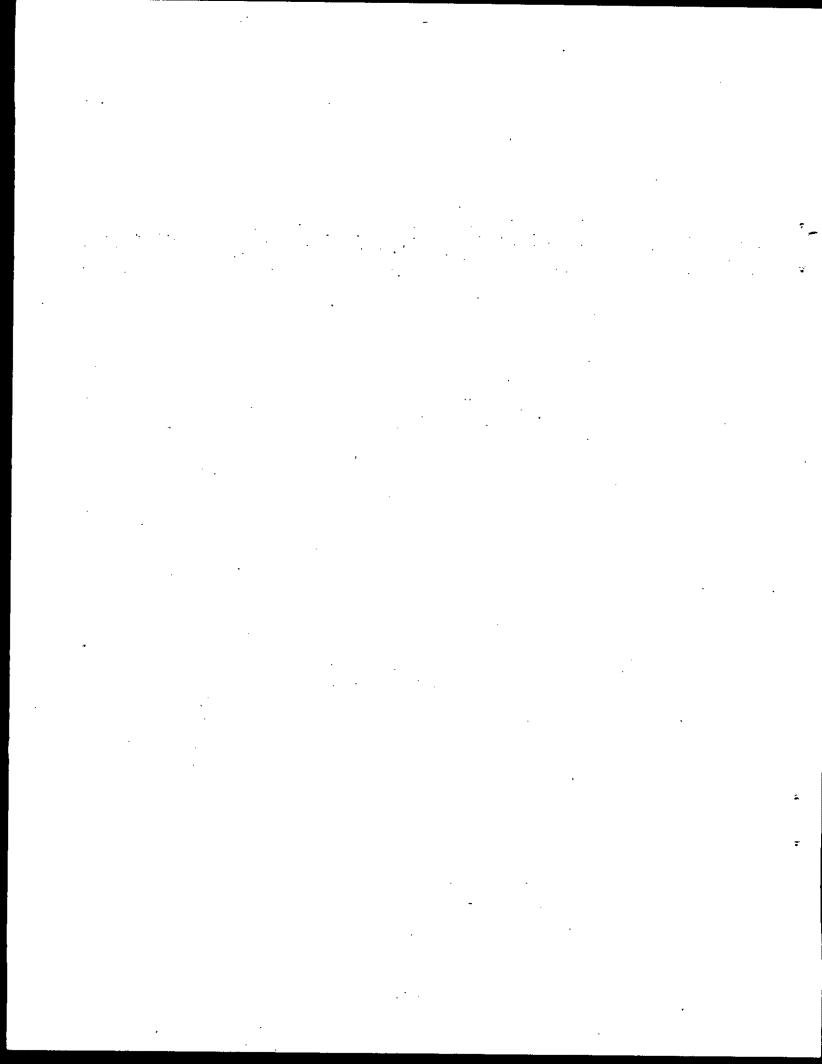
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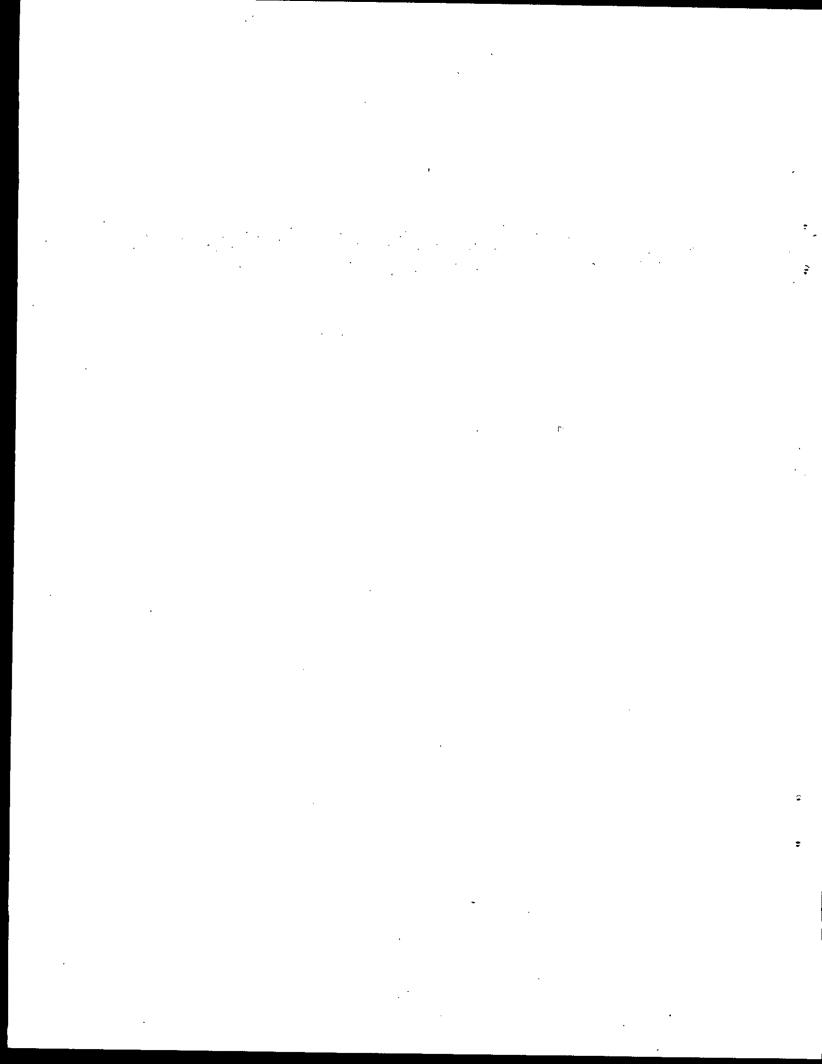
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NPL Characterization Project: National Result	s PB92-963304
NPL Characterization Project: Region 1 Resu	ts PB92-963305
NPL Characterization Project: Region 2 Result	ts PB92-963306
NPL Characterization Project: Region 3 Resul	ts PB92-963307
NPL Characterization Project: Region 4 Resul	ts PB92-963308
NPL Characterization Project: Region 5 Resul	ts PB92-963309
NPL Characterization Project: Region 6 Resul	ts PB92-963310
NPL Characterization Project: Region 7 Resul	ts PB92-963311
NPL Characterization Project: Region 8 Resul	ts PB92-963312
NPL Characterization Project: Region 9 Resul	ts PB92-963313
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CERCLIS Characterization Project: National R	esults PB92-963315
CERCLIS Characterization Project: Region 1 I	Results PB92-963316
CERCLIS Characterization Project: Region 2 I	Results PB92-963317
CERCLIS Characterization Project: Region 3 I	Results PB92-963318
CERCLIS Characterization Project: Region 4 I	Results PB92-963319
CERCLIS Characterization Project: Region 5 F	
CERCLIS Characterization Project: Region 6 I	Results PB92-963321
CERCLIS Characterization Project: Region 7 F	Results PB92-963322
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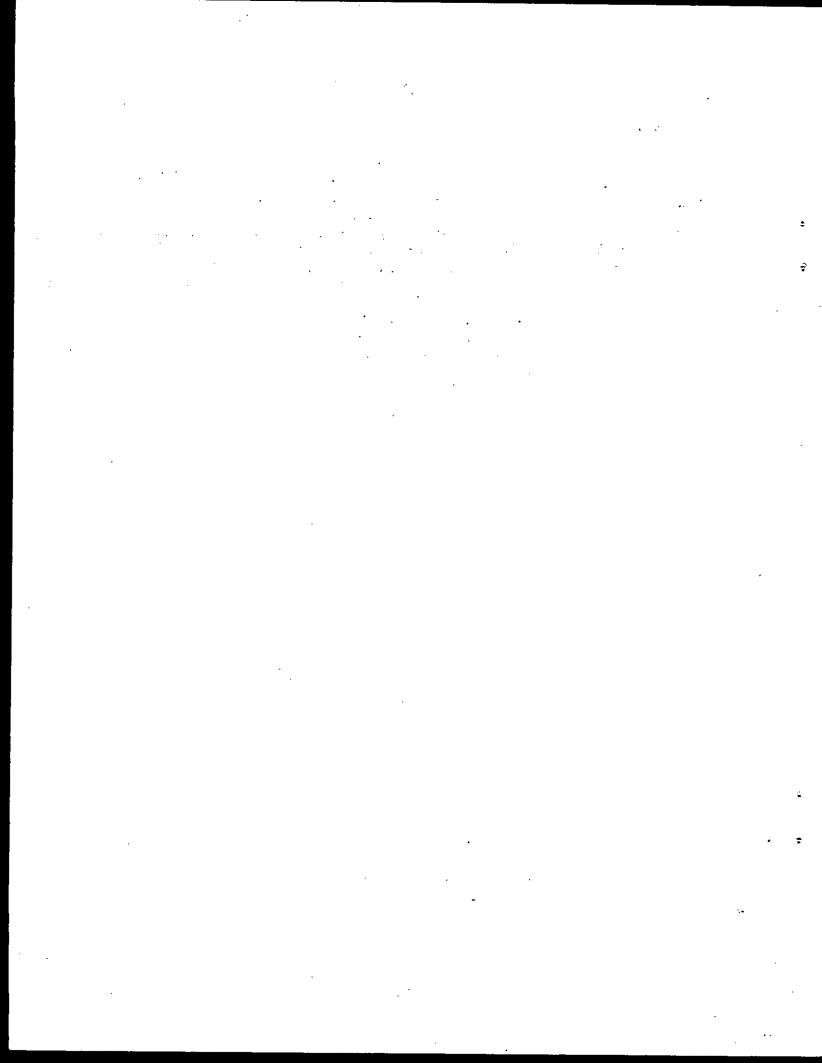
SUPERFUND NPL CHARACTERIZATION PROJECT: REGION 8 RESULTS

Office of Emergency and Remedial Response
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C. 20460



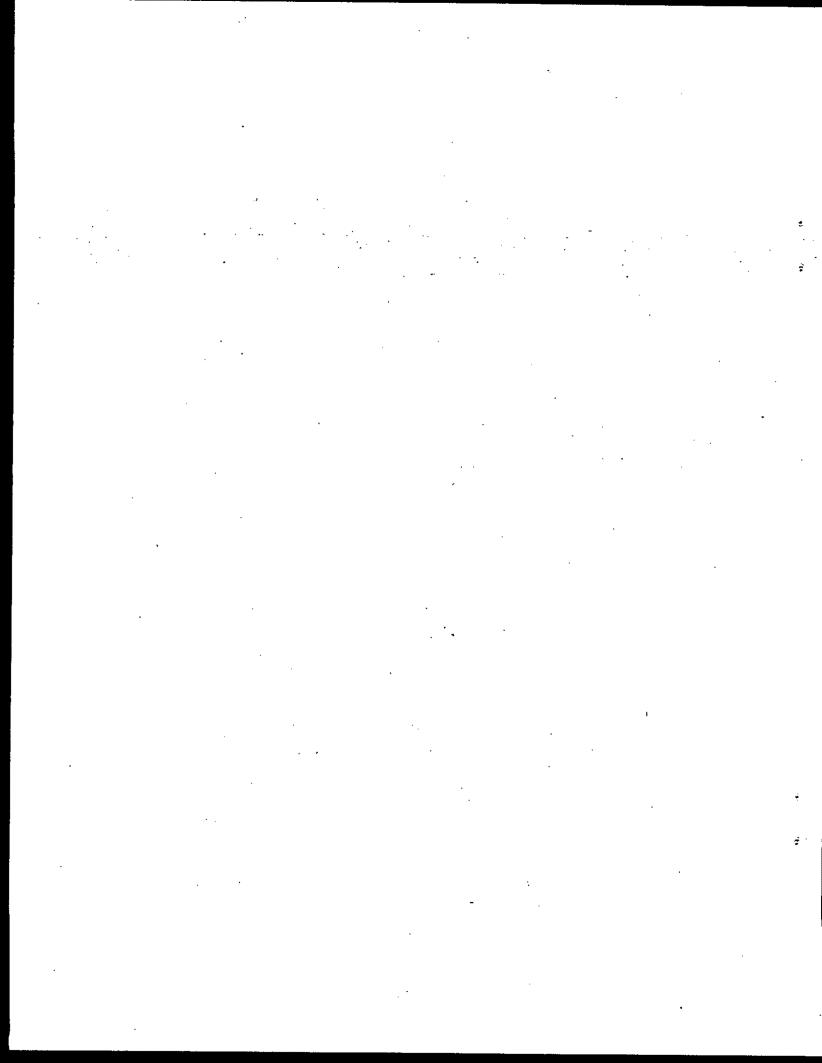
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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ATSDR Agency for Toxic Substances and

Disease Registry

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental

Response, Compensation, and

Liability Act

CERCLIS CERCLA Information System

DOD Department of Defense
DOE (USDOE) Department of Energy
DOI (USDOI) Department of the Interior
DOT (USDOT) Department of Transportation

DW Drinking Water

EPA Environmental Protection Agency
ERRIS Emergency and Remedial Response

Information System

FR Federal Register
FS Feasibility Study
GW Ground Water

HRS Hazard Ranking System

NFRAP No Further Remedial Action Planned

NPDES National Pollutant Discharge

Elimination System

NPL National Priorities List
PA Preliminary Assessment
PCB Polychlorinated Biphenyl

PCP Pentachlorophenol

POTW Publicly Owned Treatment Works
QA/QC Quality Assurance/Quality Control

RA Remedial Action

RCRA Resource Conservation and

Récovery Act

RD Remedial Design
RI Remedial Investigation
ROD Record of Decision

SARA Superfund Amendments and

Reauthorization Act

SBA (USSBA) Small Business Administration

SI Site Inspection
SW Surface Water

CHAPTER 1: PROJECT SUMMARY

Congress passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) in 1980 to address the environmental threats posed by the nation's uncontrolled waste sites. CERCLA directed the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to identify the sites that pose the greatest relative danger to human health or the environment. In response, EPA developed a site assessment process to evaluate and screen sites within the Superfund program. The main components of the site assessment process (see figure on next page) are:

CERCLIS. The CERCLA Information System (CERCLIS) is EPA's data base to record and track activities at all sites discovered. EPA learns of sites in many ways, including federal programs, state and local programs, and citizen notifications.

Preliminary Assessment. EPA or the state conducts a preliminary assessment (PA) at every site entered into CERCLIS. The PA — a relatively low cost review of available information — determines if the site warrants further CERCLA action. After the PA, EPA decides either to send the site forward in the assessment process or to classify the site as NFRAP (no further remedial action planned under CERCLA).

Site Inspection. The site inspection (SI) involves more detailed data collection, including environmental sampling. Based on the SI, EPA either recommends scoring the site with the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) or classifies the site as NFRAP.

Hazard Ranking System. The HRS uses information gathered during the PA and SI to screen and identify sites consistently for the National Priorities List (NPL). The HRS results in a

numerical score that is used to set priorities for more detailed site investigation. In general, sites scoring 28.50 and above are added to the NPL, and sites scoring below 28.50 are classified as NFRAP.

National Priorities List. The NPL identifies sites that warrant more detailed evaluation and possible remedial response. Adding sites to the NPL is a rulemaking process—sites are proposed for the NPL in the <u>Federal Register</u>, the proposal is subject to public comment, and those sites with HRS scores that remain above 28.50 after public comment become final NPL sites.

This report is one in a series providing information on the nature of the sites being evaluated by the Superfund site assessment program. It is intended to provide a "snapshot" of sites in Region 8 on the NPL as of February 1991. Separate reports are available for the other nine EPA Regions and for the nation as a whole. Other reports in this series cover the CERCLIS characterization project, which provides representative information on the types of sites in the CERCLIS inventory. National and Regional CERCLIS characterization reports also are available.

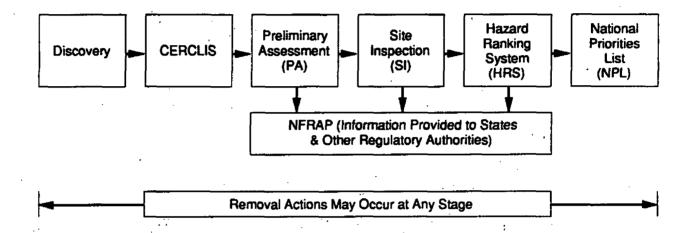
1.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

In 1989, EPA undertook a project to characterize sites on the NPL. The project's main objectives were to:

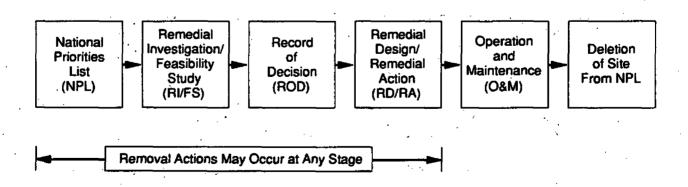
- increase understanding of the characteristics of NPL sites;
- develop a centralized repository for NPL site information; and
- summarize the types of sites the Superfund program is addressing.

SUPERFUND PROCESS

Site Assessment Phase



Remedial Phase



Because the characterization is based on information collected during the screening stages of the Superfund process, it does not represent a comprehensive characterization of NPL sites. The site assessment program is a screening program - hundreds of sites pass through the PA and SI stages annually. EPA's understanding of sites may change after more detailed investigations are conducted during the remedial stage of the Superfund process. The figure on the previous page illustrates the position of the site assessment stage in the context of the overall Superfund process. This report provides a summary of the characteristics of NPL sites in Region 8 as they are understood at the time of listing.

