Rhode Island 1999

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region I, New England Office
Superfund Congressional Briefing

EPA

Rhode Island

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Contact List

John P. DeVillars
Regional Administrator
(617) 918-1011

Patricia L. Meaney
Director, Office of Site Remediation & Restoration
(617) 918-1201

Larry Brill
Chief, Remediation & Restoration I Branch
(617) 918-1301

Dave McIntyre
Chief, Emergency Planning & Response Branch
(617) 918-1281

Dick Boynton
Chief, NH/RI Superfund Section
(617) 918-1331

Mary Sanderson
Chief, Federal Facilities Section
(617) 918-1361

Summary of State Status

EPA has worked aggressively to clean up hazardous waste problems in Rhode Island. In cooperation with the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, **final cleanup activities are completed, underway, or in design at most of Rhode Island's 12 NPL sites.** More than **19 time-critical removal actions** have been taken in the state to remove immediate threats to human health and the environment.

- 83% of Rhode Island's Superfund sites on the National Priorities List - 10 of 12 sites - have undergone or are undergoing cleanup construction, or are in final design.
- Three Superfund sites - or 25% - have all cleanup construction completed.
- Seven Superfund sites - or 58% - have cleanup construction underway. Four more sites have undergone or are undergoing a removal cleanup.
- EPA has spent over $66 million to date in Rhode Island to clean up Superfund sites.
- Region 1 has helped promote economic redevelopment by removing 125 Rhode Island sites from the CERCLIS waste list.
- The Superfund Removal Program has spent over $5 million at sites in Rhode Island.
- EPA has provided over $1.4 million in direct financial assistance to benefit Brownfields projects in Rhode Island.

Rhode Island Grand Total $72,400,000

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SUPERFUND REMOVAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS
COMPLETED REMOVAL SITES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1998
RHODE ISLAND

SITE NAME	CITY	FISCAL YEAR STARTED	FISCAL YEAR COMPLETED	CERCLA FUNDS EXPENDED	CONG. DISTRICT
BUTTONWOOD INDUST. COMP.	BRISTOL	1997	1997	$49,398	RI-01
DYTEX CHEMICAL COMPANY	CENTRAL FALLS	1996	1997	$341,392	RI-01
*PETERSON/PURITAN, INC.	CUMBERLAND	1998	1998	$35,964	RI-01
*100 BOSWORTH STREET	PROVIDENCE	1996	1998	$18,448	RI-01
*DAVIS LIQUID WASTE	SMITHFIELD	1998	1998	$66,756	RI-01
N.E. PRECISION PRODUCTS	SMITHFIELD	1996	1996	$106,654	RI-01
BRISTOL SANDBLASTING CO.	WARREN	1995	1996	$1,498,404	RI-01
CHUCKLEBERRY'S	WOONSOCKET	1997	1997	$71,711	RI-01
CORNELL ENTERPRISES	WOONSOCKET	1995	1995	$10,777	RI-01
SUBTOTAL FUNDS EXPENDED				**$2,199,504**	
MEDWOOD MACHINE COMPANY	EXETER	1996	1996	$20,177	RI-02
INTERNATIONAL DEPOSIT., INC.	N. KINGSTON	1993	1994	$1,453,048	RI-02
SPRAGUE INDUSTRIES	PROVIDENCE	1995	1995	$16,151	RI-02
*CHASE PAINT	SCITUATE	1998	1999	$71,200	RI-02
ROSEHILL LANDFILL	S. KINGSTOWN	1993	1993	$100,000	R1-02
T.H. BAYLIS COMPANY	WARWICK	1993	1993	$835,400	RI-02
ROBIN HOLLOW ROAD	W. GREENWICH	1995	1995	$322,820	RI-02
TRANSFORMER DISPOSAL AREA	W. GREENWICH	1994	1994	$464,031	RI-02
ADAMS SCIENTIFIC	WEST WARWICK	1994	1995	$256,962	RI-02
ROYAL MILLS	WEST WARWICK	1995	1995	$175,222	RI-02
SUBTOTAL FUNDS EXPENDED				**$3,715,011**	

TOTAL FUNDS EXPENDED: **$5,914,515**

**Denotes sites which have summaries included in this report.*

Superfund Remedial Program

Financial Report

The table below summarizes monies spent since Superfund's authorization.

ACTIVITY

CATEGORY	*STATE TOTAL* [1]	*REGIONAL TOTAL* [2]
Site Assessment	$1,847,747	$33,951,602
Core	$2,011,317	N/A
Management Assistance	$1,592,133	N/A

CATEGORY	*TOTAL* [3]	*GRAND TOTAL* [4]
Central Landfill	$1,236,190	$2,508,638
Davis (GSR) Landfill	$3,047,863	$3,901,562
Davis Liquid Waste	$20,434,704	$22,914,284
Davisville Naval Construction Batt. Cent.	$962,315	$3,031,422
Landfill & Resource Recovery, Inc. (L&RR)	$2,659,097	$3,716,796
Newport Naval Education/Training Center	$646,210	$1,570,122
Peterson/Puritan, Inc.	$2,672,132	$4,230,082
Picillo Farm	$9,225,479	$11,234,894
Rose Hill Regional Landfill	$3,539,973	$4,501,823
Stamina Mills, Inc.	$3,617,129	$4,709,606
West Kingston Town Dump/URI Disposal	$82,490	$172,831
Western Sand & Gravel	$3,131,597	$4,189,616
Total	**$51,255,179**	**$66,681,676**

[1] *State-specific site assessment fund is not a subset of Total Regional Assessment Funding.*
[2] *Total Regional Funding has been used at states throughout New England.*
[3] *Contracts, interagency agreements, cooperative agreements, and miscellaneous costs.*
[4] *Includes personnel, indirect, and travel costs.*

EPA Region I, New England

Office of Site Remediation & Restoration

BROWNFIELDS- Rhode Island

"Brownfields are abandoned, idled, or under-used industrial and commercial facilities where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination"

(Current EPA definition of brownfields)

Originally begun as an EPA initiative in January, 1995, the national brownfields program has since evolved into a collaborative effort involving more than 15 federal partners. This collaborative, referred to as the Brownfields National Partnership, was created by President Clinton in June, 1997 to promote beneficial re-use of contaminated sites.

EPA's Brownfields Program consists of various initiatives designed to work with local, state and tribal partners to foster locally-driven, environmentally-sound brownfields re-use solutions.

Brownfields Assessment Demonstration Pilots

Up to $200,000 [1]is awarded to local, tribal and state governmental entities to conduct site assessment related activities at brownfields sites. An important goal of this program is to assist recipients in developing a long-range strategy for brownfields re-use. Pilots are selected through a national competition. As of February, 1999, a total of 227 pilots have been awarded nation-wide.

Rhode Island Pilots:

RIDEM - State of Rhode Island	$400k	Rhode Island E.D.C	$200k

Total Rhode Island Demonstration Pilots.....$600,000

Targeted Brownfields Assessments

Under this initiative, EPA will use its contractors to conduct brownfields assessments at sites identified by the local entity as being a high-priority for re-use. Brownfields assessments typically involve a review of existing site records, and if warranted, site sampling and preparation of a preliminary clean-up cost estimate. The information gathered allows local government officials and developers to make informed decisions regarding the redevelopment potential of a site. As of February, 1999, a total of 17 targeted brownfields assessments have been initiated or completed in New England.

Rhode Island Targeted Brownfields Assessments:

Rau Fasteners, Providence	$40k	Spintex Mill, Central Falls	$30k

Total Rhode Island Targeted Site Assessments.....$70,000 (estimate)

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[1]Additional funding was given to semi-finalists in the Showcase Community competition. In these cases, total funding for the brownfields assessment demonstration pilots exceeded the normal $200,000 cap.

Revolving Loan Fund Pilots

Brownfields Assessment Pilots awarded before September 30, 1995 were eligible to receive up to $350,000 to establish and capitalize revolving loan funds to assist private and state entities in cleaning up contaminated sites. There were no Rhode Island cities eligible for this funding. The program is being expanded in FY99 to include up to 63 additional revolving loan funds of up to $500,000 each.

Rhode Island Revolving Loan Funds:
None

Brownfields Job Training Pilots

In FY98, the first year of this initiative, eleven national awards of up to $200,000 were provided to fund brownfields job training programs targeting local communities. Brownfields Job Training Pilots are used to train workers in the field of hazardous waste assessment and remediation. To be eligible for these pilots, the applicants needed to be affiliated with existing Brownfields Demonstration Pilot recipients. An additional ten pilots nation-wide will be awarded in FY99.

Rhode Island Job Training Pilots:
None

Financial Assistance to State Brownfields Programs

EPA offers three types of funding to directly support state brownfields activities. **Voluntary Clean-up Program (VCP)** funding is available to assist states in developing or enhancing their voluntary clean-up program infrastructure. This may include regulation development, program management, outreach efforts and other non-site specific activities. Funding for conducting brownfields site assessments is provided to state programs through **Multi-Site Cooperative Agreements (MSCAs)**. Finally, funding is available for states to evaluate site eligibility for a federal brownfields tax exemption provided for under the **Taxpayers Relief Act** of 1997 (under the act, the authority for determining eligibility was delegated to the state government).

Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) Cooperative Agreement

- Received $191,670 in a cooperative agreement signed on 9/25/97 and an additional $246,176 in an amendment to their cooperative agreement signed on 8/24/98 (total for two years = $437,846).
- The state is using the funds to:
  1) Improve information management and communication (by consolidating all site tracking databases into one database, creating a web page, developing fact sheets, developing and tracking economic indicators).
  2) Implement program improvement and sustainability tasks (including providing program assistance to stakeholders, develop a downgradient groundwater receptor policy, develop a cost tracking/cost recovery plan).
  3) Conduct outreach and community involvement activities.

Multi Site Cooperative Agreement (MSCA)

- Received $69,837 in a cooperative agreement signed on 9/30/97 and an additional $23,278 in an amendment to their cooperative agreement signed on 9/24/98 (total for two years = $93,115).
- Plans to conduct 4 Brownfields Site Assessments.
- The following sites have been selected by the state for this activity: Buttonwood Industrial Complex, Bristol (BSA Report completed 10/97) Pontiac Enterprizes, Warwick (SOW and field work completed 4/98) T.H. Baylis, Warwick (BSA Report completed 2/98).

Tax Relief Act Eligibility

- $50,000 requested, then returned.

Showcase Communities

As part of the multi-federal agency Brownfields National Partnership, sixteen communities were selected to receive a Showcase Community designation following a national competition. The federal partners will work with each selected community to revitalize brownfields properties.

EPA provided each Showcase Community with a $200,000 Brownfields Demonstration Pilot and assigned an EPA-employee to work at the designated community full time for two years.

Rhode Island Showcase Communities:
Providence

GRAND TOTAL $1,400,961

Community Outreach

Talking with Communities:

The task of cleaning up toxic waste sites in Rhode Island is not strictly an engineered one. Rather, it combines sound science and technology with community interests and support. While conditions and circumstances vary from site to site throughout the state, and there is no absolute or universal approach to designing a cleanup solution, we do know that we make better decisions when communities are informed and actively involved in the decision-making process.

EPA's community involvement coordinators work alongside the technical staff at removal sites, superfund national priority sites, federal facilities, brownfields redevelopment projects and at active facilities with toxic waste handling problems to actively engage communities – local officials, citizens, neighbors, businesses – in the dialog to cleanup and reclaim these sites.

Each community is different as is every toxic waste site, and therefore the community involvement coordinators use a wide range of tools and resources to bring people and ideas together. Those tools may include any combination of the following: public meetings, newsletters and fact sheets, newspapers and other media, door-to-door canvassing and one-on - one discussions with residents, surveys, public hearings, workshops, open houses, site tours, telephone hot lines, and local office hours to answer questions.

The shape of the interactions and dialog reflects the community itself. At the very minimum EPA provides the opportunity for the public to comment on and provide input to technical decisions. As the program continues to push the envelope beyond the required to the creative; EPA's interaction with communities takes on a partnership - increasing the likelihood that our decisions will be acceptable, smoothly implemented and long lasting.

Citizens and local leaders demand, and rightly so, a voice in decisions that affect the quality and future of their community. EPA's Community Involvement Program does just that: provides the means for an informed and open discussion about how to proceed with environmental cleanup and redevelopment - bringing together the people who have the technical knowledge with the people who will live with the long term results of our decisions and actions.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Communities Speak:

Last year, EPA set out to learn whether community involvement efforts were effective in engaging citizens in the cleanup decisions that guide Superfund activities in a community. To do that, an outside evaluator was hired to identify what constitutes successful community outreach, and to develop and test various research instruments to measure effectiveness. Feedback reported from communities participating in the evaluation concluded that:

- Regular communications with citizens had a direct impact on their acceptance of EPA's actions and decisions.
- Regular communication directly influenced citizen's perception of risk, their trust of EPA, and their sense of empowerment in making decisions that affect their community.
- There is no such thing as too much communication. Residents want to know every detail of activities in their community and expect immediate test results when ready. Delays breed mistrust.

At the Howes Corner Superfund site in Plymouth, Maine, and the GE facility in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, residents were asked to complete a survey designed to understand what they knew about the site, what their concerns were regarding risks posed by the site, and EPA's handling of the cleanup. Respondents were given every opportunity to complain about what was not going right with the cleanup, and time and time again, results showed that with a commitment by the agency to listen to residents, people feel confident in the decisions made and felt valued when their opinions and comments were heard. The survey was one tool used to evaluate the impacts of the agency's communications programs. Focus groups were held in Plymouth and Pittsfield, response forms left at every public meeting, and random telephone calls made to participants to learn whether their needs were being met by the communications process.

Below are a few highlights from the study results:

- Following community involvement activities, the agency's approval rating jumped from approximately 54% to over 80%.
- Two thirds of respondents told us that fact sheets prepared to explain activities at these sites were useful and easy to understand.
- More than 90% of respondents indicated that written public information materials helped them understand EPA's process and decisions to the point that they could accept EPA's activities.
- Available, easy-to-understand public information helps to calm fears when citizens weigh potential risks from toxic wastes.
- Residents are not readily confident in the ability of science to make a site safe.

