

Maine  
Edition



## 2003/Superfund Annual Report



A status report on the New England Superfund remedial, removal, brownfields, oil spill and emergency response programs.

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## WELCOME TO EPA NEW ENGLAND



The New England office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is dedicated to protecting all New Englanders from environmental health threats while also preserving and protecting our unique environmental resources.

This 2003 annual report details EPA New England's Office of Site Remediation and Restoration programmatic accomplishments and presents important information about funding for our Superfund and Brownfields programs. The Superfund program directs the clean up of National Priorities List (NPL) sites as well as the cleanup of smaller, often less complex, sites that pose a significant risk to people or the environment. This office is prepared to handle a broad spectrum of environmental emergencies, ranging from those posed by chemical or oil spills to those presented by potential acts of terrorism. This office also administers

the region's Brownfields program, oversees the regulation of underground storage tanks, and works with hazardous waste facilities to clean up contamination and create better systems for managing environmental threats.

Our New England Superfund program remains vital and boasts strong successes. Three-quarters of the 111 sites on the NPL are either undergoing or have completed construction of cleanup technologies. Nearly one-third of the sites are already being reused or have agreed upon productive reuse plans. Ten sites have been deleted from the NPL, having met all cleanup goals. Through an aggressive regional program to recoup federal expenses at these sites or to have responsible parties pay for the cleanup, we have restored \$2.1 billion to the Superfund Trust Fund since the program began. In early 2004, EPA added the Pike Hill Copper Mine in Corinth, Vermont to the NPL.

In addition, this office joins the entire agency in a focused federal effort to ensure that all New England residents enjoy the benefit of a healthy environment. The federal government recognizes the importance of environmental justice, and EPA seeks to protect all our communities from environmental threats.

Homeland Security continues to be a regional priority, and we have made many advances in our ability to respond to chemical, biological and radiological incidents. EPA has purchased updated chemical and radiological agent monitoring equipment and new protective equipment for response personnel. The region's mobile command post has been equipped with cell, satellite, and radio communications, a weather station, satellite television, and broadband internet. The region's emergency response staff have received advanced training that well prepares them to respond, along with local, state and federal response partners to environmental or other catastrophic events.

The agency's Land Revitalization Agenda has resulted in many underused or unused real estate parcels being redeveloped and contributing to the local economy in the way of taxes and jobs. I encourage you to visit EPA's Brownfields website to read case studies of redevelopment projects across the region, [www.epa.gov/ne/Brownfields](http://www.epa.gov/ne/Brownfields).

We look forward to another year of working with our Congressional delegation, states and tribes, the public and others to promote a cleaner, healthier and more productive environment.

Please visit EPA's Internet web pages to find a great deal of useful information as well as detailed descriptions of each of the Superfund sites in New England. Bookmark the following web addresses: [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund) and [www.epa.gov/ne/brownfields](http://www.epa.gov/ne/brownfields)

  
Robert W. Varney  
Regional Administrator

**Following is a quick summary of EPA New England's Office of Site Remediation and Restoration (OSRR) programs highlighted in this report.**

### **National Priorities List (Superfund) Program**

OSRR's remedial branches oversee long-term cleanups at sites that are typically on EPA's National Priorities List. Short-term cleanups can correct many hazardous waste problems and eliminate most threats to human health and the environment. Some sites, however, require lengthier and more complex cleanups. These may include large-scale soil remediation, restoring groundwater and taking measures to protect wetlands, estuaries, and other ecological resources. These sites are often caused by years of pollution and may take several years, even decades, to clean.