1.2 GENERAL METHODOLOGY

The NPL characterization project evaluated 1218 sites - the 1189 sites on the NPL as of February 1991 plus 29 sites that have been deleted from the NPL because all appropriate response actions have been taken. (Four sites deleted early in NPL history were not included.) The 79 sites that were proposed for the NPL but subsequently dropped from further consideration were not included. The proposed sites were dropped because of policy issues or because their HRS scores fell below 28.50 (the cutoff point for listing) after public comment.

The table below indicates the number of sites in each EPA Region that were reviewed. Of the 43 sites located in Region 8, none had been deleted as of February 1991.

EPA published the original HRS on July 16, 1982 (47 FR 31180). The Superfund

Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) required EPA to revise the HRS to assess more accurately the relative risk posed by waste sites. The revised HRS was published on December 14, 1990 (55 FR 51532). The NPL characterization project evaluated the complete set of sites that were listed based on the original HRS (with the exception of four deleted sites as noted above). Sites listed on the basis of the revised HRS were not evaluated.

Data for the NPL characterization project were collected in two stages. First, the final HRS package for each site (filed at the EPA Headquarters Superfund Docket) was reviewed. Then, any data gaps were filled by reviewing the Regional site files.

1.3 RESULTS

The results of this report are presented in chart form in Chapters 3 through 9. These charts include information about: site description, owner/generator, regulatory and response history, HRS scoring, waste description, site environment, and water use. The box at the bottom of the next page provides information to assist the reader in interpreting the charts.

Listed below are notable findings of the NPL characterization project for Region 8.

- Almost half of NPL sites in Region 8 are located in rural areas; 14% are located in urban areas (Chart 1).
- Over a third of Region 8 NPL sites manage(d) wastes in industrial landfills; over 60% manage(d) wastes in surface impoundments (Chart 4).

NUMBER OF SITES REVIEWED FOR NPL CHARACTERIZATION PROJECT

Region	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Number of Sites	84	204	160	158	265	71	59	43	105	69	1218

- Over 40% of Region 8 NPL sites are owned by private industry; about 20% are owned by the federal government (Chart 7).
- About 60% of NPL sites in Region 8 are active facilities (Chart 9).
- More than half of NPL sites in Region 8 contain wastes generated by manufacturing industries (Chart 10).
- Over 45% of Region 8 NPL sites were identified through state and local programs (Chart 17).
- Nearly 80% of NPL sites in Region 8
 have released hazardous substances to
 ground water; almost two-thirds have
 released hazardous substances to
 surface water (Chart 23).

- Nearly a third of Region 8 NPL sites have a sensitive environment within 3 miles (Chart 33).
- Over 90% of Region 8 NPL sites have operable wells within 1 mile (Chart 39).

1.4 ORGANIZATION OF DOCUMENT

This document consists of nine chapters and three appendices. Chapter 2 provides more detailed information on data collection activities and includes the data collection form and instructions. Chapters 3 through 9 present the results in chart form. Appendix A lists all of the individual responses for the "other" response category, which are not displayed separately on the charts in Chapters 3 through 9. Appendix B lists the sites reviewed, and Appendix C contains a map that shows the locations of these sites.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CHARTS

- Data were generated from a review of NPL site files in 1989. Except where noted, charts depict information for all 43 sites reviewed in Region 8.
- Efforts were made to characterize site conditions/surroundings as they existed at the time of the HRS score. The HRS scoring package and associated references served as the primary information source.
- Percentages on some charts do not total exactly 100 percent due to rounding.
- Percentages on some bar charts total to greater than 100 percent because multiple responses to certain questions were possible.

CHAPTER 2: DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Before the NPL characterization project, information on Region 8 NPL sites was available in individual site files at EPA Headquarters and the Regional office. The project compiled and centralized site-specific information on the characteristics of these NPL sites. This chapter describes the data collection activities. The table on the next page summarizes the process used to collect data.

2.1 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

After developing the overall approach to the NPL characterization project, EPA prepared a data collection form. A copy of this form is provided in Section 2.4. The design of the form was based in part on the form used for the CERCLIS characterization project, an earlier companion project. A few new questions were added and some existing questions were modified to capture information more pertinent to a study of NPL sites. An instruction manual (see Section 2.5) was developed to promote consistency and accuracy in data collection. The data collection form and instruction manual should be consulted for a full explanation of the definitions used in the report. Data collection procedures were tested on Region 10 sites. As a result, a few modifications were made to the data collection form. The modified form, as shown in Section 2.4, was used in Region 8 as well as the other eight Regions.

2.2 SOURCE OF DATA

Most of the questions on the data collection form could be answered in the first

stage of the data collection process by reviewing HRS scoring packages at the Headquarters Superfund Docket. The second stage involved filling in data gaps at the Region 8 office. Information reviewed included HRS scoring package reference documents such as SI reports, PA reports, maps, and records of telephone contacts. After data for all Regions were collected and verified, the project team compiled one national data base. The data base was then analyzed to calculate response frequencies for each of the data fields.

2.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE/ QUALITY CONTROL

The first level of quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC), conducted at the Regional office, involved comparing the information collected at EPA Headquarters with the information available in the Region and. where necessary, resolving differences. After information on the data collection forms was entered into the data base, the data base was reviewed to ensure that the information had been properly transferred. A second level QA/QC involved reviewing data base for completeness, consistency, and accuracy. In addition, the graphics produced for this and all other reports were checked for consistency with the data base.

PROCESS USED TO COLLECT DATA

TASK	DESCRIPTION	
Headquarters Docket Review	Review HRS scoring packages for every NPL site. Complete as much of data collection form as possible.	
Regional Visit: File Review	Fill in data gaps by reviewing all site assessment materials in Regional NPL files, particularly references in HRS scoring packages.	
Regional Visit: First Level QA/QC	Compare information collected at Headquarters Docket to Regional information.	
Data Entry/ Verification	Enter information on data collection forms into data base. Verify that information on forms has been properly transferred to data base.	
Second Level QA/QC	Review information in the Regional data bases for completeness, consistency, and accuracy.	
Statistical Analysis	Compile Regional data bases into one data base. Perform statistical analysis of data to calculate response frequencies displayed in charts.	

2.4 DATA COLLECTION FORM

☐ Electric Power Production and Distribution

Mining (if checked, must check one of sub-items)

Other Manufacturing

☐ Metals

☐ Oil and Gas ☐ Non-metallic Minerals

Department of Energy

Coal

☐ Retail Sales
☐ Municipal Landfill
☐ Military

Recyclers

Unknown

Other (fill in)

NPL Statistics Data Collection Form Page 1 of 4 General Instructions: An entry must be made for every item on this form. Fill in blanks and/or check the appropriate box(es) as indicated. RECORD INFORMATION 1) Site Record Number: (fill in) 2) Site Name: (fill in) _ SITE DESCRIPTION 1) Coordinates (fill in or check unknown) 2) Setting (check one) ☐ Urban ☐ Rural Suburban ☐ Unknown . W. Longitude □ Unknown N. Latitude 3) Location Land Use/Site Use 5) Ownership When Contaminated (check one) 4) Current Ownership (check one) (check all applicable local/adjacent uses) Private - Industrial Private - Industrial ☐ Industrial Area Private - Individual Private - Individual Commercial District Private - Small Business Private - Small Business Residential Federal ☐ Federal Agricultural ☐ State ☐ State ☐ Forest/Fields ☐ County ☐ County ☐ Municipal ☐ Military ■ Municipal Department of Energy ☐ Indian Lands ☐ Indian Lands ☐ Unknown ☐ Unknown Other (fill in) Other (fill in) Unknown Other (fill in) 6) Area of Site (fill in and check units 7) Site Status (check one) 8) Years of Operation ☐ Active or check unknown) (fill in or check unknown) Inactive _(yr) to _ ☐ Acres ☐ Square feet ☐ Unknown □ Unknown Unknown 9) Industry Responsible for Generating and/or Depositing 10) Site Activities/Waste Deposition (check all that apply) Waste Material (check all that apply) Surface Impoundment (primarily liquid) ☐ Manufacturing (if checked, must check ☐ Waste Piles (primarily solid) one of sub-items) ☐ Municipal Landfill ☐ Food and Kindred Products ☐ Industrial Landfill ☐ Agriculture ☐ Textile Mill Products ☐ Industrial Monofill Industrial Dump (illegal) ☐ Lumber and Wood Products ☐ Open Dump - Drums Paper and Allied Products Open Dump - Trash, White Goods, etc. ☐ Construction ☐ Illegal Dumping ("out the back door") Chemicals and Allied Products ☐ Episodic Open Dump ("midnight dumping") Petroleum Refining and Related Industries ☐ Tanks - Above Ground ☐ Rubber and Plastic Products ☐ Tanks - Below Ground Primary Metals Industries Land Treatment Facility ☐ Fabricated Metal Products Other Sludge Activities Electroplating Discharge to Sewer ☐ Electronic and Electrical Equipment Recycling Facility

(Class if known _ Airborne Release/Incineration Drum/Container Storage النمك П ☐ Field Pesticide Applications Unknown _ Other (fill in) _ 11) How initially identified (check one) Citizen Complaint State/Local Program RCRA Notification Incidental CERCLA Notification Unknown Other Federal Program Other (fill in) Continued on Next Page

Underground Injection Well

Revision 3 3.20 89

NPL Statistics Data Collection Form

Page 2 of 4

	SITE DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)	
12) Material Deposited By (check one) Present Owner Present and Former Owner Former Owner Third Party Unknown Other (fill in)	13) Date Discovered (fill in or check unknown) / / (mm/dd/yy) Unknown	14) Material Source (check one) Onsite Generator Onsite and Offsite Generator Unknown
15) Waste Easily Accessible (check one) Yes No Unknown	16) First Proposed (check one) Original List Update 6 Update 1 Update 7 Update 2 Update 8 Update 3 Update 9 Update 4 Update 10 Update 5	17) NPL Status □ Final □ Proposed □ Cleaned up 18) CERCLIS Number (fill in)
19) HRS Score (fill in)	20) Miscellaneous Descriptive Information Consists of Multiple Units Units Owned by Multiple Entities Emergency Removal Has Occurred	Other Émergency Action Has Occurred None
	WASTE DESCRIPTION	
1) Solids - Waste Type: (check all that apply) None Unknown Asbestos Creosote Dioxins, PCP Explosives Fly and Bottom Ash	☐ Organic Chemics ☐ Paints/Pigments ☐ PCBs ☐ Pesticides/Herbit ☐ Radioactive Was ☐ Smelting Wastes ☐ Other (fill in)	sides te
☐ Inorganic Chemicals ☐ Laboratory/Hospital Wastes ☐ Metals ☐ Mining Wastes ☐ Municipal		fill in one value for all solid wastes or check unknown)
2) Liquids - Waste Type: (check all that apply) None Unknown Acids/Bases	☐ Radioactive ☐ Solvents ☐ Other (fill in):	
☐ Inorganic Chemicals ☐ Laboratory/Hospital Wastes ☐ Metals ☐ Municipal ☐ Cily Wastes ☐ Organic Chemicals ☐ Paints/Pigments ☐ PCBs ☐ Pesticides/Herbicides	Quantity/Units: and check units Unknown	(fill in one value for all liquid wastes or check unknown) Gatlons □ Drums
3) Sludges - Waste Type: (check all that apply) I None Unknown	Quantity/Units: (check units or d	fill in one value for all sludges and heck unknown)
Inorganic Sludge Metal Sludge Metal Sludge Municipal Oily Wastes Organic Sludge Paint POTW Sludge Radioactive Other (fill in)	-	Tons Cubic Yards Pounds Cubic Feet
		Continued on Next Page

NPL Statistics Data Collection Form

Page 3 of 4

ENVIRONMENTAL/DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION					
a) Distance to Nearest Population (fill in and check units or check unknown) Feet, Miles or Unknown Population Within One Mile? (check yes, no or unknown. If yes, fill in number if known) Yes No Unknown Population Within Three Miles? (check yes, no or unknown. If yes, fill in number if known) Yes No Unknown	2) Actual Environmental Damage Reported, Potential Population Affected (check yes, no, or unknown) Yes (if yes, check all applicable impacts. For those checked having a population affected column, enter potential affected population or print unknown) Potential Population Affected Surface Water impacts (3 miles) Ground Water Impacts (3 miles) Air impacts (1 mile) Human Health Impacts Soil Impacts Fauna Impacts Visual Impacts Other (fill in)				
	☐ No ☐ Unknown				
3) Observed Releases Is there an observed release? (check all that apply) Ground Water Surface Water Air	Direct Contact None				
4) Water Supply Information for Three Mile Radius a) Local Drinking Water Supply Source (check one) Surface Water Ground Water Surface and Ground Water None Unknown	Distance to Nearest Well (fill in and check units or check unknown) ———————————————————————————————————				
b) Total Population Served by Above System (fill in or check unknown) or Unknown c) Drinking Water Supply System Type for Above System (check all that apply) Municipal Private Unknown Other (fill in) d) Ground Water Data: Other Local Ground Water Uses (check all that apply) Imigation Stock Watering Industrial Process/Cooling Unknown None	e) Surface Water Data: Other Local Surface Water Uses (check all that apply) Recreation Inrigation Stock Watering Industrial Process/Cooling Commercial Fishery Unknown None Other Surface Water Adjacent to/Draining Site (check all that apply) Stream Wetland River Bay Lake Ocean Pond Unknown				
☐ Other (fill in) Wells Within 1 Mile? (check yes, no or unknown. If yes, fill in number if known) ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown Wells Within 3 Miles? (check yes, no or unknown. If yes, fill in number if known) ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown	Distance to Negrest Downstream Intake (fill in and check units, or check unknown, not applicable, or none) Unknown				
	Continued on Next Page				

NPL Statistics Data Collection Form

Page 4 of 4

ENVIRONMENTAL/DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION (CONTINUED)					
5) Ecological Information Is Site In or Near Sensitive Environment? (check all Yes (if yes, check at least one sub-item and wheth Estuary	that apply)	6) Pathways of Concern Groundwater Surface Water			
☐In ☐Near ☐In ☐Near ☐ 100 Year Floodplain ☐ Barrier Island/Coasta ☐In ☐Near ☐In ☐Near	al High Hazard Area	☐ Direct Contact ☐ Fire/Explosion			
☐ No ☐ Unknown					
REG	ULATORY AND RESPONSE HISTO	RY			
1) Regulatory Activities Prior to CERCLA Involvem (check all that apply) RCRA NPDES Other Federal Programs State/Local Regulations	☐ Underground Str ☐ Very Small Quar ☐ Small Quantity G ☐ 90-Day Accumul ☐ Permitted Facility	ntity Generator Generator Lator y - Final			
☐ None ☐ Unknown ☐ Other	☐ Permitted Facilit ☐ Unpermitted Fac ☐ Unknown ☐ Not Applicable	y - Interim sility			
	COMMENTS				
(Briefly describe the nature of the facility/problem and a		red by this form.)			
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	QA	/QC (initial & date)			
	QA	/QC (initial & date)			

2.5 DATA COLLECTION FORM INSTRUCTIONS¹

The NPL Statistics Data Collection Form has been designed to standardize hazardous waste site information for input into a data base. This data base will be used to perform a statistical characterization of waste sites on the NPL. All proposed and final NPL sites will be reviewed for data compilation, including former final sites deleted from the NPL because the Agency determined that no further response was necessary. The NPL Statistics Data Collection Form is designed so that all required information can be obtained by a review of the HRS package and supporting materials contained in Regional EPA NPL files.

It is important that all questions on the form be answered even if the appropriate answer is "unknown." Estimates based on best professional judgment are allowed, but hard data are preferred. In some cases, the response "other" can be used along with a brief narrative if the available choices do not adequately describe the site or situation. Additional information to support the use of this category should be included in the "Comments" section at the end of the form. RESPONDENTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO USE THE "OTHER" CATEGORY AS MUCH AS NEEDED.

The Data Collection Form contains six sections which are listed below. The name of the file reviewer should be written on the front in the top margin. The form should be completed in dark pencil so that later QA/QC corrections to the form will still result in an easily legible document for data entry purposes.

- Section 1 Record Information, which provides basic identification information;
- Section 2 Site Description, which describes the ownership, status, and history of the site;
- Section 3 Waste Description, which describes the types and quantities of wastes present at the site;
- Section 4 Environmental/Demographic Information, which provides information on water supply, population, and environmental damage:
- Section 5 Regulatory and Response History, which covers any regulatory activity that occurred prior to CERCLA involvement and includes RCRA status;
- Section 6 Comments, which provides space for a brief description of the site, including a list of contaminants and comments on data availability or associated problems with completing the form. Explanations of "other" responses should also be given here.

Section 1 - Record Information

1. **Site Number:** This is the number by which the site will be identified in the data base. It is essential that this number be entered correctly on the form. The Site Number is the seven digit, Regional ID number for that site, usually marked on the

¹ This section is a slightly edited version of the actual instruction manual that accompanied the data collection form.

HRS scoring package cover page. In the case of some proposed sites, an ID number indicating the Update Number is given and should be used. When entering the Site Number, it is required that the commonly accepted two letter abbreviation for the state's name precede the Regional ID number (or other number) for the site.

NOTE:

If no identification number is available, use any reasonable means of numbering, but remember to precede the number with the state abbreviation.