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Congressional District Rhode Island — 01

DAVIS WASTE LIQUID SITE
SMITHFIELD, RHODE ISLAND

December 24, 1997-
April 15, 1998

$66,756

Site Description/History:

The site is comprised of forested uplands, wetlands and cleared areas, and is located on approximately 10 acres of land in a semi-rural residential area. It is bounded on the east and west by forested uplands, and on the north and south by wetlands and swampy areas. During the 1970s and early 1980s, the property owner used the site to dispose of a variety of liquid and solid wastes containing hazardous substances. The owner permitted the dumping of the contents of drums and tank trucks into unlined lagoons and seepage pits at the site. The proximity of these disposal areas to the water table and surrounding wetland areas allowed contaminants to migrate and infiltrate into the surface water and groundwater. In 1978, the State filed an injunction to bar further dumping of hazardous materials onto the property. In September 1983, EPA listed the site on the National Priorities List. Between August 1985 and February 1986, EPA removed several hundred drums of hazardous material from the site. Subsequent investigations were conducted in 1991 and 1995 by EPA. Numerous drums were observed on the property, including several in poor condition. Access to these drums was not restricted. Several thousand tires were also noted on the site. On the basis of the potential of release of hazardous substances from the drums, EPA determined that a removal action was warranted. In June 1997, as part of a consent decree with the potentially responsible party, 750,000 tires were removed from the site. In December 1997, 925 drums were sampled and over packed and approximately 6,000 laboratory reagent-type containers were consolidated in fiberboard drums by the potentially responsible party's contractor. In February 1998, the potentially responsible party's contractor shipped the remaining drums/containers to an approved disposal facility.

Summary of EPA Actions:

- Provided oversight to the potential responsible party's cleanup contractor.

Wastes shipped off site (by the PRP):

- 42 drums of decontamination water
- 23 drums of hazardous materials
- 548 fibreboard drums containing miscellaneous laboratory reagents
- 11 5-gallon containers
- Two 2-gallon containers

View of tire piles at the site.

View of drum staging area near scrap metal piles on the site.

Congressional District Rhode Island — 02

PETERSON PURITAN, INC. SITE
CUMBERLAND, RHODE ISLAND

October 31, 1997 -
January 26, 1998

$35,964

Site Description/History:

The site consisted of a solid waste landfill referred to as the J.M. Mills Landfill, and constituted part of the larger Peterson/Puritan Superfund National Priorities List Site. The site was previously utilized as a solid waste landfill from 1954 through the early 1980s. The area of concern is located southwest of several manufacturing buildings (including Peterson/Puritan, Inc.), and is identified by the large burial mound (landfill area) and associated dirt access roads (from the north and south). The width of the landfill is approximately 200 feet at each end, and approximately 500 feet at the center. The height of the landfill is more than 100 feet above local ground level. In May 1991, as a result of ongoing underground fires at the landfill, EPA conducted an investigation. The investigation identified contaminant emissions from the landfill vent pipes, and identified soil and water contamination. In addition, a drum containing hazardous substances, as well as miscellaneous pipes with asbestos-containing insulation were identified. As a result of these threats, a removal action was initiated in 1991 to remove the drum and asbestos-containing material, and install a 8-foot high perimeter fence. However, due to flooding of the adjacent Blackstone River, portions of the fence erected during the previous removal action had washed out. Illegal dumping of asbestos-contaminated debris had occurred in the accessible portion of the site. Other evidence of trespassing, such as bottles and camp fire remains were observed. Subsequently, the property was referred to the EPA (Emergency Planning and Response Branch) by the EPA Remedial Project Manager, and a second time-critical removal action was initiated.

Summary of EPA Actions:

- Extended the 8-foot high chain link fence 0.7 miles adjacent to the Providence and Worcester railroad tracks.
- Posted warning signs in the area to discourage dumping and trespassing.

Wastes shipped off site:

- 25 cubic yards of asbestos-containing material

100 BOSWORTH STREET SITE
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

August 19, 1996-
September 24, 1998

$18,448

Site Description/History:

The site encompasses 2 acres and consisted of a three-story, brick and masonry building adjacent to the Woonasquatucket River. The surroundings consist of mixed residential/commercial properties. The State inspected the site in June 1995, the day after a fire of suspicious origin, and documented the presence of 55-gallon drums of miscellaneous hazardous wastes. Subsequently, the State issued a Notice of Responsibility to the property owner in July 1995, notifying him of his responsibility to arrange for disposal of the hazardous substances. The property owner did not respond to the Notice of Responsibility and the State referred the site to EPA. In March 1996, EPA and the State conducted a joint investigation of the property. During the investigation, the property owner stated that hazardous substances of unknown origin have been stored in the building since at least 1986 and that the building had been unoccupied since the 1995 fire. Approximately 50 drums of trichloroethylene, reactive oxidizers, flammable solvents, corrosives, and poisons were observed on the first floor of the building during the investigation. In addition, one vat containing oil and water was observed. In March 1996, EPA determined that a removal action was necessary based on a substantial threat of release into the environment and the imminent and substantial danger to public health and welfare presented by the hazardous substances at the site. As a result, EPA issued an Administrative Order in June 1996 to the property owner to address the hazardous waste, after which the property owner funded and completed the removal action.

Summary of EPA Actions:

- Monitored the property owner's contractor to ensure that the removal action was properly conducted.

Wastes shipped off site:

- 17 containers of hazardous waste

CHASE PAINT SITE
SCITUATE, RHODE ISLAND

September 21, 1998-
December 23, 1998

$71,200

Site Description/History:

The site was located in mixed rural/residential area and consisted of a complex of seven interconnected one-story dilapidated buildings (15,000 square-feet) and two small sheds on 1.97 acres. Beginning in 1986, the buildings were used for the storage of combustible paints and other materials associated with the business. No industrial processes are currently conducted on site; however, previous property use has included a restaurant and gas station, a screw and jewelry manufacturer, and a nursing home. In April 1995, the State conducted an inspection of the property and in June 1995, the State Fire Marshall inspected the property. Due to the potential fire and explosion threats posed by abandoned flammable materials at the site, and threats posed by direct contact, the State requested that EPA conduct a removal action to address these threats. In August 1997, EPA conducted an investigation of the property. Results of the investigation indicated the presence of an estimated 16,000 1- and 5-gallon containers of latex and oil-based paint, stains, and paint-related chemicals in the building. Approximately 1,950 containers were labeled "flammable" and a limited number of drums and other containers were labeled "corrosive". Leakage/spillage was noted in many areas. The building was without fire protection and was not secured. Due to the potential fire and explosion threats posed by abandoned flammable materials at the site, EPA initiated a time-critical removal action.

Summary of EPA Actions:

- Conducted an inventory and identified 7,181 1-gallon containers, 926 5-gallon containers, 626 small containers, 24 55-gallon drums, five oil tanks, and six empty cylinders.
- Sampled, analyzed and segregated the containers based on their contents.
- Placed empty and solidified cans into roll-off containers.

View of miscellaneous 1- and 5-gallon containers inside the building.

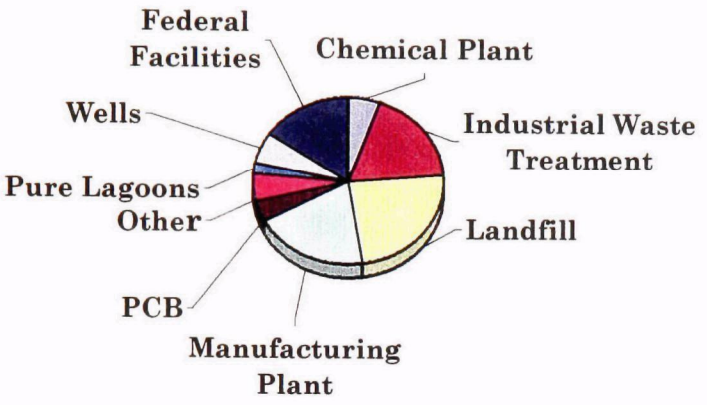
Wastes shipped off site:

- 959 1-gallon containers of (lead-free) usable latex paint were accepted by the State for distribution and reuse
- 25 drums (which were overpacked) containing waste oil-based paint
- Four drums of waste solvent
- Four drums of corrosive waste
- One drum of miscellaneous aerosol containers
- Five drums of miscellaneous paint-related waste
- 90 cubic-yard boxes of predominantly 1-gallon cans of waste oil-based paint

View of miscellaneous 1- and 5-gallon containers inside the building.

CERCLIS SITE STATUS
SUPERFUND CLEANUP PROGRAM PIPELINE - FEDERAL NPL REMEDIAL PROGRAM
NPL Profile

INDUSTRY



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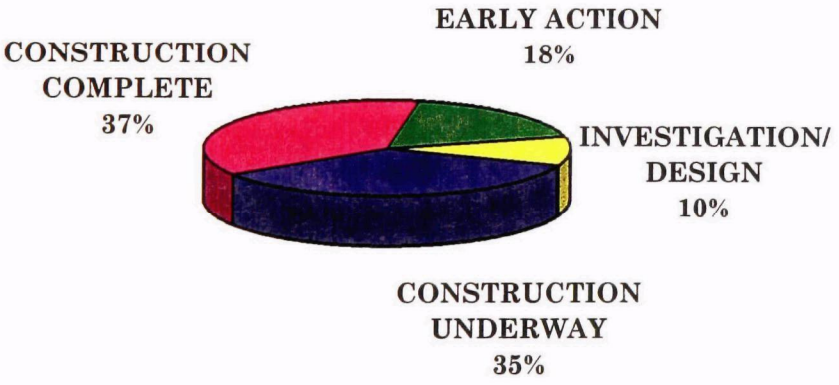
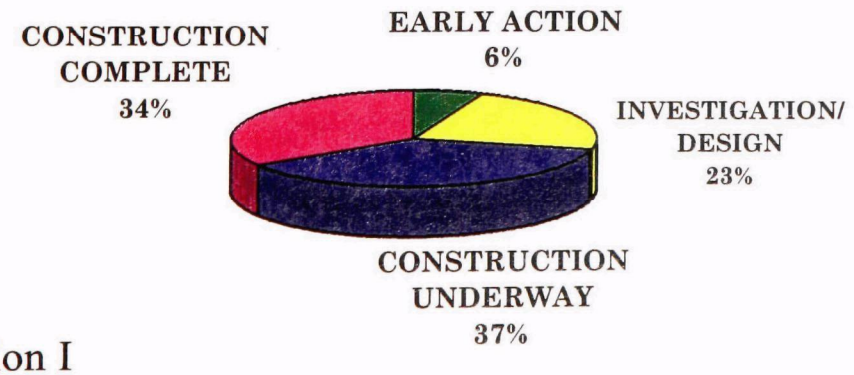


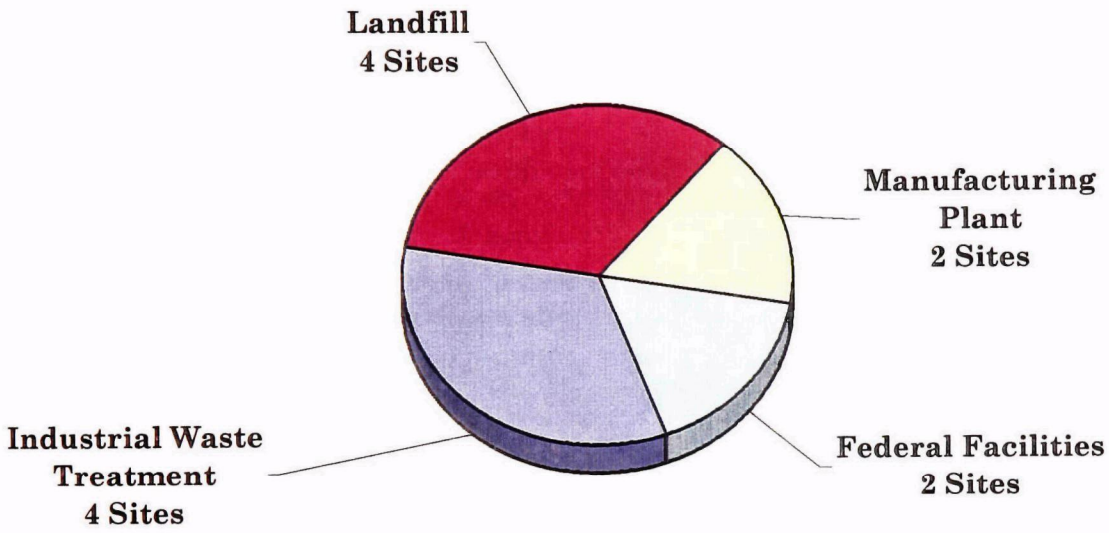
REGION I

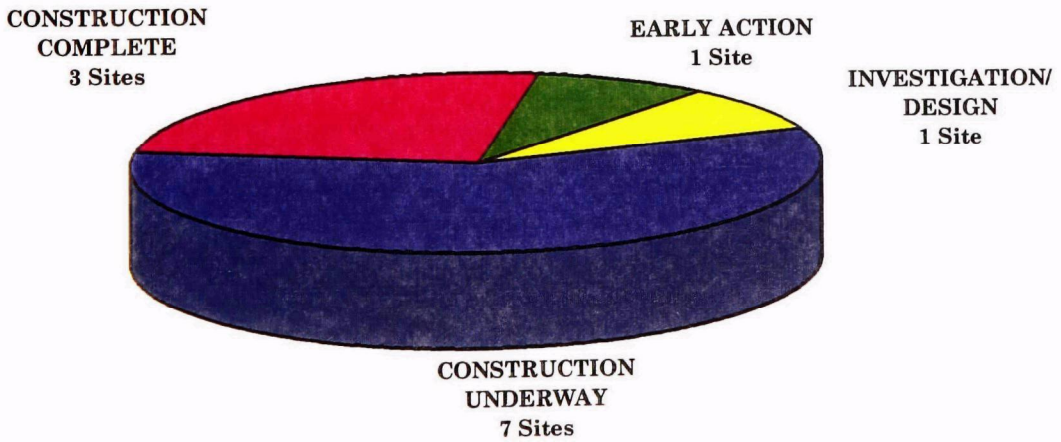


Region I

CERCLIS SITE STATUS
SUPERFUND CLEANUP PROGRAM PIPELINE - FEDERAL NPL REMEDIAL PROGRAM
Superfund Site Cleanup - by State