2. Site Name: This is the name of the site as identified on the NPL. Copy the complete name of the site in the space provided. Also, enter the location of the site (town/county and state) directly below the site name.

Section 2 - Site Description

- 1. Coordinates: Enter the coordinates, latitude and longitude, of the site in degrees, minutes, seconds, and tenths of seconds. If tenths of a second are not given, enter zero as a default value in the appropriate space. If no coordinates are available at all, leave blank and mark "unknown," while specifying site location (eg., township and range) in the collection form's "Comments" section. Because latitude and longitude provide necessary input for interaction with other data bases, it is particularly important that these values or descriptions be included.
- 2. Setting: Setting is a qualitative measure of population density near the site. Mark the appropriate box to indicate the character of the area surrounding the site. "Urban" indicates central city areas, "suburban" indicates sites bordering or surrounding urban areas, and "rural" indicates sites outside suburban areas. Select the one setting that best describes the site. This information may be derived from an accompanying map. Generally, the number of homes and/or industrial buildings indicated on a map may be used to estimate the site setting. Since the character of the area is relative to population density, a site in the center of a city such as Roanoke Rapids, which is located in rural North Carolina, would be classified as "urban."
- 3. Location Land Use/Site Use: The predominant land uses within approximately 1 mile of the site location should be determined and all appropriate descriptions identified. If the land immediately adjacent to or on site is used for activities associated with large numbers of people, or a sensitive environment which could increase the risk posed by the site, describe the appropriate land/site use in the "other" category. Examples of "others" include:
 - railroad
 - airport
 - sports complex
 - wetland

- school/college
- harbor/marina
- federal/state park

Mining, military, or DOE should be checked only if they correspond to actual site use or immediately adjacent site use. Additionally, if the site or area had a predominant historical usage (e.g., railroad yard, landfill, power substation), identify this in the "other" category with the words "past" or "previous."

- 4. Current Ownership: Check one appropriate box to indicate the type of ownership of the site at the time of the HRS score. For purposes of this data field, operators may be characterized as "owners" if ownership distinctions are not made. For consistency, treat the following situations as detailed below:
 - If ownership/operation is by multiple individuals, businesses, or industries, indicate "other" and state the condition. However, if all owners belong to the same category, it is not necessary to put this under "other;" simply check the appropriate category.
 - When the site is a contaminated ground water plume, as defined by contaminated wells, mark "other" and enter "contaminated ground water plume."
- 5. Ownership When Contaminated: Check the appropriate box to indicate the type of ownership at the time the site was contaminated. As in item #4, ownership refers to owner and/or operator if a distinction is not made. Procedures for ownership when contaminated are similar to current ownership.
- 6. Area of Site: Indicate the area of the site, along with the appropriate units. The area of the site includes the "source" of the waste and the area that has come to be contaminated. If the area of the site is reported as a range, use the midpoint of the range. Again, this data field is intended to capture the area of contamination. So, for example, if there is a large facility but only a small area is actually contaminated, only the area of contamination should be entered. If the specific area of contamination is unknown, use the area of the facility, if reasonable (use best professional judgment), and note this in the "Comments" section. For ground water contamination plume sites, area refers to the planar area of the plume. Generally, the area of the site will be given in the narrative that accompanies the HRS scoring package.
- 7. Site Status: Check the appropriate box to indicate the status of the site at the time of the HRS score. Sites are to be considered "active" if waste treatment, storage, or disposal activities are taking place at the time of the HRS score. These activities do not necessarily have to be those that resulted in the site being considered for the NPL. Sites that have changed ownership or operations are still considered "active" if the new operations possibly involve hazardous materials/wastes. "Inactive" sites are those at which treatment, storage, or disposal activities no longer occur. For consistency, address the following conditions as described below:
 - Check "active" for those sites that currently have both active and inactive treatment, storage, or disposal units.
 - Consider contaminated ground water plume sites "active."
- 8. Years of Operation: Enter the beginning and ending years of waste treatment, storage, and/or disposal at the site. If the site is "active," enter the HRS date for the ending date. Check "unknown" if the beginning or ending years of operation are not known. For consistency: if waste activities occurred during only one year (e.g., one-time event, accidental spill), the years of operation of the facility should be

entered, and noted in the "Comments" section. If the site is a contaminated ground water plume, use a default value of 0001 and 0001 for the beginning and ending years.

9. Industry Responsible for Generating Material: Check all appropriate boxes that indicate industries responsible for generating the wastes that occur at the site. This refers to the industry responsible for the waste, not the original product. For example, if a hardware store has drums of pesticides which leak, the industry responsible is "retail" and not "manufacturing." It is important to try to categorize the industry into one of the types listed for statistical analysis. If these listed industry types aren't applicable, check "other." Further information may be provided under the "Comments" section.

For consistency among respondents, please note the following guidelines:

- If the site is a military facility, only "military" should be checked.
- Only check the "unknown" category if little or no information is available on the responsible industry or industries.
- "Food and kindred products" refers to food packaging/processing industries (e.g., canneries, bottlers) and the manufacturing of home goods such as toothpaste, shampoo, and cosmetics.
- "Chemicals and allied products" also includes paint manufacturing.
- Mark "electroplating" for any type of metal coating or metal finishing industry, unless the industry employs another type of coating as the predominant activity (e.g., paint, plastic).
- For the majority of cases, the "other" category should be used if a specific general or subcategory of another type is not obvious. Examples of "other" categories include:
 - combination industrial/
 municipal landfill
 distributor (gas, oil)
 - industrial landfill
 waste storage/transfer
 aircraft-related
 - facility service

 POTW radium processing
- 10. Site Activities/Waste Deposition: Check all appropriate boxes to indicate what types of treatment, storage, or disposal operations occur/occurred at the site. If the available categories are not sufficient to characterize the activities occurring at the site, check "other" and supply a description. For consistency among respondents, please note the following guidelines:
 - "Surface impoundments" should be restricted to primarily liquid containment.
 - "Waste piles" may be covered or uncovered.

- "Industrial dump" refers to an illegal waste pile of industrial trash, chemicals, debris, etc.
- "Illegal dumping" ("out the back door") indicates situations where wastes are intentionally disposed of in undesignated disposal areas (e.g., dumping liquids and sludges onto the ground).
- "Episodic open dump" is a site at which third parties illegally dump wastes,
 often times without the knowledge or approval of the site owner/operator.
 Note that "episodic open dump" may be an appropriate category even for a
 permitted facility if, for example, area residents or industries dispose of wastes
 at the site without authorization.
- "Tanks above ground" should be checked when the type of tank is not indicated, unless the site is a gasoline retail station.
- "Other sludge activity" refers to any sludge disposal action which cannot adequately be described by the other categories.
- "Discharge to sewer" should be checked when wastes have been intentionally discharged to either a sewer or a surface water body. This category does not refer to wastes entering sewers or surface water as a result of secondary runoff. Permitted discharges should be noted in this category as well as in the "Regulatory Activities" section.
- "Airborne release" should be checked when incinerators, boilers, fire or burn pits, excessive dust, etc., are present at the site.
- "Drum/container storage" refers to intentional storage in specific areas.
- "Spills" are accidental in nature, mostly one time only occurrences. Leaking drums do not qualify as spills.

Once again, try to categorize the activities or check "other" and give a description. Examples of legitimate "others" include:

- pesticide applications
- wash pads
- septic tanks and leach fields
- sumps

dust suppression

- dry wells
- 11. How Identified: Check the appropriate box to indicate how the site was initially identified to the EPA Superfund Program. "Incidental" should be checked if the site was identified as a result of fortuitously driving by it, or by investigating another site. Anonymous complaints are categorized as "citizen complaints." "Other Federal program" should be marked for site identification through programs such as the DOD Installation Restoration Program. Examples of possible "other" categories include Congressional inquiry (e.g., Eckhardt list) and ERRIS listing.
- 12. Material Deposited By: Indicate the entity responsible for the actual waste deposition. For example, "present owner" would be checked if a private individual

authorized the dumping of chemical wastes on his property. However, "third party" would be checked in the same scenario if the property owner had not authorized the dumping. Again, for this category, "owner" refers to owner and/or operator. For consistency, check "third party" for all contaminated ground water plume sites.

- 13. **Date Discovered:** Enter two digits for the month, day, and year that the site was identified to the EPA Superfund Program. For example, June 27, 1982, would be entered as 06/27/82. In the event that the day or month is unknown, use 01 as the default value for each. If the date cannot be determined, check "unknown."
- 14. Material Source: Indicate whether the waste material was generated on site and/or off site, as appropriate. Recyclers are considered "on-site generators." For consistency, check "off-site generator" for contaminated ground water plume sites.
- 15. Waste Easily Accessible: Indicate whether or not the waste is easily accessible to the general public. On-site workers should not be considered for this data field. Items to be considered in judging accessibility include complete cover over the waste area or a secure fence around the site. For example, waste material exposed at the surface in a park or playground is easily accessible, while waste exposed at the surface of a site surrounded by a locked chain-link fence is not easily accessible. For consistency, the waste should be considered not easily accessible for contaminated ground water plume sites.
- 16. **First Proposed:** Check the appropriate box identifying in which update the site was first proposed in the <u>Federal Register</u> (this is usually listed under site name on the NPL folder).
- 17. NPL Status: Check the NPL status of the site as of proposed Update #9, July 1989. The NPL status of sites to be proposed for Update #10 should be marked as proposed.
- 18. **CERCLIS Number:** Enter the 12-digit CERCLIS number (usually on the SI form or CERCLIS printout).
- 19. **HRS Score:** Enter the HRS site score (Sm) from the HRS scoring package. If the scoring has been amended, use the most recent score. In the "Comments" section, indicate the score for each of the migration pathways.
- 20. Miscellaneous Descriptive Information: Identify, as appropriate, multiple ownership or emergency action conditions. Examples of "other emergency action" include:
 - well closing

- fences
- distribution of bottled water
- · consent decrees

Additionally, the presence of lead (Pb) at a site should be noted in the appropriate data field.

Section 3 - Waste Description

For data fields #1-3, wastes have been divided into three major groupings based on the physical state of the waste: solid, liquid, and sludge. The physical state of the waste refers to the waste as deposited and is usually identified as such in the HRS package or in the PA or SI. For example, slurries are identified as either liquid or sludge, rarely as solid. The presence of each of these waste states at the site needs to be determined, along with the quantities involved. Each waste state grouping has been further divided into the type of waste deposited. The procedure for completing this section, which should be followed for each waste state, is as follows:

- 1-3 Solids, Liquids, Sludges: First determine if the particular waste state being evaluated ("solid" will be used here as an example) is/was present at the site. If solid wastes are/were not present, check "none." If solids are/were present, then mark the appropriate waste type. If the subcategories listed are not sufficient to characterize the particular waste stream, check "other." As with the previous sections, the evaluator should use the categories presented if possible, or check "other" and provide a brief description. Some examples of "other" waste streams include:
 - · spent fuel
 - drilling muds (sludge)
 - dust
 - agricultural waste

- biological waste (animal carcasses)
- batteries
- construction debris

Finally, total the quantities of all waste streams and fill in the amount in the space provided. Remember to mark the appropriate units.

NOTE:

Identify the specific contaminants found at the site in the upper right hand corner of the "Comments" section.

Section 4 - Environmental/Demographic Information

1. Demographics:

- a. Distance to Nearest Population: If known, provide the distance from the site boundary to the nearest population. Also, indicate the unit of measure that was used. Population includes those persons occupying houses, apartment buildings, schools, and businesses. Use maps, if available, to provide best estimates. If there is an on-site resident population, use 10 feet as a default value.
- b. Population Within 1 Mile?: If there is a population within 1 mile of the site, check "yes" and enter the number of people within this radius. When the number of individual residences is known, the convention is to multiply by 3.8 individuals/residence and use the product value as a reasonable population estimate. If a reasonable population estimate cannot be determined, check "yes" and leave the number field blank. A map may be used to determine population. If no appropriate information is in the file, check "unknown."

- c. Population Within 3 Miles?: Follow the same procedures as described above. Again, a map may be useful. If data are available regarding population within 4 miles of the site, indicate this and use the information. If this information is not in the file, mark "unknown." By definition, if there is population within 1 mile of the site, there is also population within 3 miles of the site.
- 2. Actual Environmental Damage Reported, Potential Population Affected: Indicate whether actual environmental damage has been reported at this site. Note that this does not include potential damage, only documented cases of actual impacts. For example, if the PA report states that leachate was observed entering an adjacent stream or wetland, this can be considered an actual surface water impact, even if sampling results are not available. If "yes," indicate the type of damage that was reported and estimate the population that could potentially be affected. If the potential population is not known, write "unknown" in the space provided. Please note that, by definition, if an "HRS-observed release" has been scored for a given pathway, then an environmental impact has been reported for that pathway.

NOTE: The number for potential population is often provided on the PA or SI form.

- 3. **Observed Releases:** Indicate whether an observed release of contaminants has been documented. This information is available in the HRS scoring package.
- 4. Water Supply Information for a 3-Mile Radius:
 - a. Local Drinking Water Supply Source: Identify whether drinking water supplies are drawn from surface water and/or ground water within 3 miles of the site. If, for example, the local area has a reservoir but some houses within 3 miles still use wells, then check "surface and ground water." If all drinking water sources are outside of the 3-mile radius, this should be noted as "none."
 - b. Total Population Served: If available, provide the number of people served by the water supply system indicated in #4a. Note that this population should reflect the population served by a source within 3 miles of the site; it may be more or less than the total population within 3 miles. For example, if a well located two miles from the site is used to serve the population of a city of 60,000, the entire population of the city should be included even if the city itself is outside of the 3-mile radius. If there is no drinking water population (all sources are outside 3-mile radius), use a default value of 01.
 - c. **Drinking Water Supply System Type:** Indicate the type of water supply system for the sources identified under #4a. "Municipal" should be indicated for any central water supply system, even if it is operated by a private water company, utility, or individual (e.g., trailer park serviced by one privately owned well).

d. Ground Water Data:

Other Local Ground Water Uses: Check all appropriate boxes for predominant uses of ground water other than drinking water supply. Monitoring wells should not be considered. Some examples of "other" uses include commercial and dust control.

Wells Within 1 Mile?: If there are operable wells within 1 mile of the site, check "yes" and indicate the total number of wells used for any purpose, excluding monitoring wells.

Wells Within 3 Miles?: If there are operable wells within 3 miles of the site, check "yes" and indicate the total number of wells used for any purpose, excluding monitoring wells.

Distance to Nearest Well: Provide the distance from the site boundary to the nearest operable well, excluding monitoring wells. Indicate what unit of measure was used. If the well is located on site, use 10 feet as a default value. Note that by HRS definitions, the site boundary can be extended to the farthest point of documented contamination attributable to the site.

Depth to the Uppermost Used Aquifer: Provide the depth from the ground surface to the uppermost aquifer that is or may be used. If the uppermost aquifer is no longer used because of contamination attributable to the site, the depth to this aquifer should be entered. Always indicate the unit of measure used. If a range of depth is given, use the midpoint value for the data field. Use a default value of 1 foot if waste was directly deposited below the water level of the uppermost used aquifer.

NOTE: "Depth to the Uppermost Used Aquifer" is often provided in the HRS scoring package.

e. Surface Water Data:

Other Local Surface Water Uses: Mark all appropriate boxes for uses of surface water, other than drinking water supply, within 3 miles.

Surface Water Adjacent to/Draining Site: Identify all types of surface water adjacent to or draining the site that could potentially be affected by overland runoff from the site. Use professional judgment and HRS definitions as necessary.

Distance to Nearest Downstream Intake: Provide the distance to the nearest downstream intake in feet or miles, if known.

5. Ecological Information:

Is Site In Or Near Sensitive Environment?: Sensitive environments are defined as estuaries, 100 year floodplains, critical habitats (Federally designated only) and some coastal areas. If the site is in or near one of these environments, indicate the

type of sensitive environment and whether the site is "in" or "near" the environment. "Near" is considered to be within a 3-mile radius.

6. Pathways of Concern: Check all pathways that received a score greater than zero in the HRS scoring package. When reviewing the HRS scoring package, please note the actual score for each pathway in the "Comments" section.

Section 5 - Regulatory and Response History

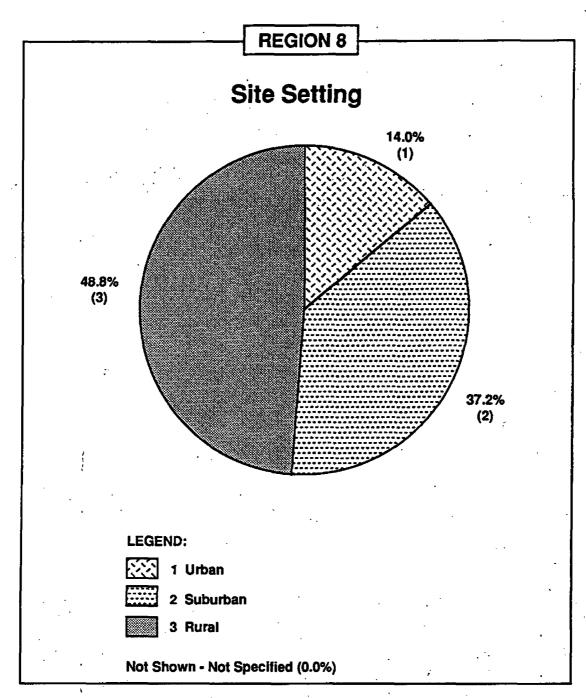
- 1. Regulatory Activities Prior to Preliminary Assessment: Indicate any regulatory activities that occurred at the site prior to the PA. Examples of these activities could include RCRA notification or inspections, NPDES permits and/or exceedences, State health department inspections of landfills and/or DOD Installation Restoration Program activities ("other Federal program" category).
- 2. RCRA Status: Indicate the appropriate RCRA category. If the site is not a RCRA site, check "not applicable." Ground water contamination plume sites are to be included in the "not applicable" category.