RHODE ISLAND (12 NPL SITES)





Region I

SUPERFUND CLEANUP PROGRAM PIPELINE - FEDERAL NPL REMEDIAL PROGRAM NPL Profile - By State

RHODE ISLAND

2 Federal Facility

DAVISVILLE NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATT CENT
NEWPORT NAVAL EDUCATION/TRAINING CENTER

4 Industrial Waste Treatment

DAVIS LIQUID WASTE
LANDFILL & RESOURCE RECOVERY, INC.(L&RR)
PICILLO FARM
WESTERN SAND & GRAVEL

4 Landfill

CENTRAL LANDFILL
DAVIS (GSR) LANDFILL
ROSE HILL REGIONAL LANDFILL
WEST KINGSTON TOWN DUMP/URI DISPOSAL

2 Manufacturing Plant

PETERSON/PURITAN, INC
STAMINA MILLS, INC

SUPERFUND CLEANUP PROGRAM PIPELINE - FEDERAL NPL REMEDIAL PROGRAM

Superfund Site Cleanup - by State

Listing of NPL Sites and Current Cleanup Status, by State

RHODE ISLAND

	# of Site	% Total (by State)
CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE	**3**	**25%**
Site Name		
DAVIS (GSR) LANDFILL		
LANDFILL & RESOURCE RECOVERY, INC.(L&RR)		
WESTERN SAND & GRAVEL		
CONSTRUCTION UNDERWAY	**7**	**58%**
Site Name		
CENTRAL LANDFILL		
DAVIS LIQUID WASTE		
DAVISVILLE NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATT CENT		
NEWPORT NAVAL EDUCATION/TRAINING CENTER		
PETERSON/PURITAN, INC		
PICILLO FARM		
STAMINA MILLS, INC		
EARLY ACTION	**1**	**8%**
Site Name		
WEST KINGSTON TOWN DUMP/URI DISPOSAL		
INVESTIGATION/DESIGN	**1**	**8%**
Site Name		
ROSE HILL REGIONAL LANDFILL		

Central Landfill
Johnston, Providence County, Rhode Island
2nd Congressional District
Final on NPL - 6/10/83

The landfill is comprised of a 121-acre parcel and a 33-acre parcel. The 33-acre area is currently being used to dispose of municipal solid waste. The past wastes disposed of at this site include latex, acid and corrosive waste, water soluble oils, and waste solvents. Groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals. The bedrock aquifer has been contaminated, and adjacent wetlands and surface waters have also been affected. EPA has determined that the public is not at immediate risk from contaminants emanating from the site; potentially affected residents and businesses are being supplied with drinking water from a public water supply system to ensure human health is fully protected. Planned remedial actions include capping the 121-acre landfill, extracting and treating groundwater from an identified hot spot area, establishing institutional controls, and conducting an evaluation of the existing landfill gas collection and combustion system. The owner/operator completed design of the cap in 1997. Construction is ongoing and is expected to be complete in 2001.

Davis (GSR) Landfill
Glocester/Smithfield, Providence County, Rhode Island
1st Congressional District
Final on NPL - 6/10/86

This landfill, which was privately owned and licensed by the state to accept municipal wastes, accepted wastes from Glocester, Smithfield, Warwick, and Providence. In 1978, the state declined to renew the landfill's license because the facility had violated numerous rules and regulations for operating solid waste management facilities. The landfill was never properly capped or stabilized, however. On-site groundwater, surface water, and sediments are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Surface water and sediments are contaminated with the pesticides chlordane and dicloroiphenyl trichloroethane. After extensive investigations, EPA determined that no adverse effects from inhalation of landfill gas, and ingestion of or contact with surface water, soil and sediments were found. EPA also concluded that no adverse health effects are associated with exposure to groundwater and that the site would have no adverse impact on the wetlands. In 1997 EPA announced its decision that no further cleanup action is needed. EPA plans to delete the site from the NPL in 1999.

Davis Liquid Waste
North Smithfield, Providence County, Rhode Island
1st Congressional District
Final on NPL - 9/8/83

This site accepted liquid and chemical wastes such as paint and metal sludges, oily wastes, solvents, acids, caustics, pesticides, phenols, halogens, fly ash, and laboratory pharmaceuticals. Other operations included the collection of junked vehicles and machine parts, metal recycling, and tire shredding. Groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals including arsenic and lead. The soil, lagoon sediments, and surface water also are contaminated with VOCs and heavy metals.

The owner is still using areas adjacent to the site as a staging and storage area for an estimated 10 to 30 million tires. In 1985, EPA removed approximately 600 intact and crushed drums from the site as part of a removal action. The drums were shipped off-site for disposal at approved facilities. EPA completed the installation of a new water distribution system serving approximately 130 lots along Forge Road, Log Road, Burlingame Road, and Bayberry Road in December of 1997. In March of 1997, a group of Settling Parties began to perform work in support of the soil cleanup at the site. Between March and June of 1997, the Settling Parties removed and disposed of approximately 750,000 tires which were covering areas believed to be contaminated. Throughout the tire removal, partially and fully buried drums were encountered. These drums were excavated, over-packed and disposed of off-site at approved facilities. Upon completion of this removal work, approximately 1,000 drums and an additional 10,000 laboratory reagent type containers (ranging in size from a few ounces to a gallon) had been disposed of. During drum excavation, approximately 3,400 tons of non-hazardous and 1,500 tons of hazardous municipal solid waste were also excavated and transported off-site for disposal. It is anticipated that soil treatment, consisting of thermal desorption, will begin by the fall of 1999. The soil cleanup is expected to take approximately 6 months to one year to complete. The design of the onsite groundwater extraction and treatment system is approximately 90 percent complete. Design finalization has been placed on hold pending the completion of soil cleanup activities at the site.

Davisville Naval Construction Battallion Center
North Kingstown, Washington County Rhode Island
2nd Congressional District
Final on NPL - 11/21/89

The Navy's studies focus on 17 areas; contamination disposed in these areas were solvents, paint thinners, degreasers, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from transformers, sewage sludge, contaminated fuel oil, halogens, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs), and other contaminants. Heavy metals included cadmium, silver, mercury, and chromium were found in the shoreline of Allen Harbor. The Navy removed flooring materials and underlying soils from Building 316, the DPDO Transformer
(continued on next page)

Oil Area Building, and Transformer Oil Leak Area. Final cleanup action consists of excavation and the disposal of remaining PCB-contaminated materials at a federally-licensed disposal facility.

Cleanup was completed at Building 316 and 37 in the fall of 1996. An ESD was signed in 1997 to remove deed use restrictions and the need for 5 year reviews since the cleanup achieved residential studies.

A ROD for the capping of Allen Harbor Landfill was signed in 1997. The cap is currently under construction. Additional PCB contamination was found onsite and will be capped in late 1999. Another ESD is expected to be signed in early 1999.

An investigation into the nature and extent of site contamination continue with an informal cooperative agreement between the Navy and ACOE at the offsite source area, Davisville NIKE launcher site. This source area is migrating onto Navy property and also off-site onto residential properties. The assessment of possible cleanup alternatives is scheduled for completion in late 2000.

A new site was identified in early 1999. An old firefighting training area with possible PNA and solvent contamination. Investigations into the nature and extent of site contamination and assessment of possible cleanup alternatives for the old firefighting training area is scheduled to be complete in late 2001.

Landfill and Resource Recovery, Inc. (L&RR)
North Smithfield, Providence County, Rhode Island

1st Congressional District
Final on NPL - 9/8/83

An estimated 1½ million gallons of hazardous wastes were accepted and disposed of with other wastes in the central portion of the landfill. The air at the landfill was contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The onsite groundwater is contaminated with arsenic, lead, and VOCs from waste liquids disposed of onsite and from rainwater entering the landfill wastes, causing contamination to seep into the groundwater. The owner closed the landfill in 1985 and ¾ of the site was covered with a synthetic cap to minimize infiltration of rain and melted snow. Soil was used to establish a vegetative cover. The cap was designed and built with gas vents to prevent the buildup of gases under the cap. The long-term cleanup action selected includes: installation of more substantial fencing; stabilization of the steep side slopes of the landfill; installation of a synthetic cap over the uncapped area of the landfill, with establishment of a vegetative cover over the entire landfill; collection and thermal destruction of underlying gases in an enclosed flare; and groundwater and air monitoring. In 1994 and 1995, the potentially responsible parties completed the design and construction of these cleanup actions. The cleanup action minimized soil erosion from the landfill and the resultant filling in of the wetlands. Construction of the landfill closure was completed in February 1997, and the enclosed flare is expected to continue to operate to treat landfill gases. Long-term operation and maintenance activities are being performed by the potentially responsible parties under a Consent Decree lodged in February 1997, which supersedes the UAO and will continue until established cleanup goals are met.

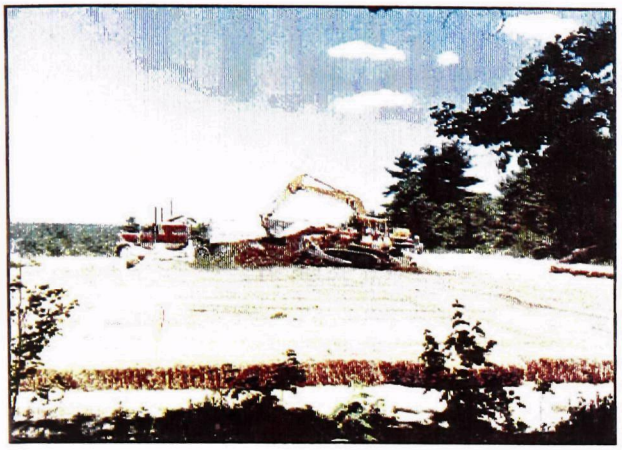
Newport Naval Education/Training Center
Aquidneck Island, Newport County, Rhode Island
1st Congressional District
Final on NPL - 11/21/89

Areas of concern include Old Fire Fighting Training Area/Site 09, Tank Farm Four/Site 12, Tank Farm Five/Site 13, Coddington Cove Rubble Fill, NUWC Disposal, Area, Gould Island, and Derecktor Shipyard. Monitoring wells detected petroleum products and heavy metals, including lead, in the groundwater. Groundwater also is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), PCBs, and petroleum hydrocarbons. Landfill soil and leachate contain heavy metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, and PCBs. A long-term cleanup action called for capping of the McAllister Point landfill. Design of the remedy was completed in 1994 and construction of the cleanup remedy was completed in 1997. The Navy is currently evaluating potential cleanup remedies for the adjacent sediments. A groundwater pump and treat system has been installed to eliminate the flow of contaminated groundwater from the source area soils at Tank Farm Five to the adjacent Narragansett Bay. Groundwater is currently being monitored. Additional investigations are scheduled that will further define the nature and extent of contamination associated with sludge material in the oil/water separator, confirm the contamination levels in onsite groundwater, and determine the significance of inorganic contaminant levels in soil and groundwater. A sediment sampling program is underway in Narragansett Bay to determine the extent of contamination in the marine environment offshore of the Old Fire Fighter Training Area.

Peterson Puritan, Inc.
Cumberland and Lincoln, Providence County, Rhode Island
1st Congressional District
Final on NPL - 9/8/83

This site is comprised of an industrial park, an inactive landfill, an inactive solid waste transfer station, sand and gravel operations, a Rhode Island State Park, and numerous interspersed areas of undeveloped land along the Blackstone River. Groundwater is contaminated with chlorinated solvents, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including acetone and benzene, phthalate, and heavy metals. Approximately 17,000 people were served by 4 municipal wells prior to their closure due to contamination. EPA selected final cleanup actions at two areas: the CCL-Area and the PAC-Area. Phased construction of the selected remedies, in-situ oxidation, soil vapor extraction and groundwater pump and treat, began in the fall of 1995 and were completed in January 1997. Operation and maintenance of these systems will continue until the concentrations are within EPA's acceptable risk range. The estimated timeframe for this is between 4 and 12 years. An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the landfill is scheduled to begin in late 1999.

Picillo Farm
Coventry, Kent County, Rhode Island
2nd Congressional District
Final on NPL - 9/8/83



More than 10,000 drums of hazardous waste and an undetermined bulk volume of liquid chemicals were disposed of into several unlined trenches on an 8-acre area of the farm. Onsite groundwater and surface water are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including toluene and xylene, and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs). Onsite soil is contaminated with phenols, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and VOCs. Potential threats include use of groundwater and surface water as drinking water supplies. Contaminated surface water and surface soil may pose ecological risks. Final cleanup actions include: in-place soil vapor extraction and treatment of VOCs and SVOCs in contaminated soil; off-site disposal of the surface soil contaminated with PCBs; and extraction and treatment of contaminated groundwater. Design of the cleanup remedies began in early 1995 and was completed in 1998. Construction began in 1999 and is expected to be completed in the year 2000.

Rose Hill Regional Landfill
South Kingstown, Washington County, Rhode Island
2nd Congressional District
Final on NPL - 10/4/89

In 1983, the facility became inactive, and the operator graded and seeded the disposal areas. A transfer station for municipal waste, currently owned and operated by the town, is located on a portion of the site. Three separate areas on the site received waste, including a solid waste landfill, a bulky waste disposal area, and a sewage sludge landfill. Current owner-operated activities within the site's boundary include a hunting preserve, a field skeet range, a qualifying range, a kennel and field training of bird dogs, and pet cemetery. Onsite groundwater monitoring wells contain several volatile organic compounds (VOCs), as well as some heavy metals. Mitchell Brook, another unnamed brook, and the Saugatucket River are impacted by contaminated runoff from the site. A freshwater wetland is 500 feet downstream and also may be subject to contamination. The site is not completely fenced, making it possible for people to come into direct contact with hazardous substances. EPA investigations during the winter and spring of 1993 indicated gas migration from the landfill to nearby residences. The Town of South Kingstown installed gas alarms in the residence under an Administrative Order signed on March 23, 1993. Expanded studies included an ecological impact assessment, and a landfill gas migration evaluation. EPA will evaluate cleanup alternatives and in the spring of 1999 and will work in conjunction with the town and state to select final cleanup actions for the site.

Stamina Mills
North Smithfield, Providence County, Rhode Island
1st Congressional District
Final on NPL - 9/8/83

Some time in 1969, a trichloroethylene (TCE) spill occurred and was never cleaned up, and in 1975, the mill was closed. In 1977, a fire destroyed the manufacturing complex; the site has been vacant and unused since then. Groundwater and surface water are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Sediments are contaminated with TCE, the pesticide dieldrin, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The soil is contaminated wit TCE, dieldrin, and heavy metals, as well as PAHs. EPA has installed a fence to prevent entry to the site. Partially standing structures were demolished in the summer of 1992, debris and building rubble were sorted and disposed of, voids were collapsed and filled in, the two raceways were sealed, and a majority of the site was graded and covered with clean fill. Quarterly groundwater sampling activities were initiated by the operator in November 1992. Pre-design field work including the operation of a pilot-scale soil vapor extraction, and a groundwater UV-Hydrogen Peroxide System has been completed.

The construction of the soil vapor extraction system was completed in December of 1997. The system became operational in May of 1998. Landfill capping construction activities were initiated in August 1998. Structural problems were encountered by the responsible party doing the work, while attempting to consolidate landfill wastes located at the base of the landfill in the flood plain of the Branch River. As a result, the responsible party submitted an alternative plan to EPA to excavate all landfill wastes and dispose of the wastes off-site at an approved facility. EPA agreed to the plan and it is anticipated that landfill removal activities will be completed by the summer of 1999. The groundwater extraction and treatment system design is expected to be completed by the spring of 1999 and construction initiated by the summer of 1999.

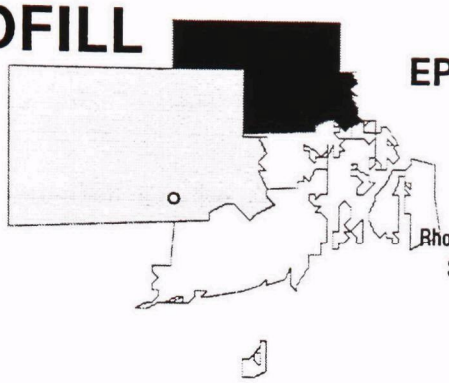
West Kingston Town Dump/URI Disposal Area
South Kingstown, Washington County, Rhode Island
2nd Congressional District
Final on NPL - 10/14/92

A 1975 study conducted by the URI Department of Civil Engineering and the Rhode Island Water Resources Board resulted in the discovery of a leachate plume beneath the landfill which was contaminating groundwater as far as 1,200 feet west of the dump. After closure of the town dump in 1978, the URI Disposal Area began accepting most of URI's waste including small quantities of empty paint cans, oil containers, and pesticide containers. Lab equipment, machinery, closed drums, and old tanks buried on site were discovered by the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management in 1987. An estimated 15,800 people obtain their drinking water supply from the three major public wells located within 4 miles of the site. An additional 12,000 persons are supplied by private wells. Private wells near the site are contaminated with various volatile organic compounds (VOCs). VOCs also have been detected in the onsite pond. Heavy metals were detected in groundwater. Three private wells were closed in 1988 due to contamination. Investigations of the site were performed in mid-1992 and in the fall of 1993. These investigations indicated that the site does not pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment. An investigation to determine the extent of contaminant at the entire site is planned to begin in 1999.

Western Sand & Gravel
Burrillville, Providence County, Rhode Island
2nd Congressional District
Final on NPL - 9/1/83

This site was used for the disposal of liquid wastes, including chemicals and septic waste. Contents of tank trucks were emptied directly into 12 open lagoons and pits.The onsite groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including toluene, trichloroethylene, trichloroethane, benzene, chlorobenzene, and dichloroethane. The soil also is contaminated with VOCs. Approximately 60,000 gallons of liquid chemical and septic waste were removed for off-site disposal. A groundwater recirculation system was installed. EPA installed a permanent alternate water supply to service approximately 56 parcels of land, and construction of the water line was completed in 1990. The potentially responsible parties (PRP) have installed a 2½-acre cap over the areas of contaminated soil and sludge, and graded the site to promote runoff and drainage. Based on the PRPs' investigation, EPA selected natural attenuation of the groundwater. The site will be monitored by the PRPs, and a system to pump and treat the groundwater will be installed if monitoring shows that natural attenuation is not occurring as predicted.

CENTRAL LANDFILL
RHODE ISLAND
EPA ID# RID980520183



EPA REGION 1
Providence County
Johnston

Other Names:
Rhode Island Central Landfill
Silvestri Bros. Landfill
Johnston Site

Site Description

The Central Landfill site covers approximately 154 acres of a 600-acre tract in Johnston. This active landfill is owned and operated by the Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation (formerly the Rhode Island Solid Waste Management Corporation) and receives approximately 85 percent of Rhode Island's solid waste. The site is comprised of two areas, a 121-acre area and a 33-acre expansion area. The 121-acre area was used prior to 1980 for the disposal of municipal and hazardous waste. The 33-acre area is currently being used to dispose of municipal solid waste. Located within the 121-acre area is an approximately ½- acre area where about 1 ½ million gallons of hazardous wastes were disposed of between 1976 and 1979. Within this ½ acre hazardous waste area, bulk liquid waste was dumped into trenches that had previously been excavated into bedrock. The wastes disposed of in this area include latex waste, acid waste, corrosive waste, water soluble oils and waste solvents, including methylene chloride, toluene, 1,1,1-trichlorethane and tetrachloroethylene. In 1982, the owner complied with a State order to close the areas that had received hazardous material. These areas have been excavated, backfilled, and capped to prevent further contamination of the groundwater and surface water, and revegetated as part of the closure plan. Approximately 4,000 people live within 3 miles of the site; the nearest resident is ½ mile away. Private wells downgradient from the site may have been contaminated. The bedrock aquifer has been contaminated, and adjacent wetlands and surface waters have also been affected.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 06/10/86

Threats and Contaminants

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

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

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

On-Site Contamination: In 1987, the owner/operator began an investigation into the nature and extent of site contamination to determine cleanup alternatives. The study identified sources of contamination and, in the summer of 1994, final cleanup remedies were selected. The remedies include capping the landfill; extracting and treating groundwater in the most highly contaminated, ½ acre of the site; establishing institutional controls; and conducting a detailed evaluation of the emissions from the existing landfill gas collection and combustion system. The owner/operator completed design of the cap in fall 1997. Construction of the cap began in the summer of 1998.

Off-Site Contamination: In 1994, the owner/operator began an investigation to address off-site contamination of groundwater, surface water and sediments. Final cleanup remedies are scheduled to be selected in early 1999.

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

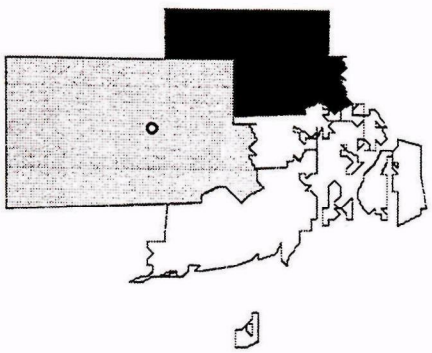
Environmental Progress

The installation of the landfill gas collection and combustion system and public water lines, and the purchase of residential property around the landfill have reduced the threat to public health and the environment while studies at the Central Landfill site are being completed and additional cleanup remedies are being planned. The Department of Justice (DOJ) entered a Consent Decree with the RI District Court on October 2, 1996.

Site Repository

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

DAVIS (GSR) LANDFILL
RHODE ISLAND
EPA ID# RID980731459



EPA REGION 1
Providence County
Glocester/Smithfield

Site Description

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

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

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

Threats and Contaminants

On-site groundwater, surface water, and sediments are contaminated with low levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), such as vinyl chloride and benzene, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and heavy metals including manganese, arsenic, and lead. Surface water and sediments are contaminated with the pesticides chlordane and dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane (DDT). After extensive investigations, EPA determined that no adverse health effects from inhalation of landfill gas, and ingestion of or contact with contaminants in surface water, soil, and sediments were found. EPA also concluded that no adverse health risks are associated with exposure to groundwater at the site and that the site would have no adverse impact on the wetlands.

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 September 1997, EPA announced it's decision that no further cleanup action is needed at the site. EPA and the state will continue to monitor the site for any potential future risks and will revisit the no action decision if conditions at the site change.

Environmental Progress 

In 1990, the EPA conducted tests of site conditions and determined that the Davis Landfill poses no immediate threat to the public or the environment while further investigations continued. Investigations into the nature and extent of site contamination concluded in 1997, revealed that the site poses no immediate or future risk to human health or the environment.

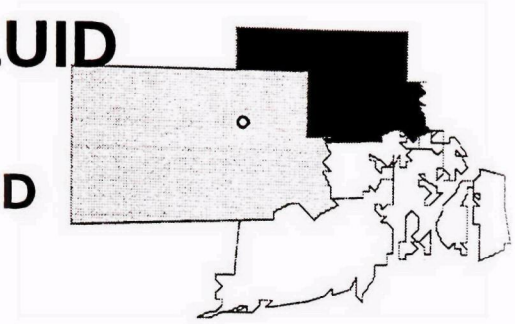
Site Repository 

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

DAVIS LIQUID WASTE

RHODE ISLAND

EPA ID# RID980523070



EPA REGION 1

Providence County
Smithfield

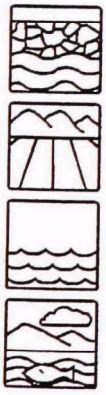
Site Description

The Davis Liquid Waste site was a disposal facility for hazardous substances that is located on approximately 10 acres in a rural section of Smithfield. Throughout the 1970s, the site accepted liquid and chemical wastes such as paint and metal sludges, oily wastes, solvents, acids, caustics, pesticides, phenols, halogens, metals, fly ash, and laboratory pharmaceuticals. Liquid wastes were transported in drums and bulk tank trucks and were dumped directly into unlined lagoons and seepage pits. The operator periodically excavated the semi-solid lagoon materials, dumped them at several locations on the site, and covered them with soil. Other operations included the collection of salvaged vehicles and machine parts, metal recycling, and tire shredding. Dumping activities resulted in soil, surface water, sediment, and groundwater contamination, both on and off site. In 1978, discovery of off site well contamination prompted the State Superior Court to prohibit further dumping of hazardous substances on the Davis property. The owner is still using sections of the disposal area and a 20-acre adjacent property as a staging and storage area for an estimated 10 to 30 million tires. The area surrounding the site is residential and the closest homes are located within 1,500 feet of the site. In 1986, there were approximately 240 people living within 1 mile and 4,700 people living within 3 miles of the site. The nearest well is located 300 feet away. The property is bordered on the north and south by wetlands and swamp areas.

Site Responsibility: The site is being addressed through Federal, State and Potentially Responsible Parties actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/23/81
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



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

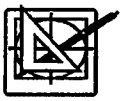
Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

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

Water Supply Line: The construction of a new water distribution system serving 127 lots along Forge Road, Log Road, Burlingame Road, and Bayberry Road was completed by EPA and RIDEM in December of 1997. The new system includes construction of a 300,000-gallon water storage tank, a water main, pumping stations, and connections to existing residences. For undeveloped lots, the EPA has brought a service connection up to the property line so that future connection may take place at the owner's expense.



Entire Site: The final cleanup remedy calls for excavating 25,000 cubic yards of raw waste and contaminated soils for on-site treatment using thermal desorption, and treating on-site groundwater using an air stripper, followed by carbon filtration, to remove the contaminants from the air. In addition, treated soil will be tested and clean soil will be used to backfill the area; the rest will be placed in an EPA-approved landfill either on site or off site. In November of 1996, a Consent Decree negotiated between the EPA and 54 Settling Parties was lodged with the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island. The Consent Decree among other things includes a work based component requiring the Settling Parties to perform the soil cleanup at the site. In March of 1997, the Settling Parties began to perform the work described in the CD, focusing their efforts on the removal of tires from areas of the site which were believed to be contaminated. Between March and June of 1997, it was estimated that approximately 750,000 tires were removed from the site. Throughout the tire removal, partially and fully buried drums were encountered. Drums which were among the tires were removed and over-packed while buried drums were left to be addressed as part of the subsequent drum removal work. Work on the buried drums began in July of 1997, after EPA approval of a Drum Removal Work Plan. As of October of 1998, approximately 950 drums had been excavated, sampled, categorized, and transported off site for disposal. During drum removal activities an additional 10,500 laboratory reagent type containers were discovered at the site. The laboratory containers, which range in size from a few ounces to a gallon, have been sampled, categorized, and disposed of off site. During drum excavation, approximately 3,400 tons of non-hazardous and 1,500 tons of hazardous municipal solid waste were also excavated and transported off site for disposal. It is anticipated that the soil cleanup will begin in the summer of 1999 and take approximately one year to complete. The design of the groundwater extraction and treatment component of the remedy is approximately 90 percent complete. Design finalization has been placed on hold pending the completion of soil cleanup activities at the site.

The EPA expects the groundwater cleanup to take five to ten years to complete.

Site Facts: Discovery of off site well contamination in 1978 resulted in the State Superior Court banning dumping on the site. The EPA obtained a Court Order to gain access to the site. The Department of Justice prepared a motion for "conditional" site access to be entered in the Rhode Island Federal Court. The site owner resisted attempts by Federal officials to investigate the site for cleanup and continued to conduct business operations within 100 feet of the hazardous dumping site. The State of Rhode Island entered into an agreement with the site owner in late 1994 for the removal of between 10 and 30 million tires currently being stored at the site. The owner complied with the order during 1995 but during 1996 was unable to meet the quarterly quota for tire removal. In 1997, the state was able to fund the removal of an additional 750,000 tires from the site.