Section 6 - Comments

This section is *not* an optional segment of the data collection form. It must be completed, at a minimum, with a brief narrative description of site conditions, including any discussion or clarification of the information presented elsewhere on the form. In addition, each form must be quality control checked for completeness, and initialed by another evaluator in the lower right corner of page 4. The "Comments" section is a crucial component of the data collection form; verbosity is encouraged.

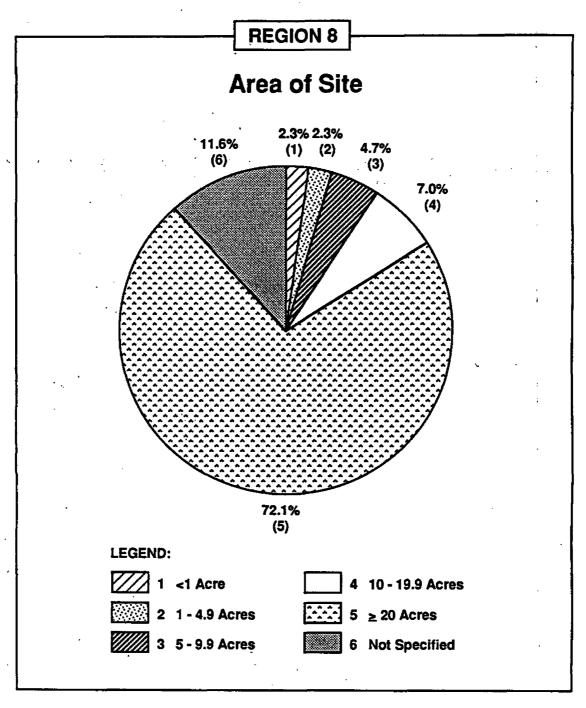
CHAPTER 3: SITE DESCRIPTION

- Chart 1: Site Setting
- Chart 2: Area of Site
- Chart 3: Predominant Land Uses in Site Vicinity
- Chart 4: Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Activities Occurring at Site
- Chart 5: Waste Easily Accessible to Public
- Chart 6: Distance to Nearest Population



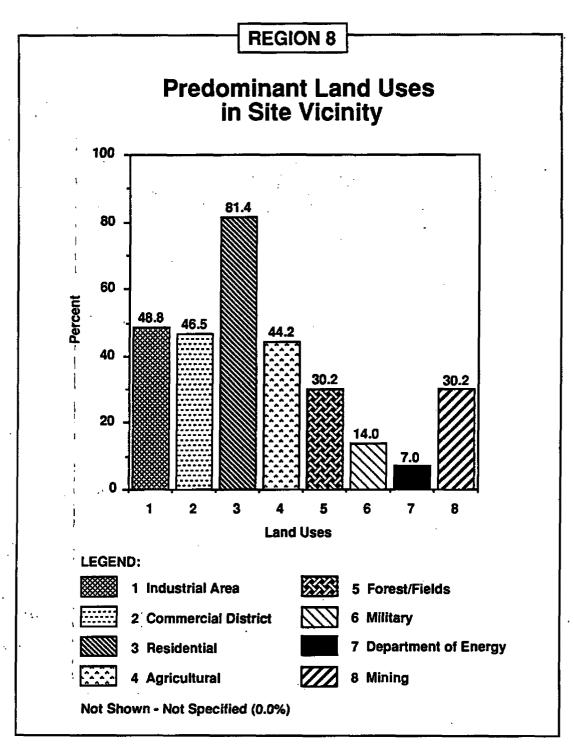
Note: This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Site Description Section, Question 2, Setting.

Chart 1



Note: This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Site Description Section, Question 6, Area of Site.

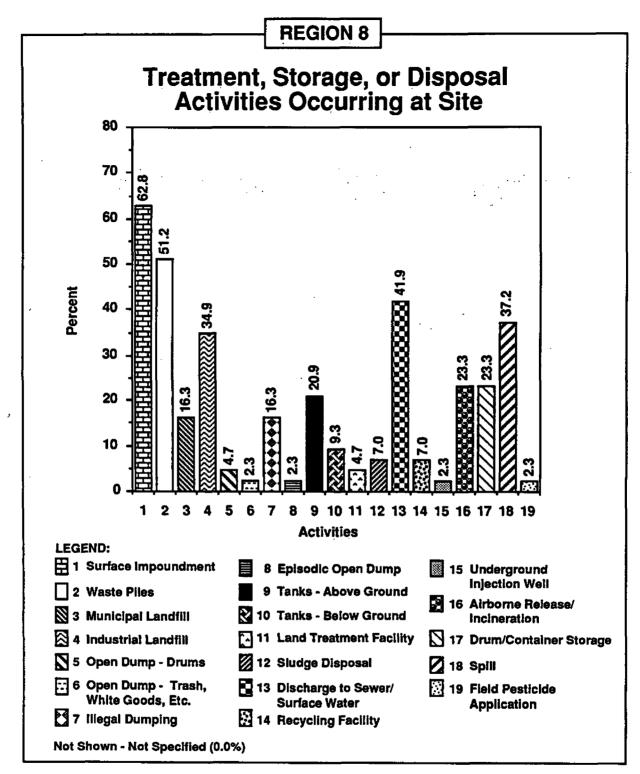
Chart 2



Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Site Description Section, Question 3, Location Land Use/Site Use.

(2) See Appendix A for a complete listing of "Other" responses.

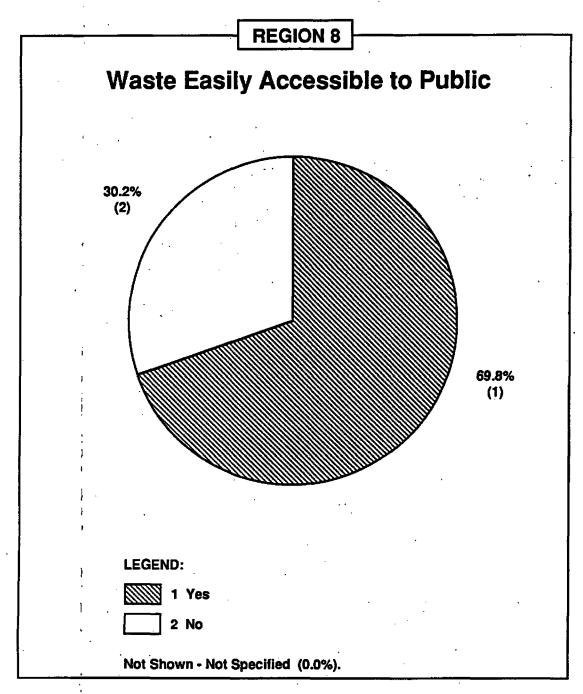
Chart 3



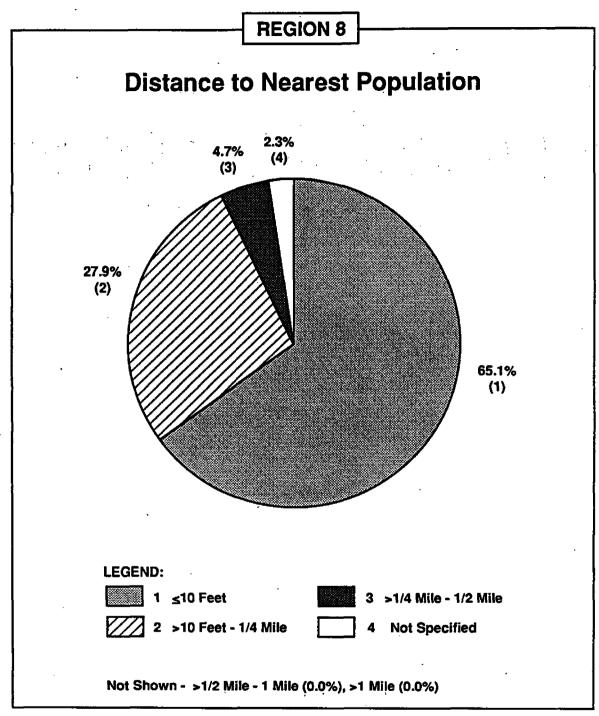
Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Site Description Section, Question 10, Site Activities/Waste Deposition.

(2) See Appendix A for a complete listing of "Other" responses.

(3) Tanks were assumed to be above ground unless otherwise specified.

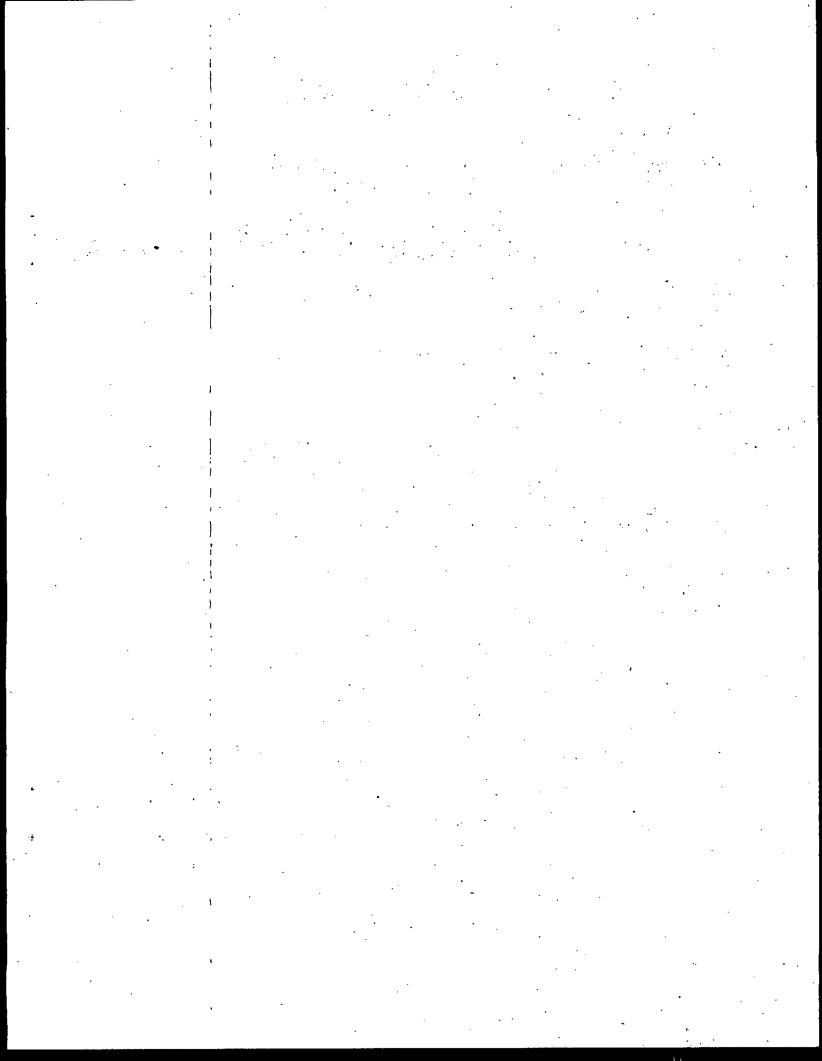


Note: This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Site Description Section, Question 15, Waste Easily Accessible.



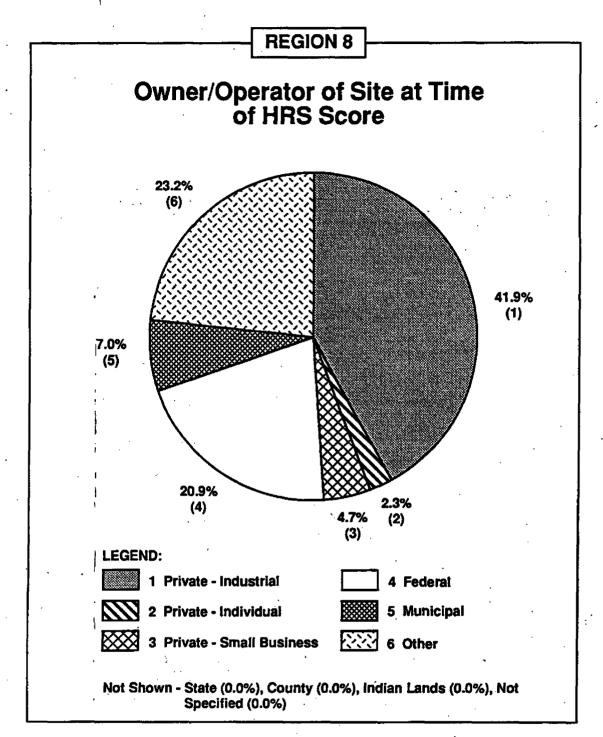
Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Environmental/Demographic Information Section, Question 1a, Distance to Nearest Population.

(2) On-site workers are included in the ≤ 10 Feet category.



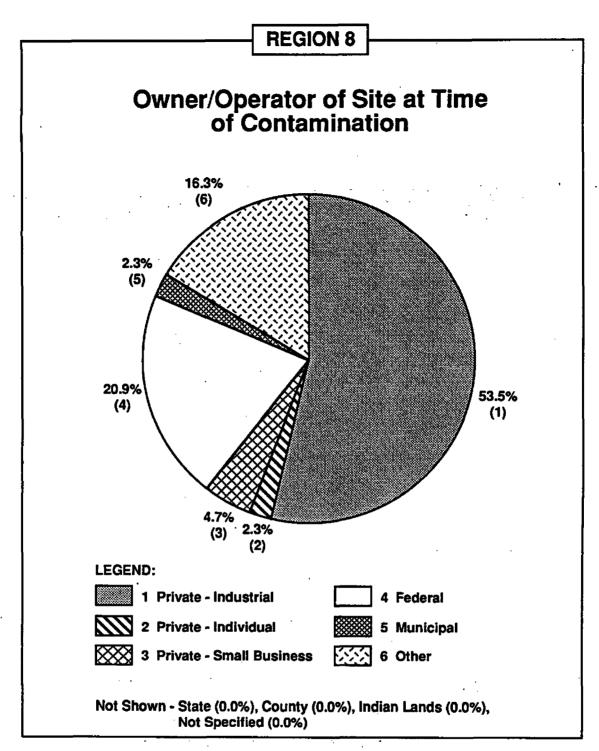
CHAPTER 4: OWNER/GENERATOR INFORMATION

- Chart 7: Owner/Operator of Site at Time of HRS Score
- Chart 8: Owner/Operator of Site at Time of Contamination
- Chart 9: Status of Site at Time of HRS Score
- Chart 10: Industry Responsible for Generating Waste: Major Categories
- Chart 11: Industry Responsible for Generating Waste: Manufacturing Category Details
- Chart 12: Waste Depositor
- Chart 13: Waste Generator
- Chart 14: Beginning Year of Site Operation
- Chart 15: Ending Year of Site Operation
- Chart 16: Total Years of Site Operation



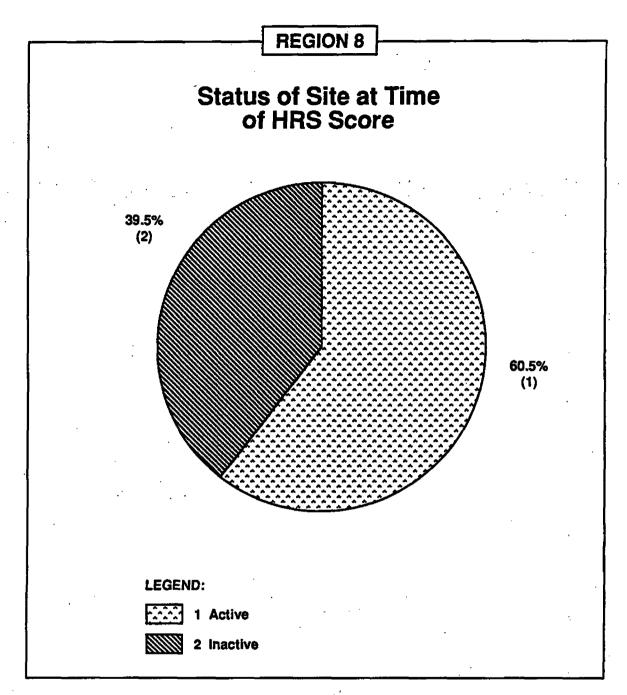
Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Site Description Section, Question 4, Current Ownership.

(2) Contaminated ground water plume sites are included in the "Other" category.