Environmental Progress

Removing drums reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances at the Davis Liquid site. The completion of the alternative water supply further protects human health by reducing the potential for exposure to hazardous substances in the drinking water while additional cleanup activities are being planned and conducted.

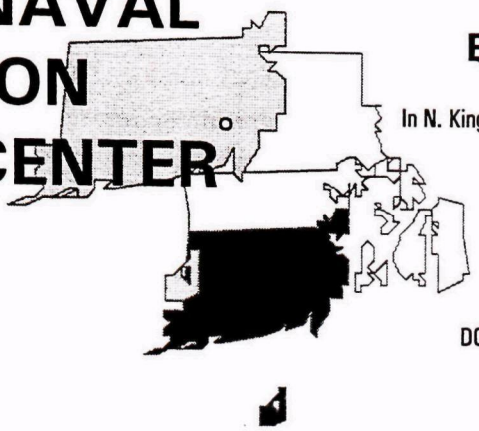
Site Repository

Greenville Public Library, 573 Putnam Pike, Greenville, RI 02828

DAVISVILLE NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER

RHODE ISLAND

EPA ID# RI6170022036



EPA REGION 1

Washington County

In N. Kingstown, 18 miles south of Providence

Other Names:

Camp Fogarty
Calf Pasture Point Landfill
NCBC Davisville
Allen Harbor Estuary
DOD/NCBC/Allens Harbor Landfill

Site Description

The former Davisville Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC), located 18 miles south of Providence in North Kingstown, covers approximately 900 acres. Serving as a military installation since 1942, its primary mission was to provide mobilization support to Naval construction forces. Much of the NCBC-Davisville site is contiguous with Narragansett Bay and consists of four areas, including the Main Center, the West Davisville storage area, Allen Harbor area, and the Pier Support area. Camp Fogarty, a training facility 4 miles west of the Main Center in the Town of East Greenwich was transferred to the Army in 1993. Adjoining NCBC's south boundary is the decommissioned Naval Air Station Quonset Point, which was sold to the Rhode Island Port Authority between 1973 and 1980. The Navy disposed of wastes in all four areas. The Navy has identified at least 24 areas with potential hazardous contamination, but the Department no longer owns several of them. These areas are being investigated by the Army Corps of Engineers. Chief among the areas are Camp Avenue Landfill and former NIKE Launcher Site at the decommissioned Naval Air Station. The Navy's studies will focus on ten areas: the Allen Harbor Landfill (the largest of the areas), which received solvents, paint thinners, degreasers, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from transformers, sewage sludge, and contaminated fuel oil from 1946 to 1972; the Calf Pasture Point, which received "decontamination agents" and various other contaminants; the Construction Equipment Department (CED) Battery Acid Disposal Area; the CED Solvent Disposal Area; the Transformer Oil Disposal Area (near Building 37); the Solvent Disposal Area; the Defense Property Disposal Office (DPDO) Film Processing Disposal Area (FPD); the Camp Fogarty Disposal Area; the Fire Fighting Training Area; and the Disposal Areas northwest of Buildings W-3, W-4, T-1; and the Asphalt Disposal Area. Approximately twenty 5-gallon cans of calcium hypochlorite were disposed of in a drainage ditch at Calf Pasture Point between 1960 and 1971. In 1973, thirty to forty 35-gallon cardboard containers of a chloride compound were stored at the site and deteriorated over time. From 1968 to 1974, approximately 2,500 3-gallon cans also were disposed of at Calf Pasture Point. The surrounding area is single-family residential. Groundwater is assumed to flow toward Narraganset Bay, which is located 600 feet from the site. Approximately 27,000 people get their drinking water from public wells located within 3 miles of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 07/14/89
Final Date: 11/21/89

Threats and Contaminants

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

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1991, the Navy removed materials from two on-site buildings that were contaminated by PCB spills. Throughout 1995, the Navy removed PCB-contaminated soil at the disposal areas northwest of Buildings W-3, W-4, and T-1; the battery acid tank at the CED Battery Acid Disposal Area; the asphaltic material at the CED Asphalt disposal area; and lead from contaminated soil at Camp Fogarty.

Buildings 316 and 38: In 1991, the Navy removed flooring materials and underlying soils from Building 316, the DPDO Transformer Oil Spill Area and Building 38, and Transformer Oil Leak Area. Additional sampling after removal operations revealed elevated levels of PCBs outside the excavated areas. A final cleanup remedy was selected in the fall of 1993 calling for the excavation and off-site disposal of remaining PCB-contaminated materials at a federally-licensed disposal facility. Design for the long-term remedy was completed in 1994. Construction activities began in 1995 and were completed in 1997. The excavation was so thorough that the site has been cleaned up to residential values. No longer are institutional controls or 5 year reviews needed.

Allen Harbor Landfill: In 1985, the water, sediment, and organisms in Allen Harbor were sampled as part of the confirmation studies and found to be contaminated. Given the landfill's location adjacent to the harbor, it is possible that leachate could migrate into the harbor. An investigation into the nature and extent of site contamination and assessment of possible cleanup alternatives was completed by the signing of a capping Record of Decision (ROD) in September 1997. Cap construction began in March 1998. Additional contamination was found after most of the cap was completed so another cap will be constructed at the site. This is scheduled to take place in 1999.

DPDO/FPD, Transformer Oil Disposal Area and Camp Forgerty: The Navy investigated these sites in 1993. An additional investigation into the nature and extent of site contamination and assessment of possible cleanup alternatives was completed in the fall of 1995. From this assessment, the EPA determined that no further cleanup actions were required to address soil at this area of the site. Groundwater was investigated and a final cleanup remedy for No Further Action was selected in June 1998.

Fire Fighting Training Area, Solvent Disposal Area and Disposal Area North West of Buildings W-3, W-4, and T-1: These areas were investigated in two phases. A removal action excavating and sending off site 2,224 tons of PCB contaminated soils was completed in 1997 at the Disposal Area North West of Building W-3, W-4, and T-1. A No Further Action ROD was signed for these areas on September 30, 1998.

Calf Pasture Point: Investigations were performed in three phases, culminating in the release of a Proposed Plan in November 1998, for the groundwater monitoring and land use restrictions. The mobility of contaminants is moderate to high, however, the effect on the groundwater discharging to the harbor, to date, has been minimal.

Other Areas: Investigations into the nature and extent at four areas are scheduled for completion in 2000. These areas include the CED Battery Disposal Area, the CED Solvent Disposal Area, CED Drum Storage Area, and the CED Asphalt Disposal Area. The Navy performed removal actions at the CED Battery Disposal Area and the CED Asphalt Disposal Area in 1996. The Navy removed 197.88 tons of contaminated soil. A ROD is expected to be signed in the year 2000.

Site Facts: NCBC is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DOD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DoD facilities. In 1988, the EPA and the Naval Ocean Systems Center began conducting a study at the Allen Harbor Landfill under a Memorandum of Agreement. A Federal Facility Agreement was signed by RIDEM, the Navy, and the EPA in March 1992 to provide the frame work for the cleanup process. The Base was selected for closure under the BRAC Act of 1991 and was officially closed in April 1994. A lease with the Rhode Island Economical Development Corporation (RIEDC) was signed at the base for economic redevelopment in 1996. Camp Fogerty was transferred to the Army in 1993. In September 1998, 125 acres were sold to the RIEDC.

Environmental Progress

A remedy was selected in 1993 to address PCB contamination at Buildings 316 and 38. Removal of contamination throughout the site began in 1995 and has reduced contaminant levels in soils. A remedy was selected in 1997 to address the landfill closure at the Allen Harbor landfill. Cap construction should be completed by the year 2000. Six sites were closed out with No Further

Action RODs. In the meantime, the Navy has performed preliminary investigations and has determined that there are no immediate threats to human health or the environment while additional site studies are taking place.

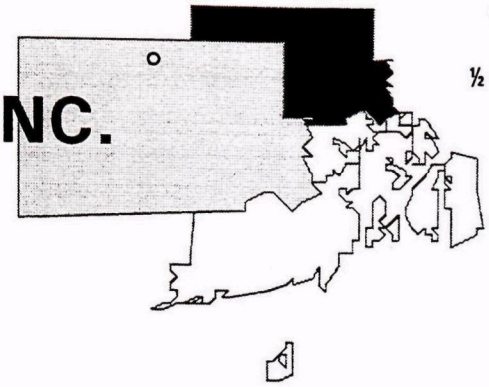
Site Repository 

North Kingstown Free Library, 100 Boone Street, North Kingstown, RI 02852
Caretaker Site Office, Davisville Road, North Kingston, RI 02852

LANDFILL AND RESOURCE RECOVERY, INC. (L&RR)

RHODE ISLAND

EPA ID# RID093212439



EPA REGION 1

Providence County
½ mile east of Slatersville Reservoir
in North Smithfield

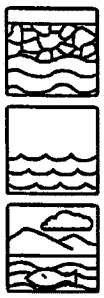
Site Description

The Landfill and Resource Recovery, Inc. (L&RR) site is a 28-acre landfill on a 36-acre parcel of land. The site originally was a sand and gravel pit and was used for small-scale refuse disposal from 1927 to 1974. In 1974, the site was sold and developed into a large-scale disposal facility accepting commercial, municipal, and industrial wastes. Until 1979, an estimated 1½ million gallons of hazardous wastes were accepted and disposed of with other wastes in the central portion of the landfill. The hazardous wastes included many types of bulk and drummed organic and inorganic materials in liquid, sludge, and solid forms. In 1979, the operator placed a polyvinyl chloride cover over the area containing hazardous waste to prevent rainwater from entering. Landfilling of commercial and residential wastes continued until 1985, when the owners closed the landfill and placed another synthetic cover over most of the landfill. Soil was placed over the synthetic cover and it was partially planted with vegetation. Although the area is still rural, there are approximately 10,000 residents in a 25-square-mile area; the area appears to be undergoing a substantial growth in residential development. Within a ½-mile radius of the site, there are fewer than 50 residences and no multi-residential housing developments. More than 3,000 people live within 3 miles of the site. An industrial park is located approximately 3,000 feet to the north, and Air National Guard installations are located approximately 1,000 feet to the east and 3,000 feet to the south of the site. Most, if not all, residences in the site's vicinity obtain their drinking water from individual wells. Trout Brook, adjacent to the site, and the Slatersville Reservoir, into which it discharges, are used for fishing and other recreation, but are not public water supply sources.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



The air at the landfill was contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, and benzene. The on-site groundwater is contaminated with arsenic, lead, and VOCs from waste liquids disposed of on site and from rainwater entering the landfilled wastes, causing contamination to seep into the groundwater. The surface water on the site is contaminated with lead. The only health threat was from gaseous emissions from the landfill. The landfill closure in 1994 and 1995 minimized threats of contamination in air, groundwater and surface water. The landfill is enclosed by a chain link fence. The only significant environmental threat was to the wetlands surrounding the site. The cleanup action minimized soil erosion from the landfill and the resultant filling in the wetlands.

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Entire Site: In 1977, the owner installed monitoring wells on site to ensure compliance with State regulations. The owner closed the landfill in 1985, and 3/4 of the site was covered with a synthetic cap to minimize infiltration of rain and melted snow. Soil also was used to establish a vegetative cover. The cap was designed and built with gas vents to prevent the buildup of gases under the cap. The selected long-term remedy for this site includes: installation of more substantial fencing; stabilization of the steep side slopes of the landfill and installation of a synthetic cap over the uncapped area of the landfill, with establishment of a vegetative cover over the entire landfill; collection and thermal destruction of underlying gases in an enclosed flare; and groundwater and air monitoring. In 1994 and 1995, under EPA supervision, the parties potentially responsible for site contamination completed the design and construction of these cleanup actions. Long-term operation and maintenance activities are currently underway and will continue until established cleanup goals are met.

Site Facts: In 1985, the landfill was closed by the owner under a Consent Order with the State. In 1990, the EPA issued an Administrative Order to the potentially responsible parties requiring the parties to design and construct the final cleanup remedies. In 1997, EPA and the state signed a Consent Decree with the potentially responsible parties for the long term operation and maintenance.

Environmental Progress

Construction of all remedies at the site is complete. Closing the landfill, installing a cover, stabilizing steep side slopes, destroying underlying gases, and building a fence to limit access to the site have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Landfill and Resource Recovery site while operation and maintenance are underway.

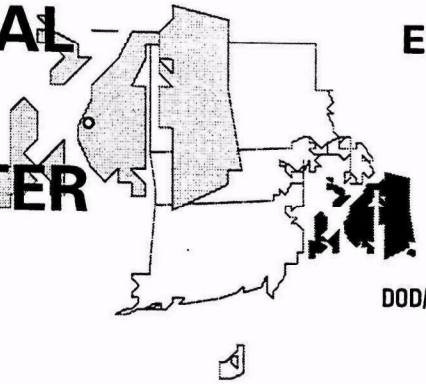
Site Repository 

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

NEWPORT NAVAL EDUCATION/ TRAINING CENTER

RHODE ISLAND

EPA ID# RI6170085470



EPA REGION 1

Newport County
Aquidneck Island

Other Names:
U.S. Navy McAllister
DOD/NETC/McAllister Point Landfill

Site Description

The 1,063-acre Newport Naval Education/Training Center (NETC) site has been used by the Navy as a refueling depot since 1900. An 11 ½-acre portion of the site along the shore of Narragansett Bay, known as McAllister Point Landfill, accepted wastes consisting primarily of domestic refuse, acids, solvents, paint, waste oil, and oil contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from 1955 to the mid-1970s. Five tank farms are located in the Melville area; one is located in Midway. Sludge from nearby tank farms was dumped on the ground or burned in chambers. Other contaminated areas on site, such as the Melville North Landfill, are classified as Formerly Used Defense sites and are being addressed separately. Surface water and groundwater flow toward the bay, which is used for boating and fishing. One tank farm is located 300 feet from a coastal wetland. Other areas of concern include Old Fire Fighting Training Area/Site 09, Tank Farm Four/Site 12, Tank Farm Five/Site 13, Gould Island, and Derecktor Shipyard. An estimated 4,800 people obtain drinking water and 220 acres of land are irrigated from private wells located within 3 miles of the site. Approximately 10,000 people live within 3 miles of the site.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 07/14/89
Final Date: 11/21/89

Threats and Contaminants

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

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in six stages: initial actions and five long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the McAllister Point Landfill, Tank Farms, Old Fire Training Area, Derecktor Shipyard and the remaining site areas which include Coddington Cove Rubble Fill, the Naval Undersea Warfare Center Disposal Area, and the Gould Island Electroplating Shop .