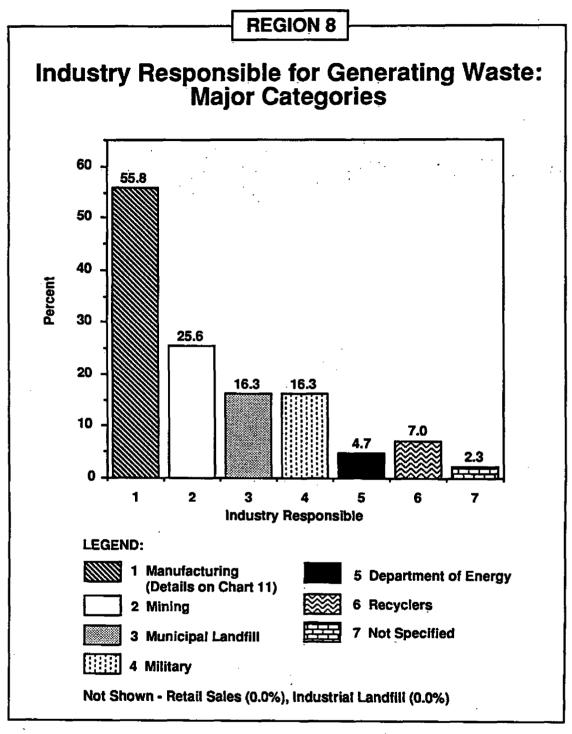
Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Site Description Section, Question 5, Ownership When Contaminated.

(2) Contaminated ground water plume sites are included in the "Other" category.



Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Site Description Section, Question 7, Site Status.

(2) Sites were considered "active" if waste treatment, storage, or disposal activities were taking place at the time of the HRS score. These activities were not necessarily those that led to NPL listing. Contaminated ground water plume and widespread sediment contamination sites were considered active.



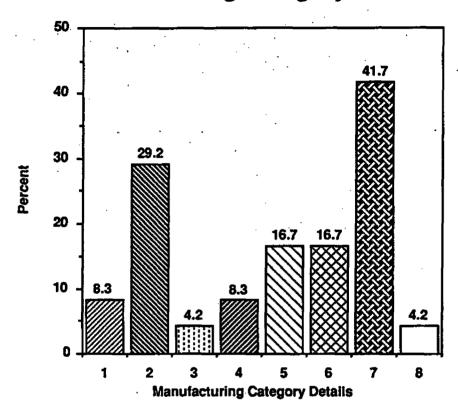
Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Site Description Section, Question 9, Industry Responsible for Generating Material.

(2) See Appendix A for a complete listing of "Other" responses.

Chart 10.



Industry Responsible for Generating Waste: Manufacturing Category Details



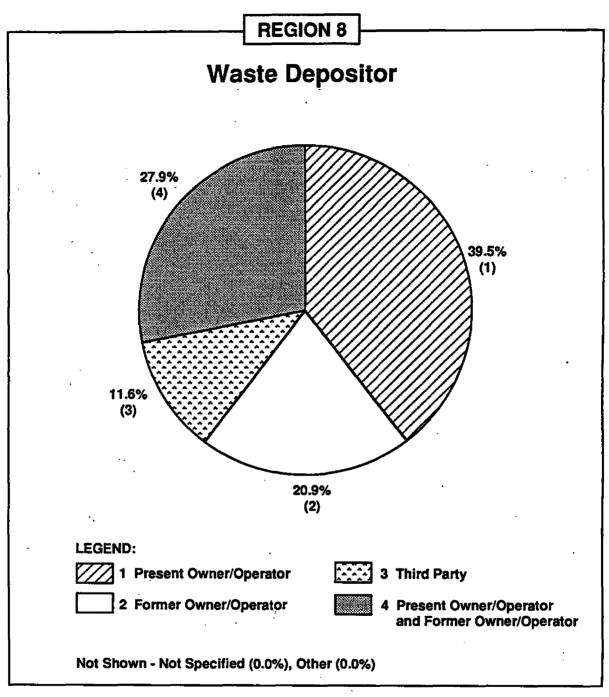
LEGEND:

- 1 Agriculture
- 2 Lumber and Wood Products
- 3 Paper and Allied Products
- 4 Construction
- 5 Chemicals and Allied Products
- 6 Petroleum Refining and Related Industries
- 7 Primary Metal Products
 - B Electric Power Production and Distribution

Not Shown - Food and Kindred Products (0.0%), Textile Mill Products (0.0%), Rubber and Plastic Products (0.0%), Fabricated Metal Products (0.0%), Electroplating (0.0%), Electronic and Electrical Equipment (0.0%)

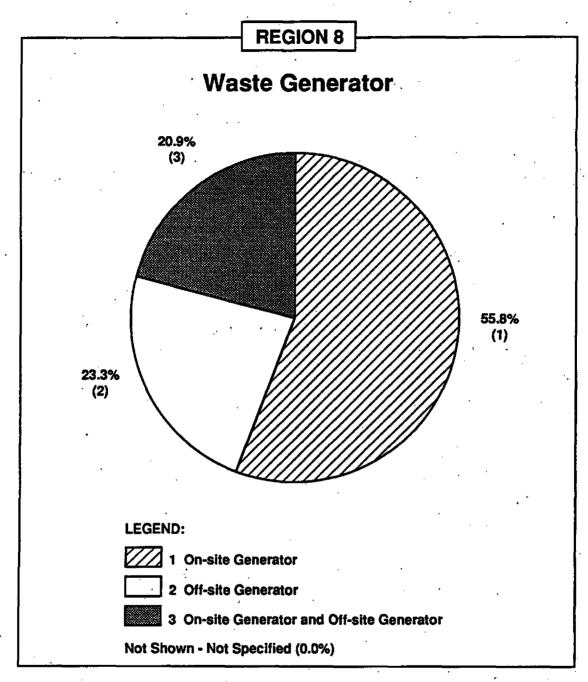
Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Site Description Section, Question 9, Industry Responsible for Generating Material.

(2) Percentages are based on sites in the Manufacturing category only (55.8% of all Region 8 NPL sites).



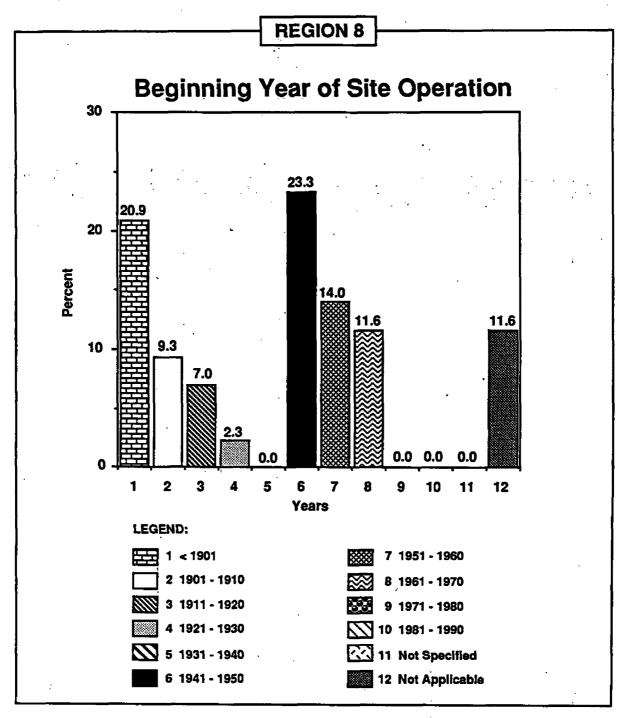
Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Site Description Section, Question 12, Material Deposited By.

^{(2) &}quot;Present owner/operator" was defined as the owner/operator at the time of the HRS score.



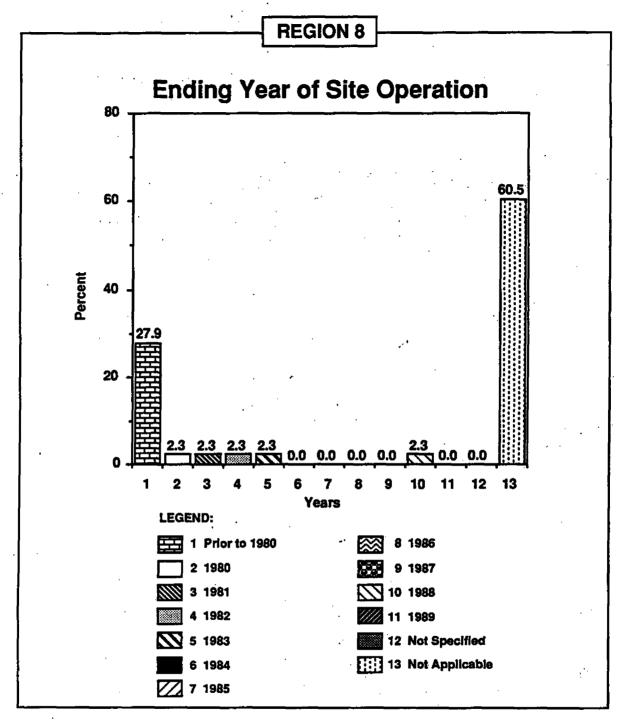
Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Site Description Section, Question 14, Material Source.

(2) "Off-site generator" was recorded for all contaminated ground water plume and widespread sediment contamination sites.



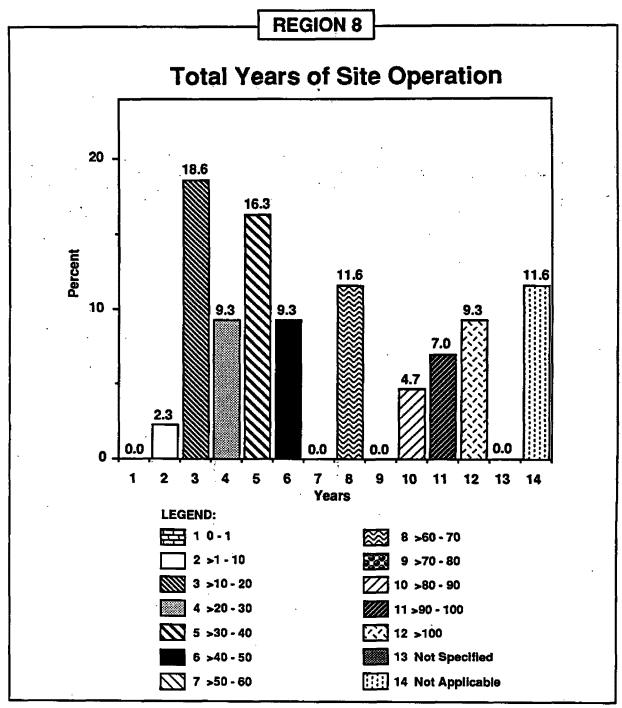
Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Site Description Section, Question 8, Years of Operation.

^{(2) &}quot;Not applicable" refers to contaminated ground water plume sites. For these sites, the source of contamination was not documented at the time of the HRS score. The sites themselves do not consist of operating or formerly operating facilities; therefore, "Years of Operation" is not applicable.



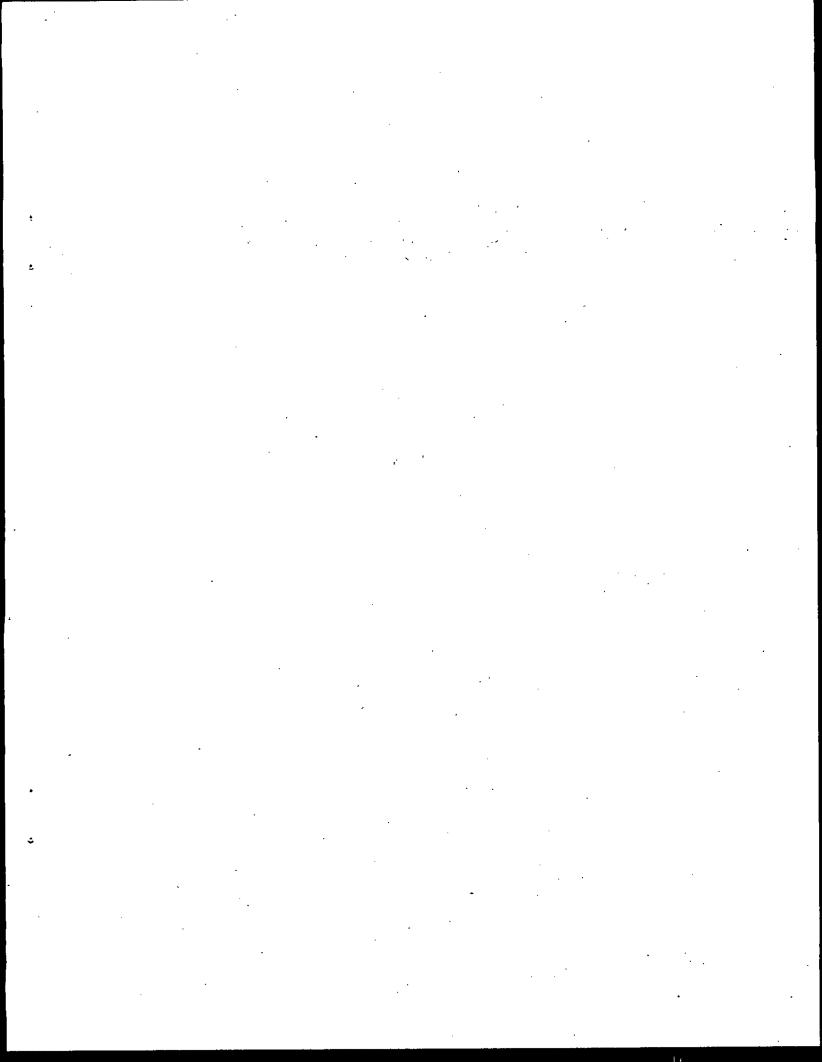
Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Site Description Section, Question 8, Years of Operation.

(2) "Not applicable" refers to all NPL sites that were "active" at the time of the HRS score. "Active" sites by definition do not have an ending year of operation; therefore, they have been depicted as "not applicable" on this figure. Because all contaminated ground water plume sites were characterized as "active," they have also been depicted as "not applicable" on this figure.



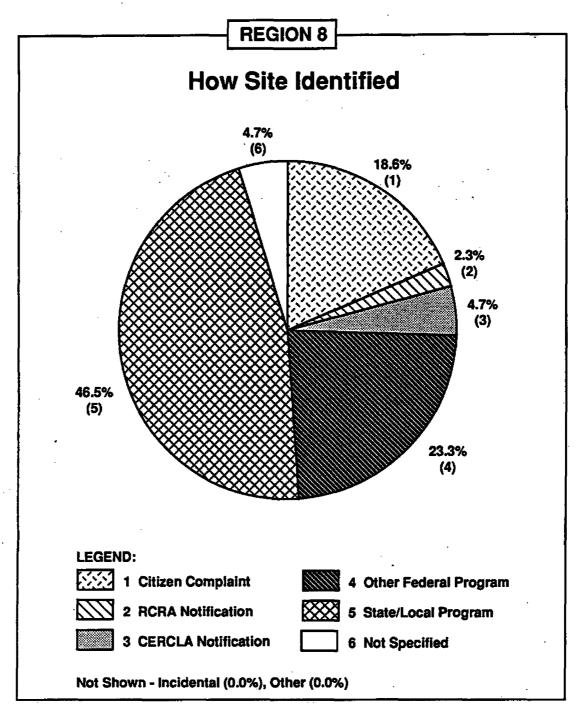
Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Site Description Section, Question 8, Years of Operation.

^{(2) &}quot;Not applicable" refers to contaminated ground water plume sites. For these sites, the source of contamination was not documented at the time of the HRS score. The sites themselves do not consist of operating or formerly operating facilities; therefore, "Years of Operation" is not applicable.



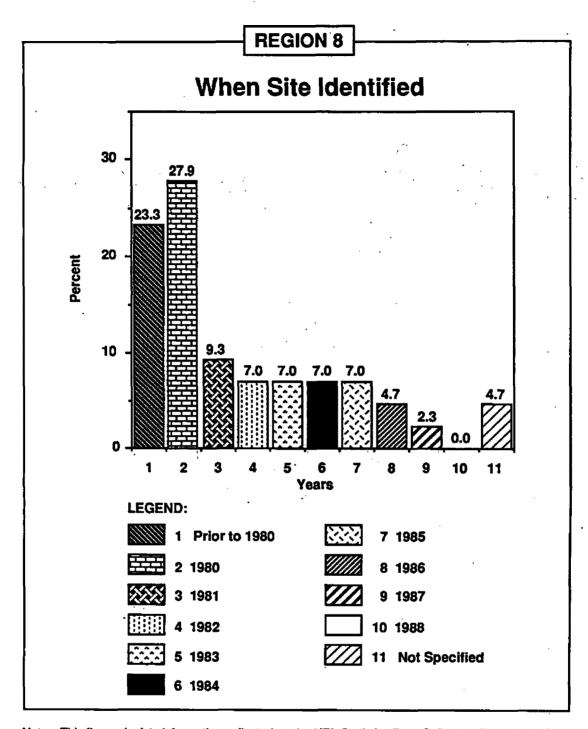
CHAPTER 5: REGULATORY AND RESPONSE HISTORY

- Chart 17: How Site Identified
- Chart 18: When Site Identified
- Chart 19: Regulatory Activities Prior to CERCLA Involvement
- Chart 20: Miscellaneous Descriptive Information



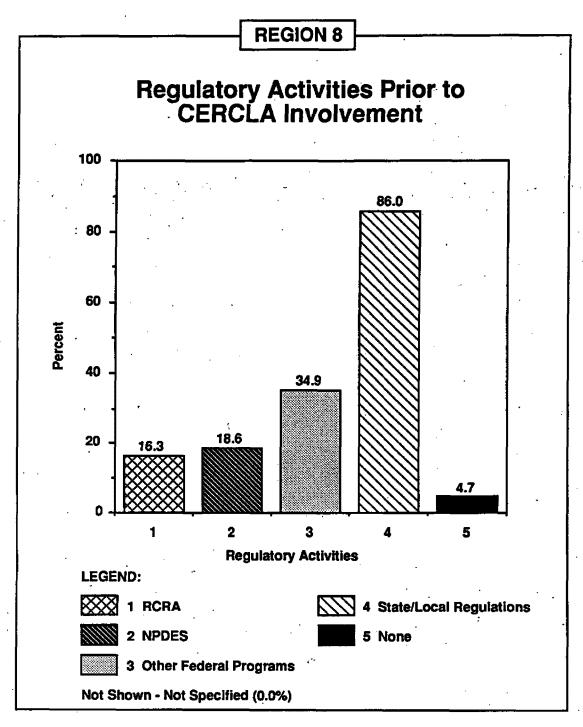
Note: This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Site Description Section, Question 11, How Identified.

Chart 17

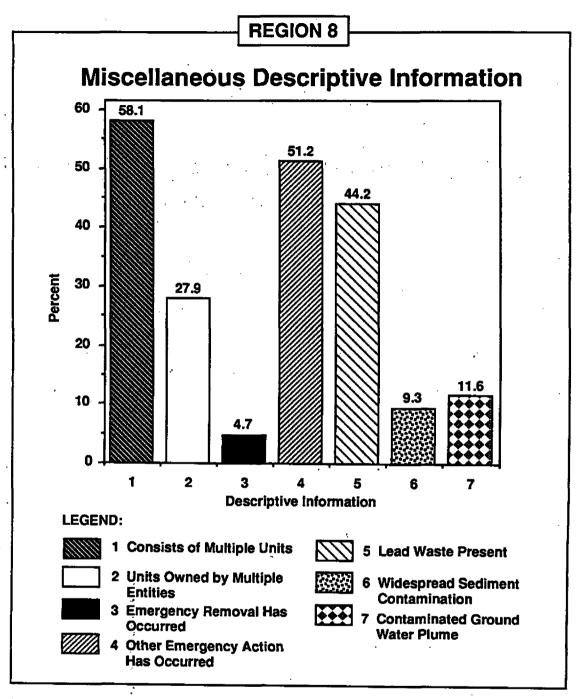


Note: This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Site Description Section, Question 13, Date Discovered.

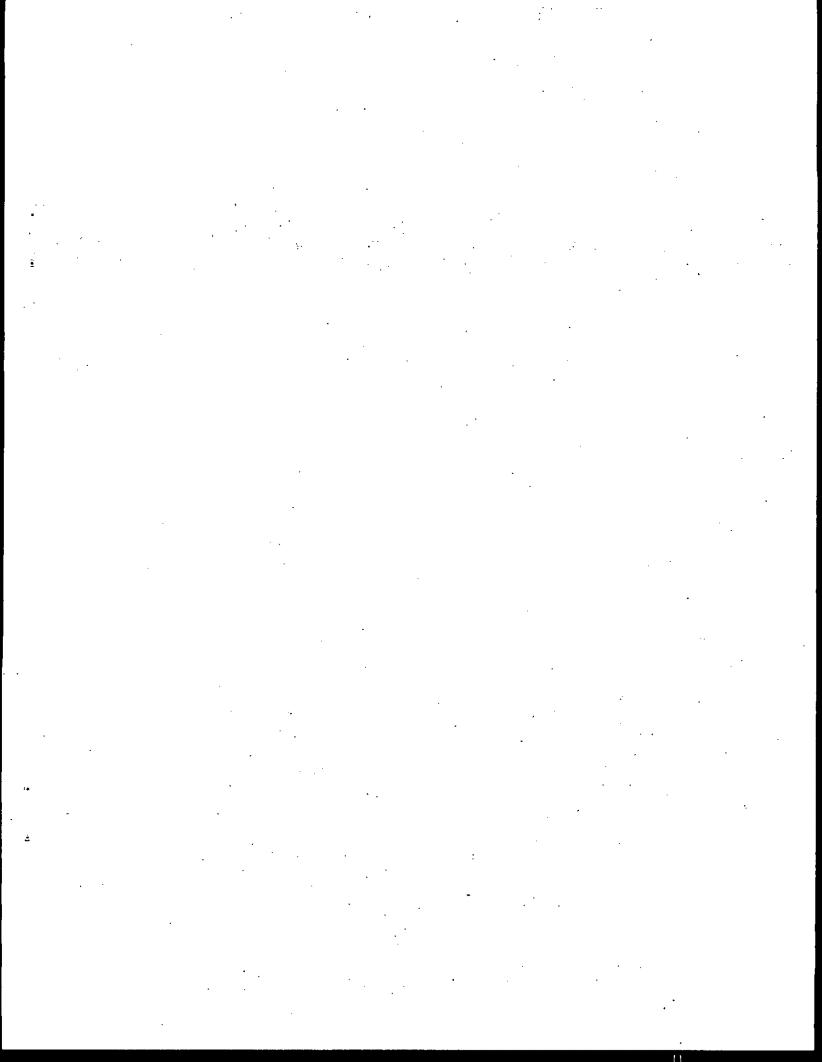
Chart 18



Note: This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Regulatory and Response History Section, Question 1, Regulatory Activities Prior to CERCLA Involvement.

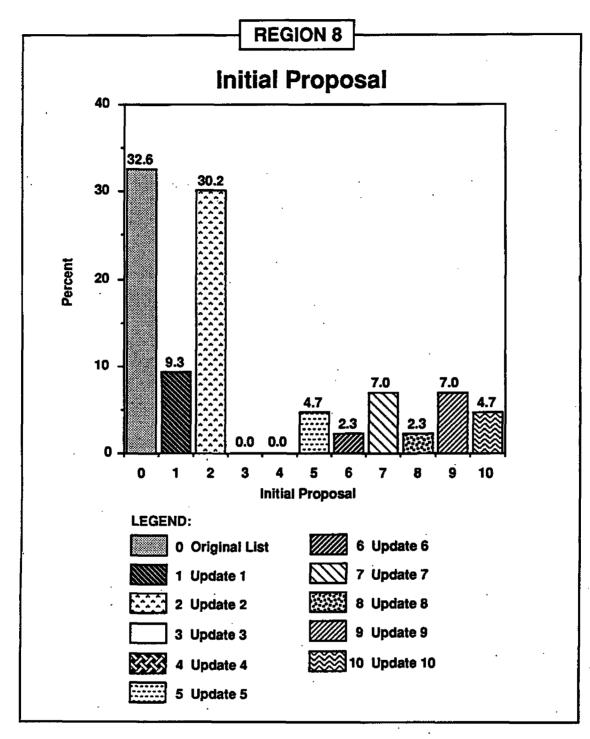


Note: This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Site Description Section, Question 20, Miscellaneous Descriptive Information.



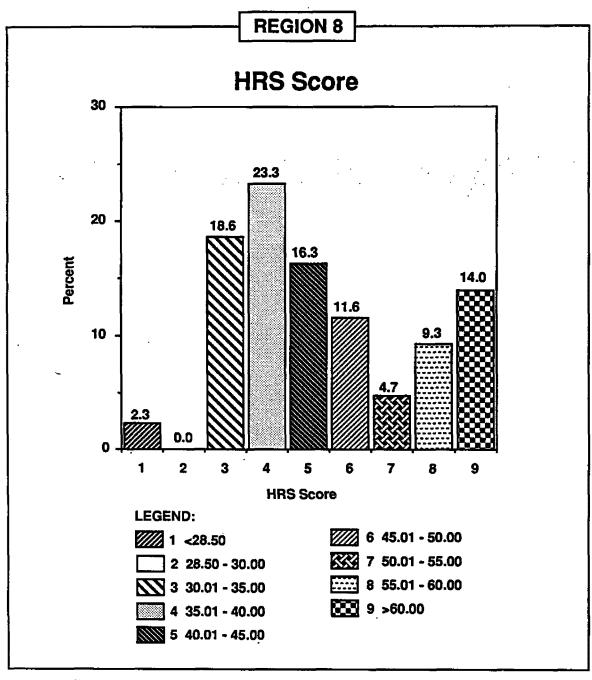
CHAPTER 6: HRS SCORING INFORMATION

- Chart 21: Initial Proposal
- Chart 22: HRS Score
- Chart 23: Observed Releases
- Chart 24: Pathways Scored
- Chart 25: Pathways of Concern
- Chart 26: NPL Status



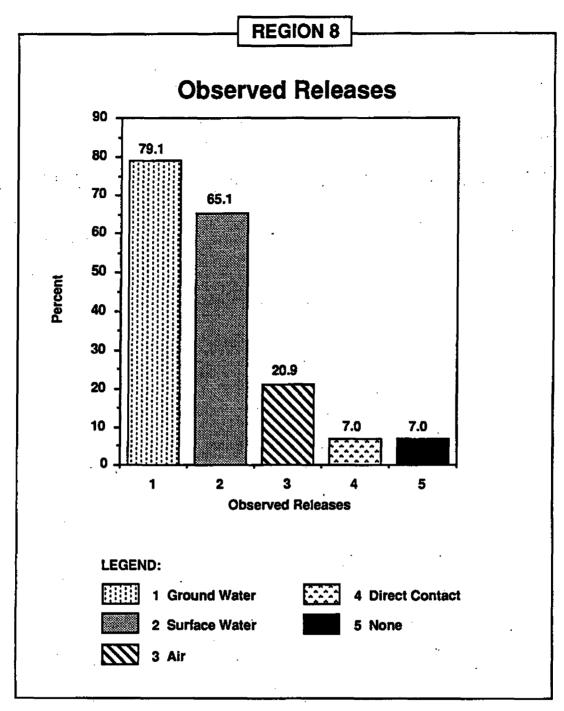
Note: This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Site Description Section, Question 16, First Proposed.

Chart 21

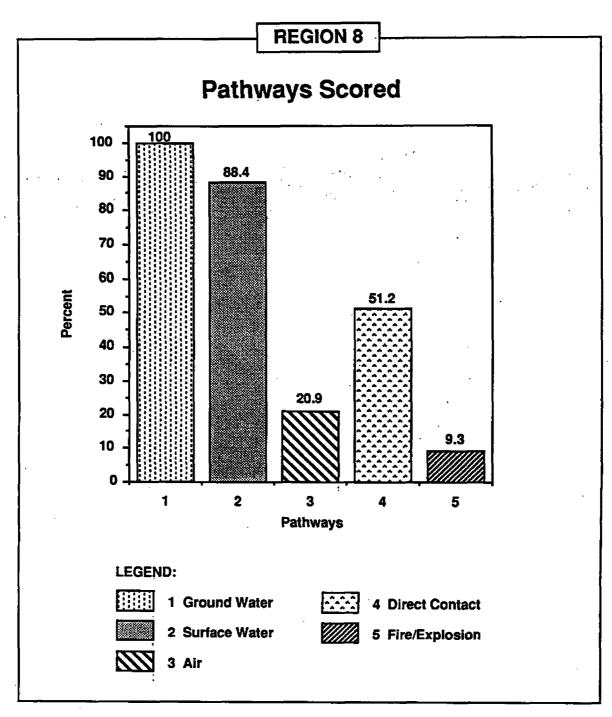


Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Site Description Section, Question 19, HRS Score.

(2) The Rose Park Sludge Pit in Salt Lake City, UT, was proposed for the NPL as a state top priority site. It has a site score of less than 28.50 under the original HRS, but was included in the characterization.

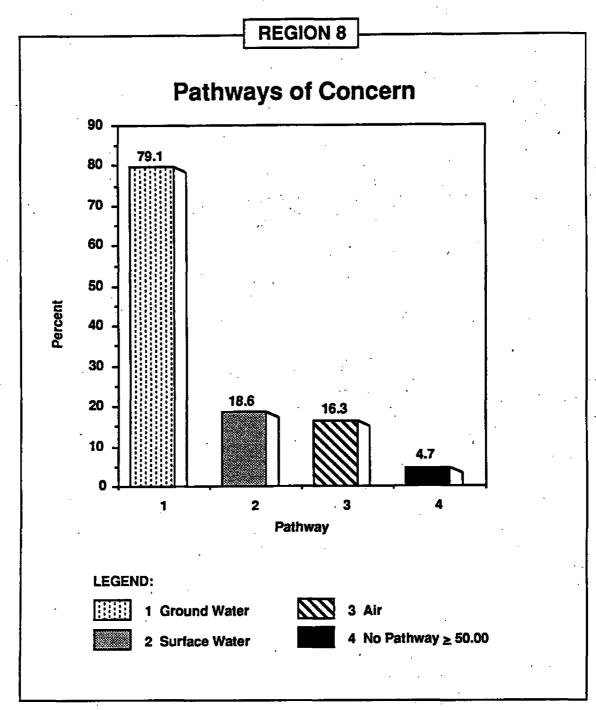


Note: This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Environmental/Demographic Information Section, Question 3, Observed Releases.



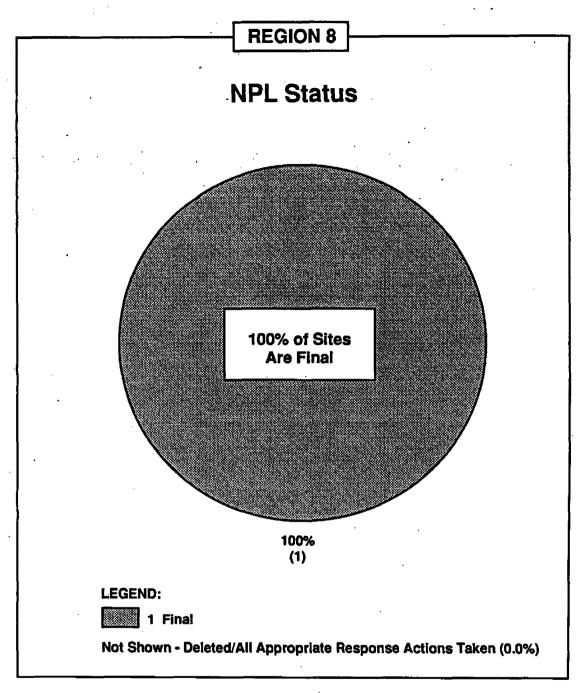
Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Environmental/Demographic Information Section, Question 6, Pathways of Concern.

⁽²⁾ A "Pathway Scored" is defined as any pathway that received a score greater than zero under the HRS scoring package.

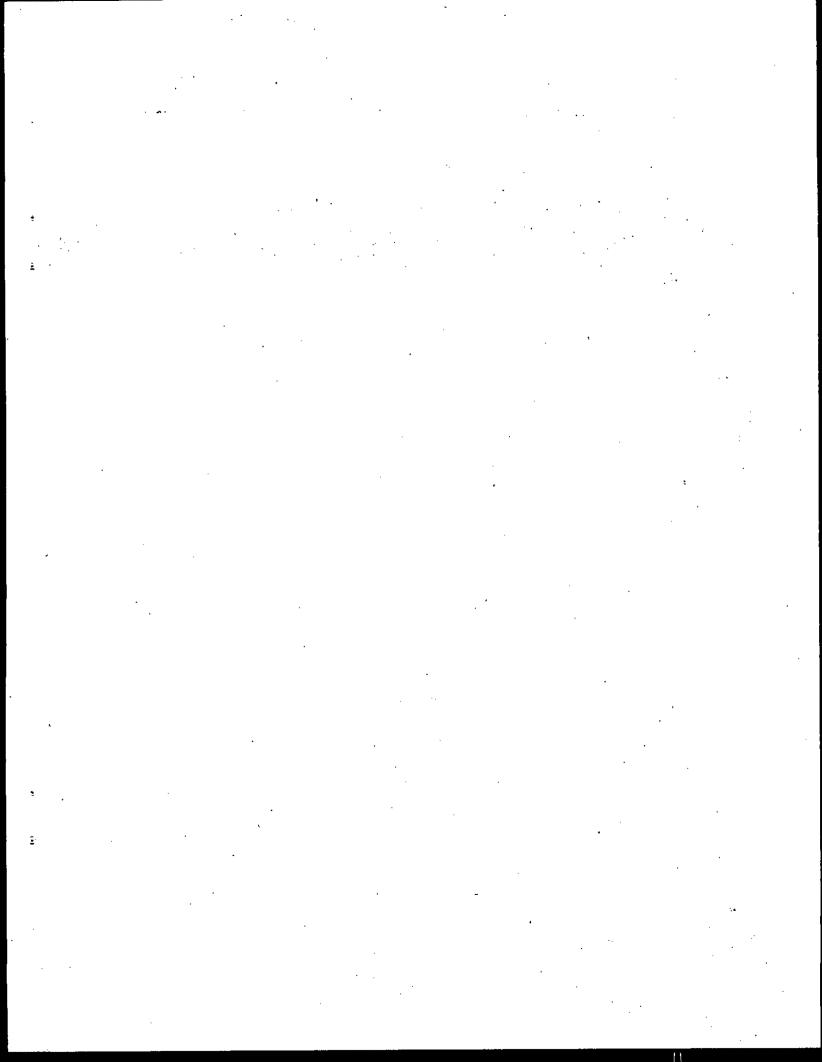


Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Environmental/Demographic Information Section, Question 6, Pathways of Concern.

⁽²⁾ A "Pathway of Concern" is defined as any pathway that received a score of greater than or equal to 50.00. Under the original HRS, a score of 50.00 on any pathway gives a site score of greater than the 28.50 cutoff for NPL eligibility.