Response Action Status

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

McAllister Point Landfill: A remedy was selected in 1993 that called for capping of the landfill. This action will eliminate the infiltration of rainfall through waste materials and reduce the generation of leachate released to the near shore marine environment. This source control remedy also required a series of additional investigations to determine if the landfill gases will require treatment, if additional measures are necessary to address the lateral flow of groundwater and delineate near-shore contamination of the sediments, and whether Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (NAPLs) are present. Design of the remedy was completed in 1994. Construction of the cleanup remedy was completed in December 1996. The Navy is currently evaluating alternatives to address the contamination in the sediments offshore of the landfill. A Record of Decision (ROD) is planned for March 2000 for Management of Migration which will address landfill gases, sediments, and groundwater.

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

Old Fire Fighting Training Area: The Navy is currently evaluating the nature and extent of contamination at the site. A removal action was not conducted because the contamination was widespread across the subsurface and would be better handled by a remedial action. A ROD is planned for March 2002.

Derecktor Shipyard: The Navy is currently evaluating alternatives to address the

contamination in the sediments offshore and the soils onshore of the shipyard. A ROD is planned for September 2000.

Remaining Site Areas: Investigations into the nature and extent of contamination at the remaining site areas including the Coddington Cove Rubble Fill, the Naval Undersea Warfare Center Disposal Area, and the Gould Island Electroplating Shop are planned. These studies will identify the source and extent of soil and groundwater contamination and are expected to lead to the selection of a final cleanup remedy in 2005.

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

Environmental Progress

The removal of the contents of Tanks 53 and 56, the construction of a landfill cap over the McAllister Point Landfill, and the installation of a groundwater pump and treat system at the Tank Farms have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminants at the Newport Naval Education/Training Center site while additional cleanup actions are being planned.

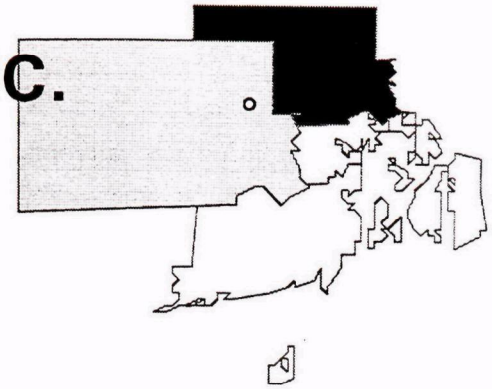
Site Repository

Newport Public Library, Aquidneck Park, Newport, RI 02840
Middletown Free Library, Middletown, RI 02842
Portsmouth Free Library Association, Portsmouth, RI 02871

PETERSON/ PURITAN, INC.

RHODE ISLAND

EPA ID# RID055176283



EPA REGION 1

Providence County
Along the Blackstone River in
Cumberland and Lincoln

Other Names:
Blackstone Valley

Site Description

The Peterson/Puritan, Inc., site is located along the Blackstone River within the Towns of Cumberland and Lincoln. The site is approximately two miles long and extends approximately 2,000 feet to the east and west of the main river channel. The Peterson/Puritan, Inc. plant was built in 1959 and began packaging aerosol consumer products. A rail car accident and product tank spill occurred on the facility's property in 1974 releasing an estimated 6000 gallons of solvent. In 1976, following a major fire, the plant was rebuilt. The site "study area" comprises an industrial park, including the former Peterson/Puritan facility, an inactive landfill known as JM Mills Landfill, an inactive solid waste transfer station, sand and gravel operations, Blackstone River State Park development, impacted municipal water supply wells and numerous interspersed areas of undeveloped land along the Blackstone River. The Martin Street well and Lenox Street well in the Town of Cumberland and the Quinnville well field in the Town of Lincoln were closed in 1979 due to contamination, and remain out of service. Attempts to flush contaminants from the Lincoln wells were abandoned after repeated efforts to remove the contaminants failed. The Peterson/Puritan, Inc., site is located in a mixed industrial and residential area. There are approximately 12,000 people living within a 4-mile radius of the site; the nearest residence is less than 1/4 mile away. Approximately 17,000 people were served by the Lenox Street well prior to its closure. The Town of Lincoln has since been connected to an alternate water supply while the Town of Cumberland absorbed the cost of its wells by increasing production from remaining town water supplies.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants

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

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in four stages: Two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the Primary Source Area, initial actions, and investigation of the JM Mills Landfill leading to a final site remedy.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1992, a fence was constructed to restrict access to the JM Mills landfill and drums containing contaminated materials were removed from the base of the landfill. In November 1997, a second action was taken to address recently disposed asbestos containing wastes found outside of the fenced in area. The security fence was extended to limit further dumping and maintain access restrictions at this portion of the site.

Primary Source Area: Parties potentially responsible for site contamination completed investigating the full extent of contamination in 1993. In late 1993, after evaluating cleanup alternatives, the EPA selected final cleanup remedies to address the primary sources of contamination at two areas: the CCL-Area and the PAC-Area. The remedy for the CCL-Area included soil vapor extraction technology to clean soils surrounding a tank farm, pumping and treating a contaminated groundwater plume emanating from the tank farm, and pumping groundwater downgradient from the tank farm to the local sewer system. For the PAC Area, the leach fields will be excavated and in-place oxidation is being used to reduce arsenic concentrations in groundwater. The EPA also requires monitoring of contaminant levels in groundwater to ensure that each of the cleanup efforts is effective. All design activities were completed as of May 1996. Phased construction of the selected remedies began in the fall of 1995 and were completed in January 1997. After a phase start up period, all remediation systems have been operating as designed since July 1997. Operation and Maintenance of these remedial systems shall continue until the EPA determines that containment concentrations are within the EPA's acceptable risk range. The estimated time frame for this is between 4 and 12 years.

JM Mills Landfill: An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the landfill is scheduled to begin in late 1998. Following the completion of this study, a final

cleanup remedy will be selected.

Site Facts: After a preliminary investigation in 1982, the EPA identified the Peterson/Puritan facility as the major source of the contamination in the Quinnville Well Field. The Town of Lincoln filed a lawsuit against Peterson/Puritan, Inc. based on these findings. In 1984, the company reached a settlement with Lincoln and assisted with the cost of the town's new water supply. The company also installed a recovery well on its property for the purpose of capturing contaminated groundwater underlying its property. In 1987, an Administrative Order was issued to Peterson/Puritan, Inc. to take over the site investigation from the EPA. In 1995, five defendants settled with EPA and the State to pay past costs and conduct the cleanup of the Primary Source Area.

Environmental Progress

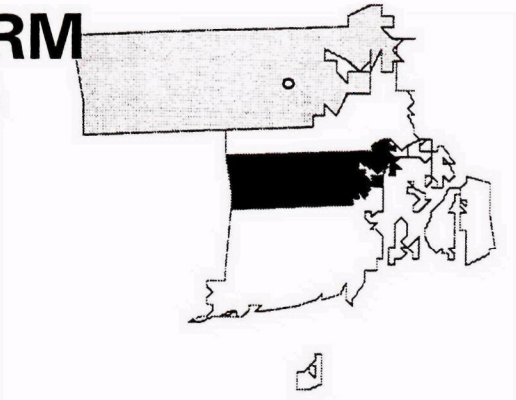
Alternate water supplies have provided safe drinking water to affected area residents, treatment systems are complete and operating at the Primary Source area, and access to the landfill is restricted while further investigations are being planned. The state is constructing a linear park and bike path aside of the Blackstone River and Canal which incorporates a portion of the site.

Site Repository

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

Lincoln Public Library, Old River Road, Lincoln, RI 02685

PICILLO FARM
RHODE ISLAND
EPA ID# RID980579056



EPA REGION 1
Kent County
Piggy Hill Lane in Coventry

Other Names:
Candy Box Farm

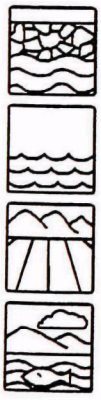
Site Description

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

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/23/81
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



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

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

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

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

Groundwater and Surface Water: The EPA completed an investigation of on- and off-site groundwater and surface water contamination, as well as residual soil contamination. The investigation determined the nature and extent of contamination, and evaluated human and ecological risks. The field investigation was completed in 1992 and final cleanup remedies were selected in 1993. The selected remedies consist of in-place soil vapor extraction and treatment of VOCs and SVOCs in contaminated soil, off-site disposal of the surface soil contaminated with PCBs, and extraction and treatment of contaminated groundwater. Design of the cleanup remedies began in early 1995 was completed by the potentially responsible parties in 1998. Construction of the remedy is planned for 1999, to be followed by long term operation and monitoring.

Site Facts: In 1988, the EPA entered into an agreement with 12 potentially responsible parties. Four of these companies removed approximately 6,500 cubic yards of contaminated soils and closed and vegetated the site under monitoring by the EPA. In 1995, the EPA and 46 potentially responsible parties signed a Consent Decree to perform the final cleanup remedy.

Environmental Progress

Removal of the contaminated soil from the trenches, removal of buried drums, and closure of the Picillo Farm site have reduced the potential of exposure to site contaminants while remedies to clean up the groundwater and surface water are being designed and implemented

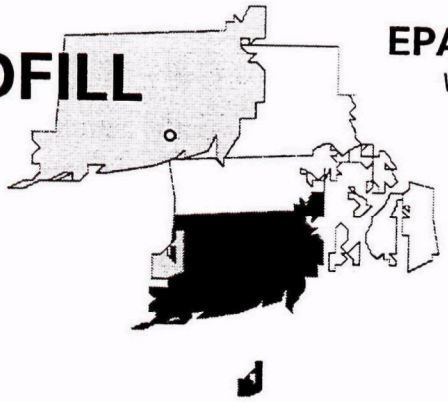
Site Repository 

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

ROSE HILL REGIONAL LANDFILL

RHODE ISLAND

EPA ID# RID980521025



EPA REGION 1

Washington County
Rose Hill Road

Site Description

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

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants

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

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

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

Entire Site: EPA began an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination in the three separate disposal areas in 1990. The scope of the investigation has included sampling of groundwater, surface water, soils, and sediments. Expanded studies included an ecological impact assessment, a landfill gas migration evaluation, and revised assessment of alternatives that include the feasibility of using several innovative cleanup technologies. The EPA will evaluate cleanup alternatives through 1998, and following a public comment period, will select a final cleanup remedy for the site in late 1999.

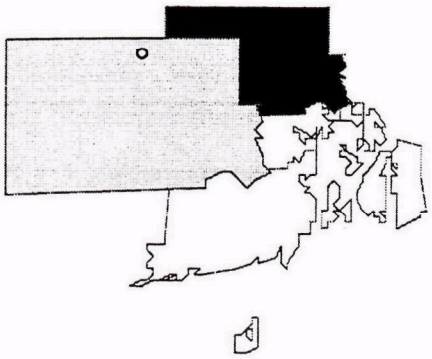
Environmental Progress

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

Site Repository

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

STAMINA MILLS, INC.
RHODE ISLAND
EPA ID# RID980731442



EPA REGION 1
Providence County
North Smithfield

Other Names:
Forestdale-Stamina Mills, Inc.

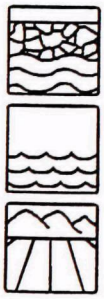
Site Description

Stamina Mills, which is on a 5-acre parcel of land, began operating as a textile mill in the early 1900s. It was closed for an undetermined period of time during the Depression and changed ownership in the 1940s. In 1969, a solvent scouring system which used trichloroethylene (TCE) for removing oil and dirt from newly woven fabric was installed. Some time during that year, a unknown quantity of trichloroethylene (TCE) was spilled at the site. In 1975, the mill was closed. In 1977, a fire destroyed the manufacturing complex; the site has been vacant and unused since then. In 1981, in response to the discovery of private well contamination, the Rhode Island Water Resources Board and the Town of North Smithfield installed a public water line to area residences; however, not all residences were connected to the service. The EPA later provided resources to extend the water system and complete connections to those residences. By 1987, all residences impacted by the spill were connected to the public water supply. The Village of Forestdale, with a population of approximately 1,000, is located within a ½-mile of the site. A school and private residences with nearly 300 people are located within ¼ mile of the site. Industrial and commercial facilities with about 1,200 people are within ½ mile of the site. The site is bordered by wetlands and the Branch River to the south.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



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

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

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

Entire Site: Based on its investigation, the EPA selected the following remedy to clean up the site: in-place vacuum extraction of soil contaminated with TCE in the spill area, which involves installation of a number of shallow wells to withdraw air containing TCE and other VOCs for carbon treatment; excavation of approximately 550 cubic yards of landfill waste and sediments in the 100-year flood plain; and redepositing excavated landfill waste under a new multi-layer cap. Groundwater will be extracted and treated with ultraviolet light (UV) and hydrogen peroxide, an innovative technology to remove VOCs. Mill raceways will be sealed, and on-site buildings will be demolished. Deed restrictions will be used at the site to regulate land use and preserve the integrity of the remedy's components. The septic tank location will be confirmed and its contents tested and removed. The contents of the tank and the tank itself will be disposed of. A monitoring program for the groundwater, soil, surface water, and sediments will be implemented to ensure the effectiveness of the selected remedies. Demolition activities were completed in the summer of 1992. At that time, partially standing structures were demolished, debris and building rubble were sorted and disposed of, voids were collapsed and filled in, the two raceways were sealed, and a majority of the site was graded and covered with clean fill. Quarterly groundwater sampling activities were initiated at the site in November 1992. The results of quarterly groundwater monitoring will be used to establish a baseline of information prior to the design and construction of the groundwater extraction and treatment system. Pre-design field work including the operation of a pilot-scale soil vapor extraction and groundwater UV/Hydrogen Peroxide System has been completed. The construction of the soil vapor system was completed in December of 1997. The system became operational in May 1998. The landfill capping design was completed and approved by EPA in March 1998. Construction activities were initiated in August 1998 and are anticipated to be completed by December 1998. The groundwater extraction and treatment design should be completed by the spring of 1999 and construction initiated by the summer of 1999.