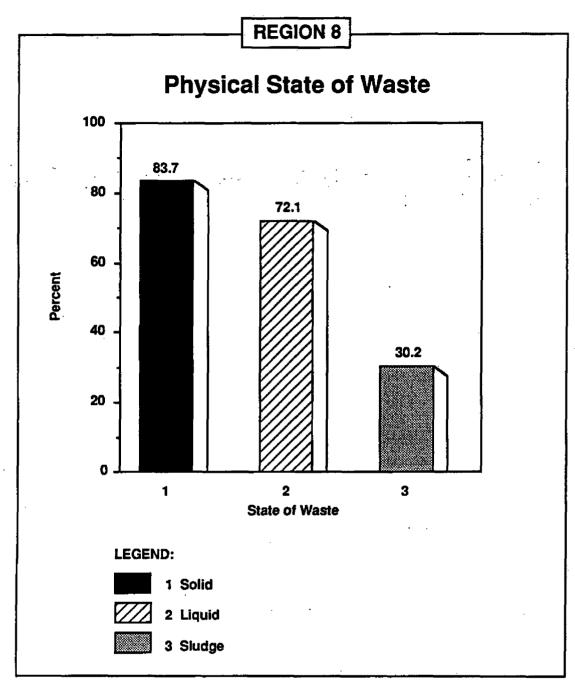


Note: This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Site Description Section, Question 17, NPL Status.



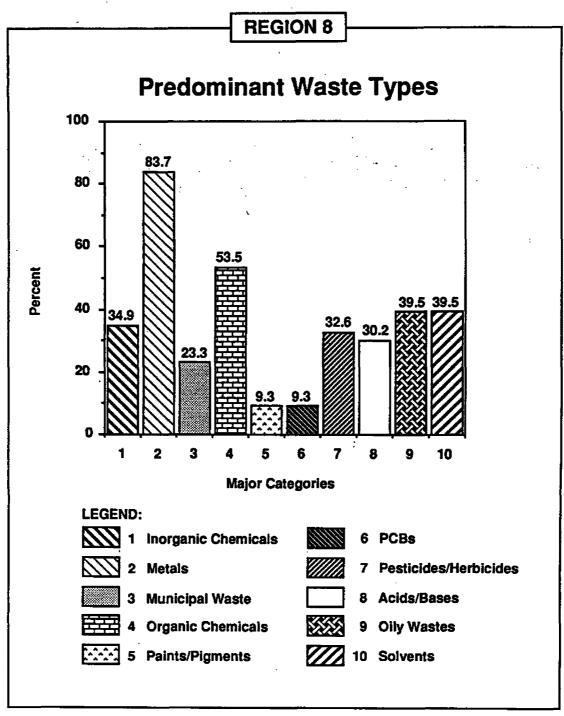
CHAPTER 7: WASTE DESCRIPTION

- Chart 27: Physical State of Waste
- Chart 28: Predominant Waste Types
- Chart 29: Waste Quantity



Note: This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Waste Description Section.

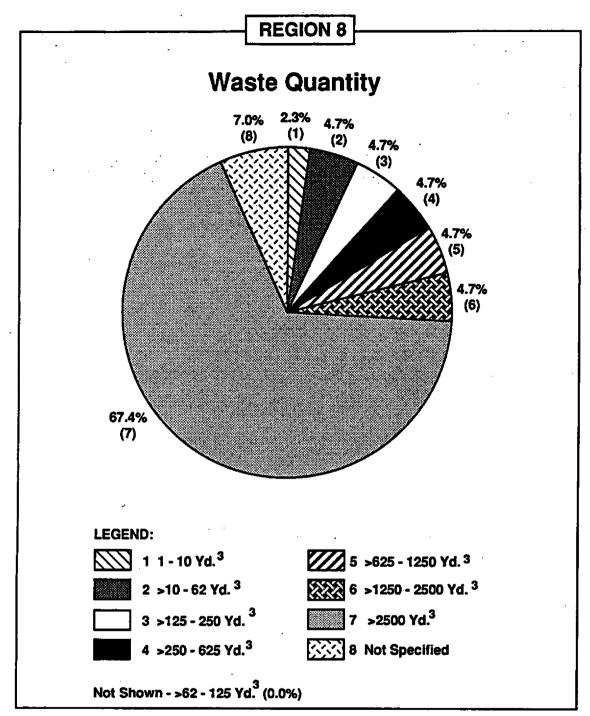
Chart 27



Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Waste Description Section.

Chart 28

⁽²⁾ See Appendix A for a complete listing of "Other" responses.

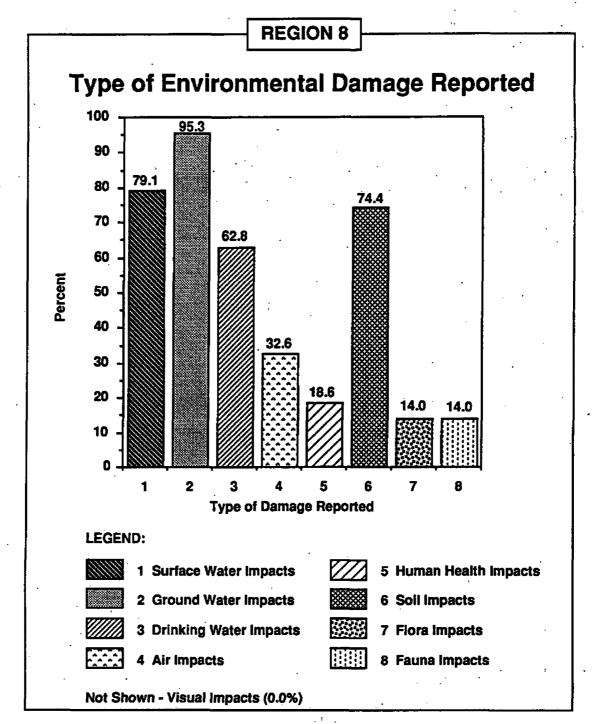


Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Waste Description Section.

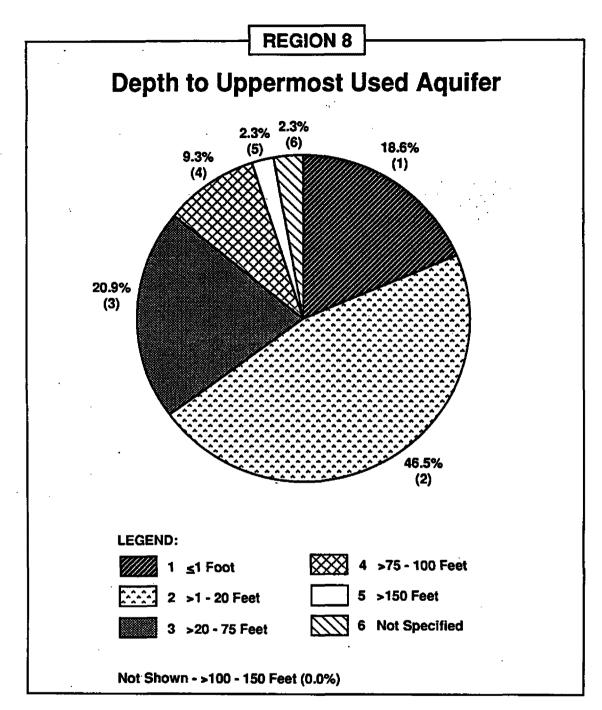
(2) All waste quantity data were converted to cubic yards using the following conversion factors: 1 cubic yard = 1 ton = 4 drums = 200 gallons.

CHAPTER 8: ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

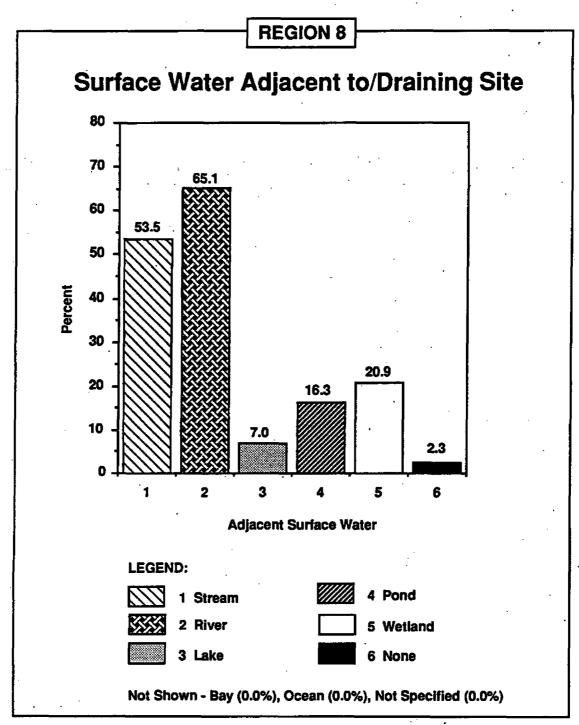
- Chart 30: Type of Environmental Damage Reported
- Chart 31: Depth to Uppermost Used Aquifer
- Chart 32: Surface Water Adjacent to/Draining Site
- Chart 33: Presence of Sensitive Environment Within 3 Miles
- Chart 34: Type of Sensitive Environment Within 3 Miles



Note: This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Environmental/Demographic Information Section, Question 2, Actual Environmental Damage Reported, Potential Population Affected.



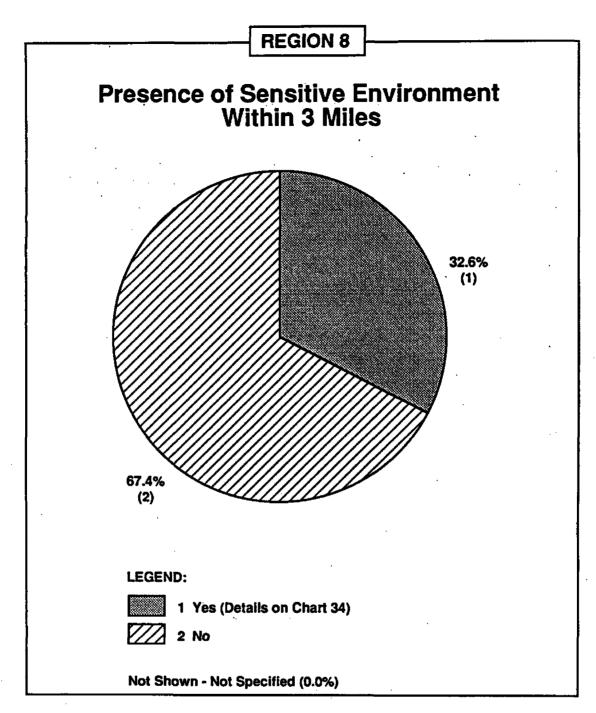
- Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Environmental/Demographic Information Section, Question 4d, Depth to Uppermost Used Aquifer.
 - (2) A default value of 1 foot was used for sites where waste was directly deposited below the water level of the uppermost used aquifer.



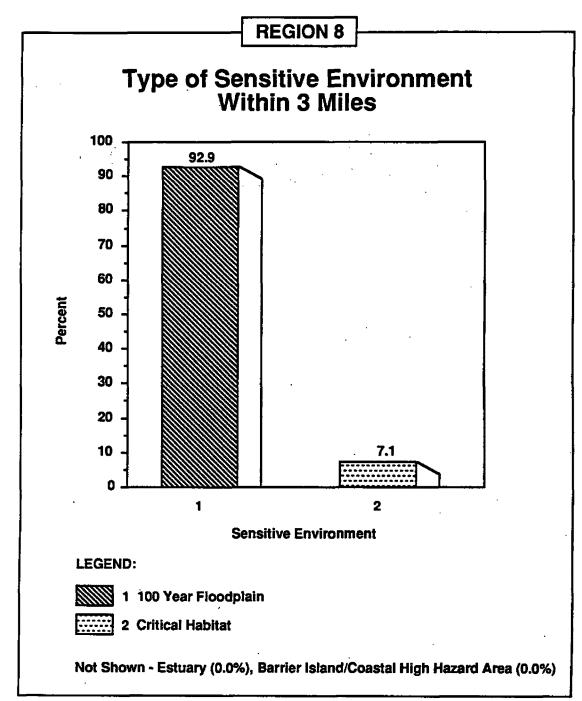
Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Environmental/Demographic Information Section, Question 4e, Surface Water Adjacent to/Draining Site

(2) See Appendix A for a complete listing of "Other" responses.

(3) Includes only those surface water bodies that could potentially be affected by overland runoff from the site.



Note: This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Environmental/Demographic Information Section, Question 5, Ecological Information.

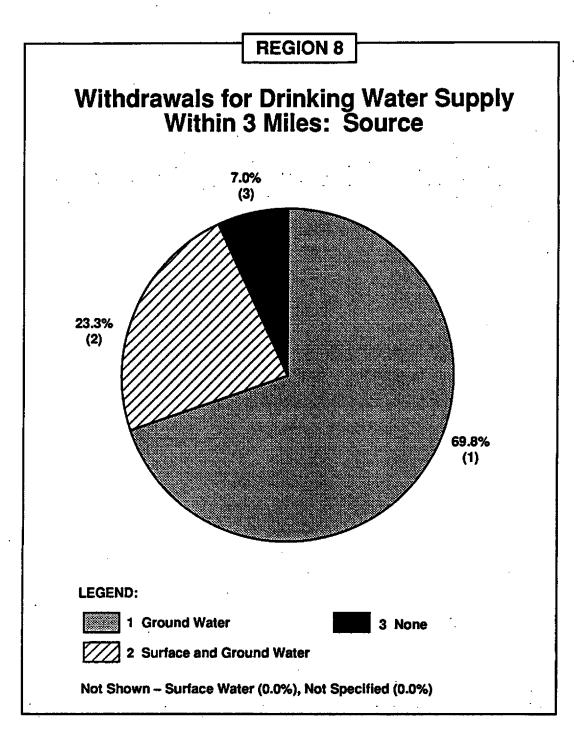


Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Environmental/Demographic Information Section, Question 5, Ecological Information.

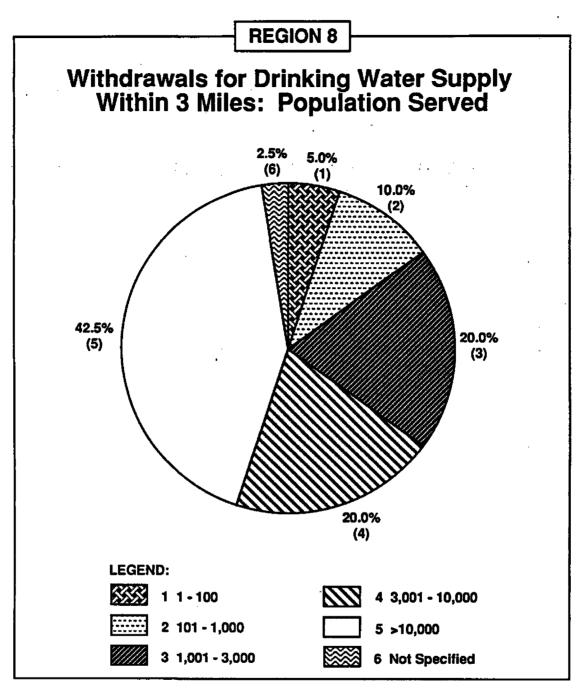
(2) Percentages are based on sites located within 3 miles of a sensitive environment only (32.6% of all Region 8 NPL sites).

CHAPTER 9: WATER USE INFORMATION

- Chart 35: Withdrawals for Drinking Water Supply Within 3 Miles:
 Source
- Chart 36: Withdrawals for Drinking Water Supply Within 3 Miles:
 Population Served
- Chart 37: Withdrawals for Drinking Water Supply Within 3 Miles: Type
- Chart 38: Local Ground Water Uses Other Than Drinking Water
- Chart 39: Operable Wells Within 1 Mile
- Chart 40: Operable Wells Within 3 Miles
- Chart 41: Number of Wells Within 1 Mile
- Chart 42: Number of Wells Within 3 Miles
- Chart 43: Distance to Nearest Well
- Chart 44: Local Surface Water Uses Other Than Drinking Water
- Chart 45: Distance to Nearest Downstream Intake

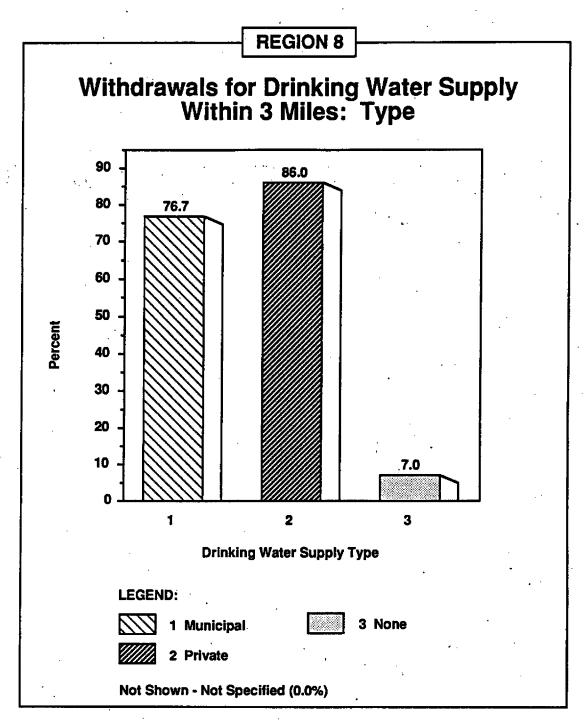


Note: This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Environmental/Demographic Information Section, Question 4a, Local Drinking Water Supply Source

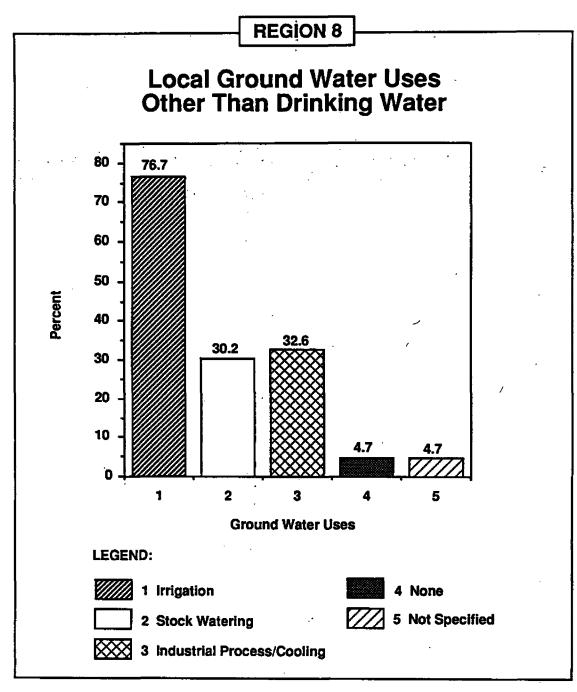


Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Environmental/Demographic Information Section, Question 4b, Total Population Served.

⁽²⁾ Percentages are based on sites that have withdrawals for drinking water within 3 miles only (93.0% of all Region 8 NPL sites).

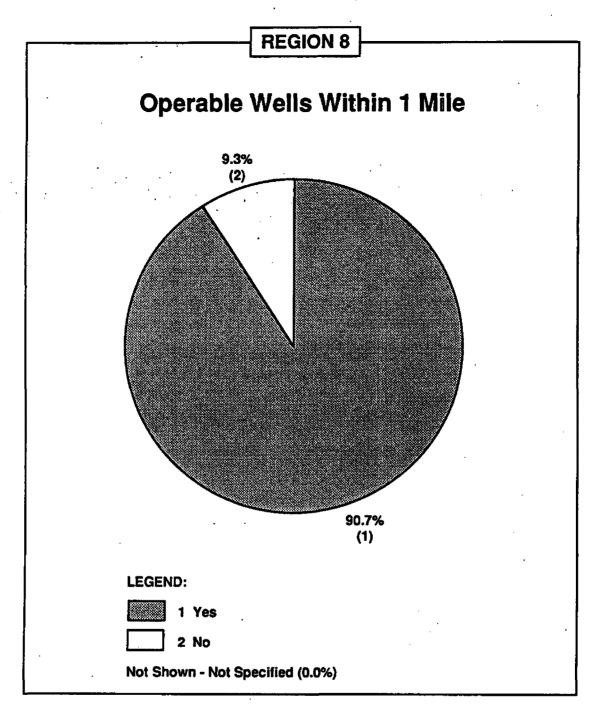


Note: This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Environmental/Demographic Information Section, Question 4c, Drinking Water Supply System Type.



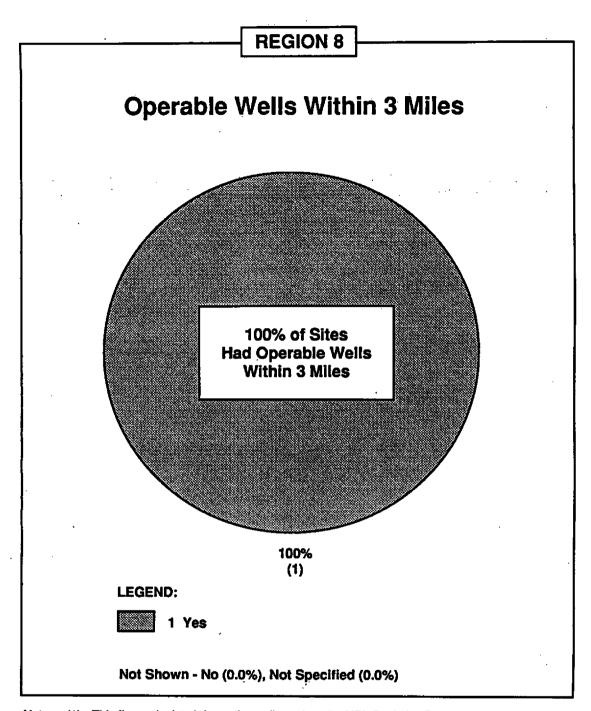
Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Environmental/Demographic Information Section, Question 4d, Other Local Ground Water Uses

(2) See Appendix A for a complete listing of "Other" responses.



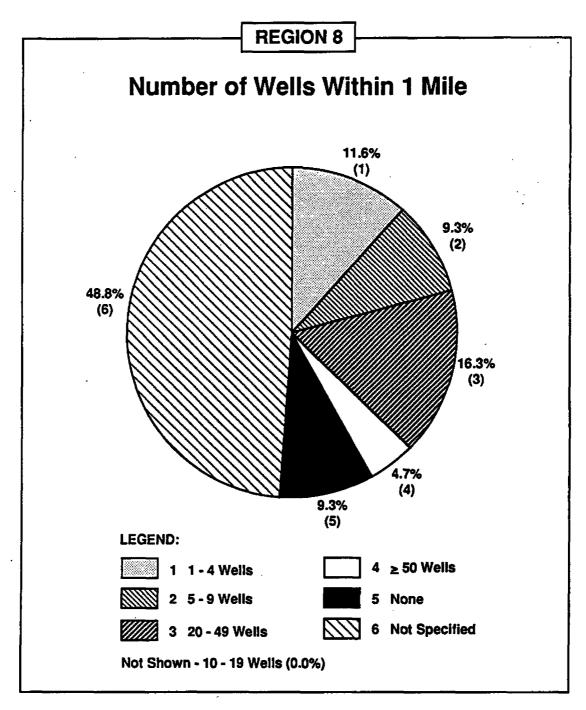
Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Environmental/Demographic Information Section, Question 4d, Wells Within 1 Mile.

(2) Includes all operable water wells, except monitoring wells.



Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Environmental/Demographic Information Section, Question 4d, Wells Within 3 Miles.

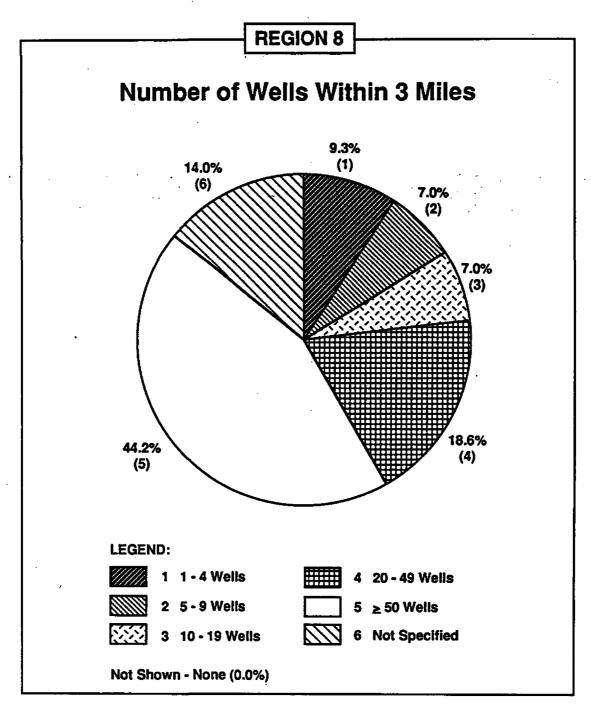
(2) Includes all operable water wells, except monitoring wells.



Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Environmental/Demographic Information Section, Question 4d, Wells Within 1 Mile.

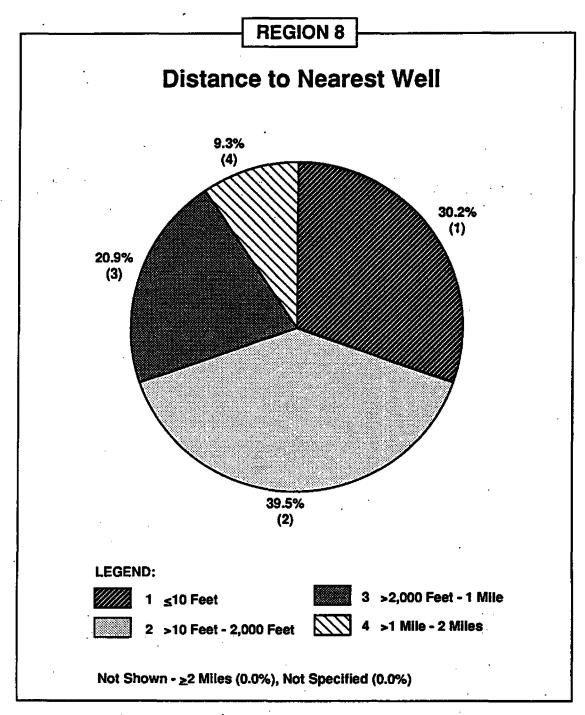
(2) Includes all operable water wells, except monitoring wells.

Chart 41



Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Environmental/Demographic Information Section, Question 4d, Wells Within 3 Miles.

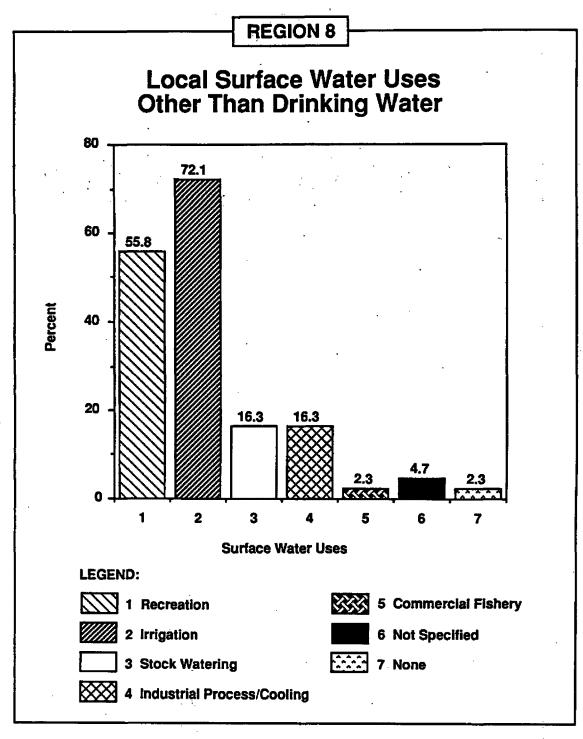
(2) Includes all operable water wells, except monitoring wells.



Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Environmental/Demographic Information Section, Question 4d, Distance to Nearest Well.

(2) includes all operable water wells, except monitoring wells.

(3) A default value of 10 feet was used for those sites with on-site wells.

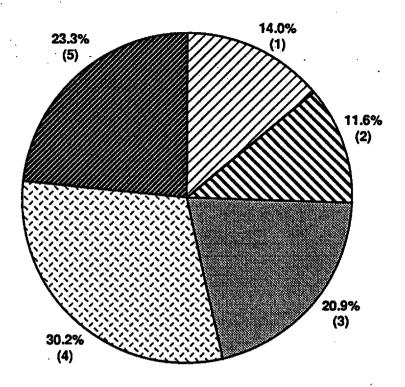


Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Environmental/Demographic Information Section, Question 4e, Other Local Surface Water Uses.

(2) See Appendix A for a complete listing of "Other" responses.



Distance to Nearest Downstream Intake



LEGEND:

1 >2,000 Feet - 1 Mile

None Within 3 Miles

2 >1 Mile - 2 Miles

Not Specified

3 >2 Miles - 3 Miles

Not Shown - ≤2000 Feet (0.0%)

Notes: (1) This figure depicts information collected on the NPL Statistics Data Collection Form in the Environmental/Demographic Information Section, Question 4e, Distance to Nearest Downstream Intake.

(2) Includes all operable surface water intakes, not just those used for drinking water supply.

APPENDIX A: RESPONSES FROM "OTHER" CATEGORY

RESPONSES FROM "OTHER" CATEGORY

Chart	Title	Response	Number of Responses
3	Predominant Land Uses in Site Vicinity	Wetlands Park Airport Railroad School Water works	4 3 1 1 1
4	Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Activities Occurring at Site	Burn pit/area Drain/leach field Sand filters House construction Road construction Sump Wastewater treatment	3 3 2 1 1 1
7	Owner/Operator of Site at Time of HRS Score	Contaminated ground water plume Multiple owners/different categories Bankruptcy/receivership	5 4 1
8	Owner/Operator of Site at Time of Contamination	Contaminated ground water plume Multiple owners/different categories	5 2
10	Industry Responsible for Generating Waste: Major Categories	Combination landfill Chemical packaging/distribution Pesticide formulator Radioactive element preparation Waste disposal services Railroad Trucking operations	3 2 2 2 2 1 1

RESPONSES FROM "OTHER" CATEGORY (continued)

Chart	Title	Response	Number of Responses
28	Predominant Waste Types	Mining waste Radioactive waste Smelting waste Creosote Dioxin/PCP Explosives POTW waste Batteries and associated waste Construction debris Contaminated soil/sediment Fuels and propellants Laboratory/hospital waste Fly and bottom ash Kiln dust Still and tank bottoms Nerve gas	13 8 5 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1
32	Surface Water Adjacent to/Draining Site	Reservoir Canal Drainage ditch Intermittent stream	8 6 6 4
38	Local Ground Water Uses Other Than Drinking Water	Commercial	10
44	Local Surface Water Uses Other Than Drinking Water	Commercial Electric power production	2 1

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APPENDIX B: SITES REVIEWED

SITES REVIEWED

This Appendix lists all Region 8 sites that were listed as "final" on the NPL as of February 1991.

Region 8 (43 Sites)

Colorado (CO): 16

Air Force Plant PJKS **Broderick Wood Products** California Gulch Central City-Clear Creek Chemical Sales Co. **Denver Radium Site** Eagle Mine Lincoln Park Lowry Landfill Marshall Landfill Rocky Flats Plant (USDOE) Rocky Mountain Arsenal Sand Creek Industrial Smuggler Mountain Uravan Uranium Project (Union Carbide Corp.) Woodbury Chemical Co.

Montana (MT): 8

Anaconda Co. Smelter
East Helena Site
Idaho Pole Co.
Libby Ground Water Contamination
Milltown Reservoir Sediments
Montana Pole and Treating
Mouat Industries
Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area

North Dakota (ND): 2

Arsenic Trioxide Site Minot Landfill

South Dakota (SD): 3

Ellsworth Air Force Base Whitewood Creek Williams Pipe Line Co. Disposal Pit

Utah (UT): 11

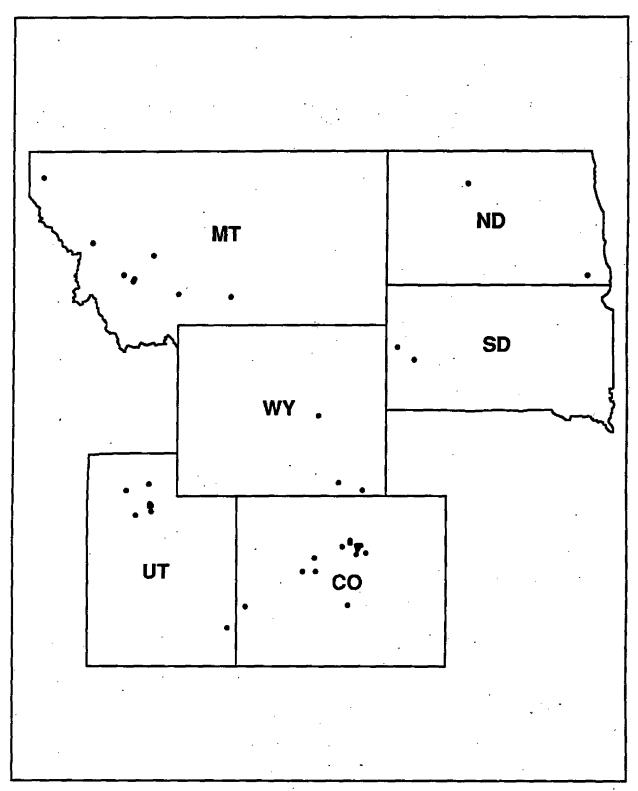
Hill Air Force Base
Midvale Slag
Monticello Mill Tailings (USDOE)
Monticello Radioactively Contaminated
Properties
Ogden Defense Depot
Portland Cement (Kiln Dust 2 & 3)
Rose Park Sludge Pit
Sharon Steel Corp. (Midvale Tailings)
Tooele Army Depot (North Area)
Utah Power & Light/American Barrel Co.
Wasatch Chemical Co. (Lot 6)

Wyoming (WY): 3

Baxter/Union Pacific Tie Treating F. E. Warren Air Force Base Mystery Bridge Rd/U.S. Highway 20

APPENDIX C: REGION 8 NPL MAP

REGION 8 NPL SITES



Note: Because of the proximity of some NPL sites, dots may represent more than one site.

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