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

Environmental Progress

Providing a public water supply and fencing the site have reduced the potential for exposure to the contamination at the Stamina Mills site while construction of the final site remedies is underway.

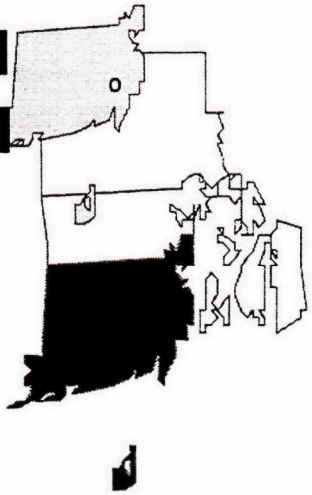
Site Repository

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

WEST KINGSTON TOWN DUMP/URI DISPOSAL AREA

RHODE ISLAND

EPA ID# RID981063993



EPA REGION 1

Washington County
South Kingstown

Other names:
South Kingstown Landfill No. 2
URI Gravel Bank
Sherman Farm

Site Description

This site consists of two adjacent properties, the West Kingston Town Dump and the University of Rhode Island (URI) Disposal Area. Known in the past as "South Kingstown Landfill #2," the 6 ½-acre West Kingston Town Dump received solid waste from the Town of South Kingstown beginning in the 1930s. In the early 1950s, the Town of Narragansett and URI also began disposing of their solid waste in the landfill. This disposal of solid waste went unregulated until 1967, when the Rhode Island Department of Health (RI DOH) noted during a site inspection that wastes disposed of at the site were from industrial, residential, commercial, and institutional sources. Numerous operational violations were subsequently cited by RI DOH. A 1975 study conducted by the URI Department of Civil Engineering and the Rhode Island Water Resources Board resulted in the discovery of a leachate plume beneath the landfill which was contaminating groundwater as far as 1,200 feet west of the dump. From 1945 to 1987, solid waste was also accepted at the 12-acre URI Disposal Area, referred to in the past as the "URI Gravel Bank" or the "Sherman Farm." After closure of the town dump in 1978, the URI Disposal Area began accepting most of URI's waste, including small quantities of empty paint cans, oil containers, and pesticide containers. Lab equipment, machinery, closed drums, and old tanks buried on site were discovered by the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RI DEM) during a 1987 inspection. RI DEM instructed URI to remove contaminated debris from the site, an action which was completed by URI in 1987. Vehicle access to the site is restricted by a locked chain-link gate across the gravel access road at its intersection with Plains Road. An estimated 15,800 people obtain their drinking water supply from three major public wells located within 4 miles of the site. An additional 12,000 persons are supplied by private wells, the nearest being approximately 1,000 feet northwest of the site. The site is located within the Chipuxet River valley basin. Hundred Acre Pond, part of the river, is approximately 1,500 feet from the site. The river basin is a major groundwater resource.

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 07/29/91
Final Date: 10/14/92

Threats and Contaminants

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

Cleanup Approach

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

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1987, URI removed 159 tons of materials and transported them to federally-approved waste disposal facilities. Removal investigations of the site were performed in mid-1992 and the fall of 1993. These investigations indicated that the site does not pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment. Three private wells, approximately 875 feet west of the site, were closed in 1988 due to contamination and were connected to the URI water supply

Entire Site: An investigation to determine the extent of contamination at the entire site is planned to begin in 1999.

Environmental Progress

The immediate removal and disposal of materials have reduced health hazards while site investigations are underway at the West Kingston Town Dump/URI Disposal Area site. Three residents, where VOCs were found in residential wells, were converted to the URI water supply in 1988.

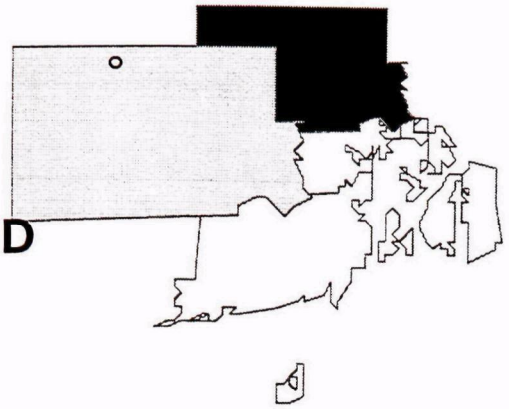
Site Repository

South KingstonTown Hall,High Street,Wakefield,RI 02880 (401) 789-9331

WESTERN SAND & GRAVEL

RHODE ISLAND

EPA ID# RID009764929



EPA REGION 1

Providence County
Burrillville, adjacent to Douglas Pike

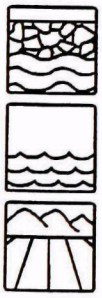
Site Description

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

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

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/23/81
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



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

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

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

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

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

Groundwater: The potentially responsible parties conducted an investigation to determine the extent of contamination and to evaluate alternatives for cleanup of the off-site groundwater. The investigation was completed in early 1991. Based on the investigation, the EPA selected a remedy of cleanup through natural attenuation. The process of natural attenuation is being evaluated every three years. If the natural attenuation is not progressing at the expected rate, EPA may require the installation of a groundwater pump and treat system.

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

Environmental Progress

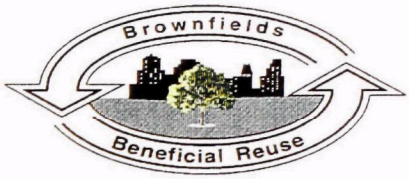
Construction of all cleanup activities is complete, including fencing, capping, and grading the contaminated areas of the Western Sand & Gravel site, installing carbon canister filters, installing an alternative water supply system, and installing and monitoring a groundwater monitoring network. Stabilizing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

Site Repository

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

EPA Region 1
New England
Superfund/RCRA
Reform Initiatives

Accomplishments Report
January 1999



COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

Superfund Administrative Reform Initiative
Accomplishment Report
January 1999

Rich Cavagnero (OSRR, GE) ☎ (617)918-1251
Mike Jasinski (OSRR, Otis) ☎ (617)918-1352
Dave Dickerson (OSRR, New Bedford) ☎ (617)918-1329
Karen Lumino (OSRR, Pine Street) ☎ (617)918-1348

EPA-New England's Superfund Reform Agenda outlines initiatives that promote faster cleanups and quicker, fairer settlements. The Community Empowerment Initiative expands EPA-New England's efforts to inform and involve the community in cleanup decisions and in discussions on future property uses. Four sites in New England were chosen to demonstrate our actions.

Pine Street Canal Superfund Site

Pine Street Barge Canal

EPA has officially adopted a $4.38 million cleanup plan for the Pine Street Canal Superfund Site in Burlington, Vermont. The plan was developed through an extraordinary, five year intensive effort – a true partnership of local residents, Vermont environmental groups, EPA and the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, and the companies who bear the financial responsibility for cleaning up the site. The cleanup plan, which received wide-spread community support, includes capping of canal sediments that present the highest risk to the environment, covering several wetlands areas of contaminated soil and sediment near the canal, long term monitoring and institutional controls for groundwater and land use development. EPA and the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) are currently negotiating a Consent Decree which would require the PRPs to implement the above referenced remedy.

New Bedford Harbor

EPA established a New Bedford Community Forum to advise decision makers about New Bedford Harbor cleanup options and develop a consensus decision on how to clean up the harbor. The Community Forum was made up of citizens, local environment and concerned groups, local communities and state and federal agencies.

New Bedford Harbor

EPA issued a Record of Decision on the cleanup of New Bedford Harbor in the fall of 1999, based on a consensus decision document signed by all members of the forum.

EPA, with advise from Community Forum representatives, conducted three treatability field tests for the Hot Spot sediments dredge from the harbor in 1994 -1995. An amended ROD for the disposal of the hot spot sediment will be issued in the spring of 1999. Again a consensus decision document was developed and signed by all members of the forum.

MA Military Reservations (Otis)

Approximately 10 advisory groups – with over 100 community representatives – that focus on various cleanup issues have held hundreds of public meetings in the last two years. These citizen teams provide advise and raise concerns on behalf of the towns – Bourne, Falmouth, Mashpee and Sandwich – most affected by soil contamination on MMR and groundwater contamination emanating from the MMR.

The Department of Defense assigned the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE) as the lead for directing the cleanup in 1996. The Air Force has since developed a Strategic Plan which provides overall direction for cleaning up the base and a comprehensive cleanup plan for each plume contaminating the groundwater. The Air Force has also sought public comment on their draft decision criteria matrix, which outlined the factors and options to be evaluated when designing cleanup plans. The decision criteria matrix has been utilized for four groundwater plumes to reach consensus on the most appropriate groundwater remedial action design over the last 2 years.

AFCEE continues to perform biweekly private well testing and provide bottled water to residents near contaminated groundwater plumes, until their homes can be connected to municipal water supplies. Over the past two years, several hundred residents to have been hooked up to municipal water lines in the Falmouth and Bourne areas.

MA Military Reservation (Otis)

In 1997 EPA issued the National Guard Bureau an order under the Safe Drinking Water Act to Study the Impact Area and Training Ranges. An advisory team of local citizens, State, and National Guard personnel meet on a monthly basis to discuss recent findings and areas needing investigation.

The Housatonic River Initiative (HRI), a non-profit advocacy group dedicated to the restoration of the Housatonic River and flood plain and the clean up of chemical contamination in the community, has received two separate funding vehicles from the US EPA.

The first, is a $50,000 Technical Assistance Grant for independent technical advisors who will interpret technical documents and assist HRI in preparing comments to EPA and the public, and second, a $50,000 Grant from the US EPA, to be used in conjunction with the Massachusetts Environmental Trust in partnership with the Berkshire Taconic Community Foundation, HRI has created Housatonic River Restoration, a broad-based coalition of interested and concerned stake-holders, to ensure public participation in the assessment of natural resource damages the community may have suffered as a result of the PCB contamination of the Housatonic.

General Electric

General Electric, Pittsfield

The newly established Citizens Coordinating Council (CCC) representing a broad-range of civic, environmental, and special interests meets monthly in Pittsfield. The CCC is a focus group for the Berkshire community to receive information and provide feedback on the various cleanup and restoration activities in Pittsfield and the surrounding areas.

EPA Region 1, New England

CLEAN 2000

Administrative Reform Initiative
Accomplishment Report
January, 1999

Matthew Hoagland (OSRR) ☎ (617) 918-1361

The EPA New England RCRA Corrective Action Program is charged with overseeing the cleanup at over 500 facilities that manage hazardous wastes. The program is fully committed to meeting objectives set under the Government Performance and Results Act and will build upon the successes of previous initiatives to do so. GPRA utilizes two environmental indicators as measures of success. These indicators are known as "No Current Human Exposures" (formerly known as "Human Exposures Controlled") and "No Further Migration of Contaminated Groundwater" (formerly known as "Groundwater Releases Controlled"). GPRA requires that by the year 2005, 95% of the RCRA facilities on the GPRA List achieve the No Current Human Exposures indicator and 70% achieve the No Further Migration of Contaminated Groundwater indicator.

Planning

Planning

➤ The GPRA List will be a finite set of current and former RCRA Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities most of which have a ranking of high using the National Corrective Action Prioritization System (NCAPS). The list will be finalized by EPA Headquarters sometime this summer.

➤ Currently, 167 New England facilities are on the draft GPRA List.

Progress

Start Cleanups

➤ Our experience to date has shown that facilities with high NCAPS rankings will oftentimes need to perform cleanup actions in some form before the environmental indicators can be achieved. Cleanup actions include RCRA closures, interim cleanup measures and final cleanups in accordance with final remedy decisions. Our information shows that on average at least one interim cleanup measure is needed before the No Current Human Exposures indicator has been achieved.

➤ So far, 20 facilities have achieved the No Current Human Exposures indicator and nine facilities have achieved the No Further Migration of Contaminated Groundwater indicator. Additionally, there have been 185 interim cleanup measures conducted at 67 facilities. 61% of these interim cleanup measures have been completed.

Outreach

➤ In recent years, EPA-NE has successfully streamlined the Corrective Action process by developing, among other things, a successful system to allow facilities to perform Corrective

Action on a self-directed basis. Currently 55 facilities have taken advantage of the self-directed option. EPA will, however, consider issuing enforcement orders where necessary to achieve the GPRA objectives.

Communications

➤EPA-NE staff are coordinating with our RCRA counterparts in the state environmental agencies. Facilities can work with their state environmental agencies to achieve the environmental indicators.

➤EPA-NE staff are sending out the latest environmental indicator guidance to facilities on the draft GPRA list and encouraging facilities to begin steps now to achieve the environmental indicators.

➤EPA-NE and EPA-HQ staff are currently developing web sites that will provide 1) guidance to RCRA facilities and 2) information on each facility's progress toward the GPRA objectives.

EPA Region 1, New England

UPDATING REMEDY DECISIONS

Superfund Administrative Reform Initiative
Accomplishment Report
January 1999

Larry Brill (OSRR) ☎ (617) 918-1301 Joanna Jerison (ORC) ☎ (617) 918-1781

EPA-New England's Superfund Reform Agenda outlined initiatives that promotes faster cleanups and quicker, fairer settlements. Through the Updating Remedy Decisions Initiative, EPA - New England reviews past decisions to determine if new or better information is available that would yield a more cost-effective solution while maintaining health and environmental cleanup standards.

Revised Remedies

- Updated remedy decisions at 14 Superfund sites in the Region, reducing costs by more than $80 million while ensuring the protection of public health and the environment. Ammended Record of Decision (ROD) or Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) at the sites listed below.
- Revised the original soil remedy at Norwood (MA) based on new cost and design data. Issued ROD amendment with full public and state involvement. Soil consolidation and capping selected to replace escalated cost soil treatment system, saving over $45 million.
- Revised parts of the Charles George (MA) remedy the eliminated a costly pump and treat system and tied into local sewer system.
- Revised a portion of the remedy at Davis Liquid (RI), saving an estimated $4 million. Low temperature thermal desorption replaced incineration of soil based on updated information about performance and cost.
- Revised a portion of the remedy at Coakley Landfill (NH), saving an estimated $650,000. Based on new data indicating reduced landfill gas volumes, allowed passive gas venting instead of flaring of gases.
- Revised a portion of the remedy at PSC Resources (MA), saving an estimated $1 million. Changed from in-situ stabilization to ex-situ stabilization to consolidate wastes under an impermeable cap.

Ongoing Reviews

- Revised long-term groundwater remedy at five sites throughout New England in response to new monitoring data, saving an estimated $20 million. New data allowed the original source control remedy to be modified consistent with national groundwater guidance. The sites were Pinette's Salvage Yard (ME); Groveland (MA); and Auburn Road, Savage, and South Municipal (NH).
- EPA will continue to review all remedy decisions to identify sites where new information indicates revisions may be appropriate.
- Turned off first groundwater pump-and-treat system in New England at Gilson Road (Nashua, NH) after achieving cleanup goals in the groundwater. Treatment cost savings estimated at $3.6 million. Groundwater will continue to be monitored.

"Ensuring common-sense remedies"

EPA Region 1, New England

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY

Innovative Technology
Superfund Administrative Reform Initiative Accomplishment Report
January 1999

John Smaldone (OSRR) ☎ (617)918-1207
Dennis Huebner (OSRR) ☎ (617) 918-1203

Beginning in 1994, the EPA New England Superfund Innovative Technology Initiative established an infrastructure dedicated to promote waste clean up innovative technologies in field studies, clean up and in our remedial culture. The initiative's overall goals are to advance resource protection and enhance the technology marketplace. The initiative relies on leveraged resources to achieve these goals.

Field Studies

Field Studies

▸Reduced by up to half, the study and clean up time at waste sites and saved more than 2.2 million dollars at (6) sites: AM Developers, Angelillo Property, Coronet Leather and Harper Leader in CT; Hanscom Air Force Base and Massachusetts Military Reservation in MA.

Cleanup

Clean up

▸ Projected savings in innovative technology construction and operating costs up to 17 million dollars at (2) sites: Stamina Mills site in RI and the Somersworth Landfill in NH.
▸ Began or completed field construction of innovative remedial technologies at (21) Superfund and RCRA sites.
▸ Conducted (14) innovative technology field demonstrations.

Changing Culture

Culture

▸Brokered (32) vendor presentations to regulators.
▸Assisted in securing more than one million dollars to support field demonstrations.
▸Completed (7) cost and performance case studies for technology transfer.
▸Issued (4) quality assurance guidelines for innovative field analytical technologies.
▸Conducted (7) innovative technology workshops.
▸Issued (5) innovative technology publications and a videotape.
▸More than three million dollars in business agreements and (6) million dollars in sales have been reported.

CERCLIS SITE STATUS
EPA SITE ASSESSMENTS AND FUTURE NPL LISTING

GAO Report on CERCLIS Sites Awaiting an NPL Decision

In 1998 the U. S. Government Accounting Office (GAO) conducted an investigation into the status of more than 3,000 sites contained in CERCLIS [1] (740 in New England) for which site assessments have been performed, but a decision regarding NPL[2] proposal has not been made. As part of their investigation the GAO asked the states and the EPA Regional offices to complete surveys on each of these sites. Based in large part on these surveys, their report, entitled, "Hazardous Waste: Unaddressed Risks at Many Potential Superfund Sites" was finalized on December 22 ,1998.

In this report, the GAO identified 1,789 sites (579 in New England) as potentially eligible for listing on the NPL, and 232 sites (six in New England) which either the state or the EPA identified in their surveys as appropriate candidates for the NPL. Of the six sites identified by New England states as strong NPL candidates, one has been finalized on the NPL (Pownal Tannery, Pownal, VT) and one will be proposed for listing in 1999 (Eastland Woolen Mill, Corinna, ME). Three others are town landfills which are currently being addressed by the state programs (Sanford, ME; Cranston and Coventry, RI) and one needs additional evaluation to determine whether it is eligible for listing (Jard Co., Bennington, VT).

EPA New England has worked closely with its state counterparts to verify the current status of each of the 579 sites identified as potential NPL candidates in the GAO report. Most of these sites were initially assessed by the Federal Superfund program, are now being addressed under state program authorities and are in various stages of assessment and cleanup. Some are being addressed in accordance with the requirements of the state Voluntary Cleanup Program. EPA New England and the states are reviewing each of these sites and identifying those which should be coded in CERCLIS as "state lead" sites. Upon receipt of the appropriate documentation from the state and with EPA's concurrence, "state lead" sites will continue to be monitored by EPA, but no further steps will be taken to list them on the NPL. Rather, they will be addressed under state program authorities. Upon the successful completion of all state program requirements, and at the recommendation of the state, EPA would consider whether these "state lead" sites should be archived from CERCLIS. In the meantime, EPA resources will be focused more closely on the remaining CERCLIS sites not coded as "state lead," and which therefore, may be appropriate candidates for listing.

EPA New England and the states are also preparing fact sheets for each of the sites awaiting an NPL decision. The fact sheets describe the site, its current status under the state and federal programs, and any anticipated actions. These summaries will be available on the EPA New England Web Site in March 1999 and they will be updated periodically. EPA and each New England state is also creating a "Watch List" of a few high profile sites that warrant close monitoring and more frequent federal-state communications. The "Watch List" will include CERCLIS and non-CERCLIS sites that have generated exceptional Congressional or public interest, are likely NPL candidates, or for any other reason merit closer attention.

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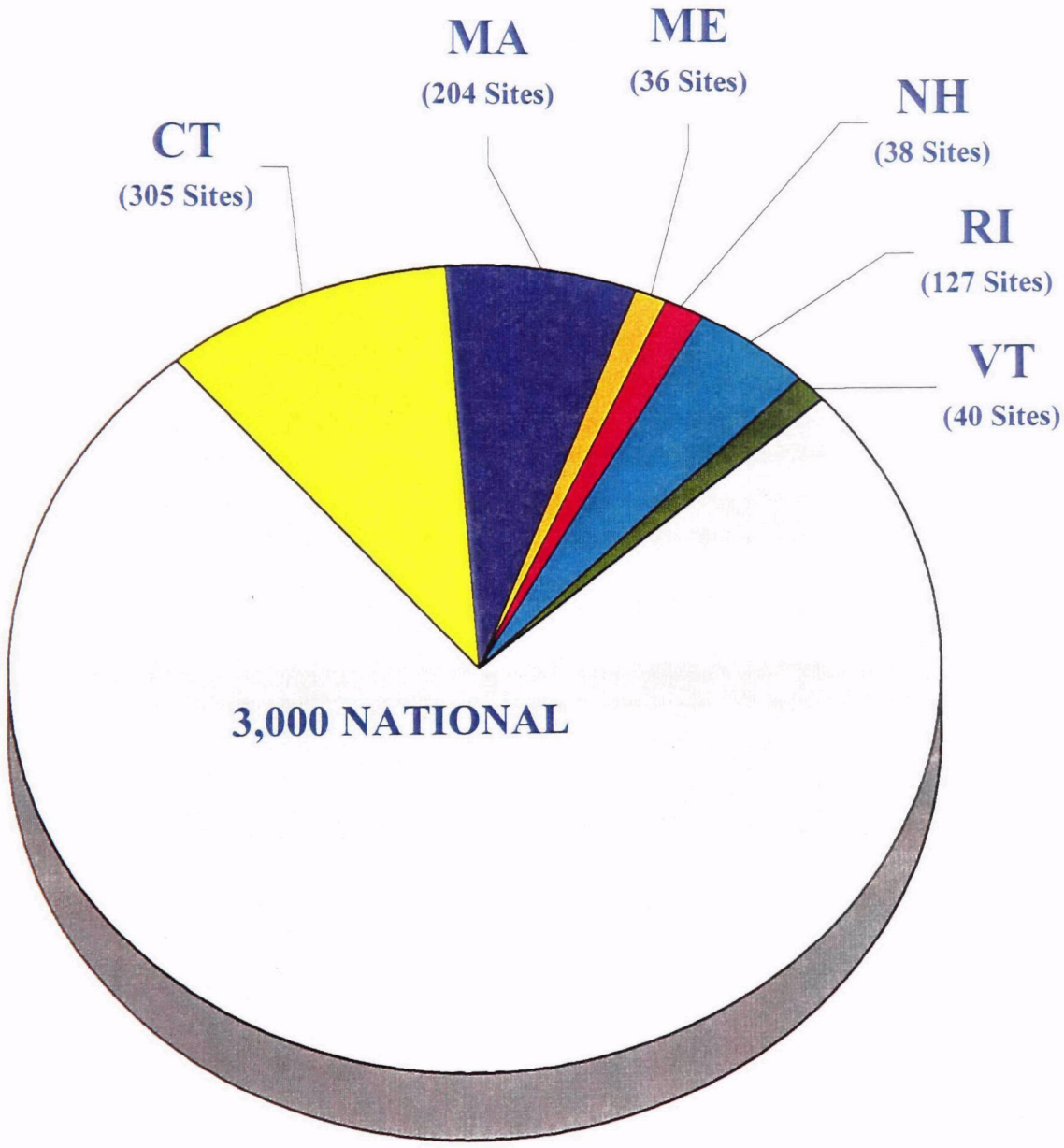
[1] CERCLIS is the Superfund program inventory of known and suspected hazardous waste disposal sites.

[2] National Priorities List or "Superfund List"

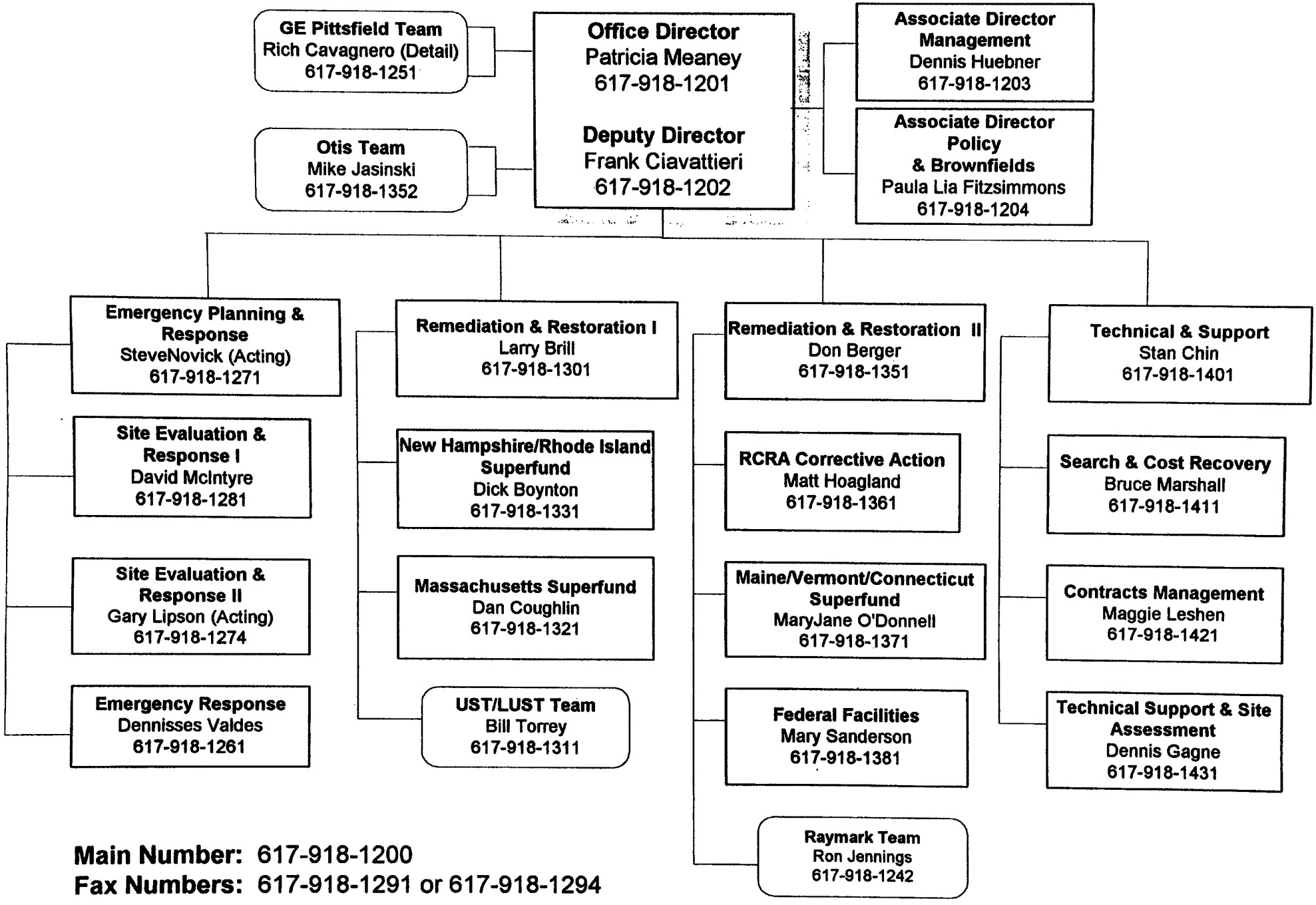
CERCLIS SITE STATUS
EPA SITE ASSESSMENTS AND FUTURE NPL LISTING
GAO Sites Awaiting Decision



Region I

OFFICE OF SITE REMEDIATION & RESTORATION

Environmental Protection Agency - Region 1
1 Congress Street, Suite 1100
Boston, Massachusetts 02114-2023



Main Number: 617-918-1200
Fax Numbers: 617-918-1291 or 617-918-1294