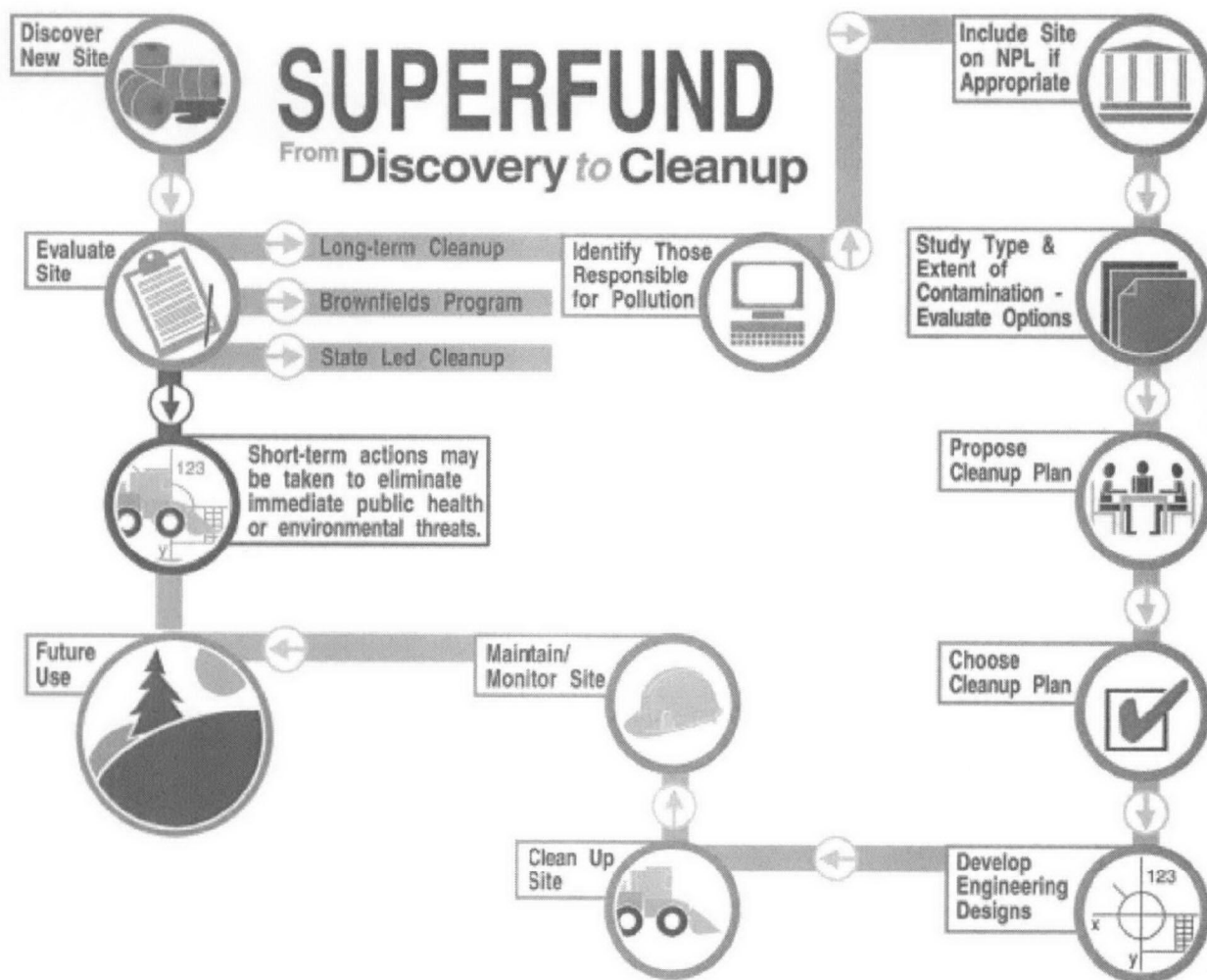
### **Emergency Planning and Response Program**

OSRR's Emergency Planning and Response branch prepares for and conducts responses to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances. In addition to planning and preparing for regional emergency responses, getting ready for counter-terrorism activities, inspecting oil storage facilities, cleaning up emergency oil and chemical spills, this branch oversees time-critical short-term cleanups in New England.

Short-term cleanups, also referred to as "removal actions," address immediate threats to public health and the environment. Short-term cleanups may take anywhere from a few days to a few years, depending on the type and extent of contamination.

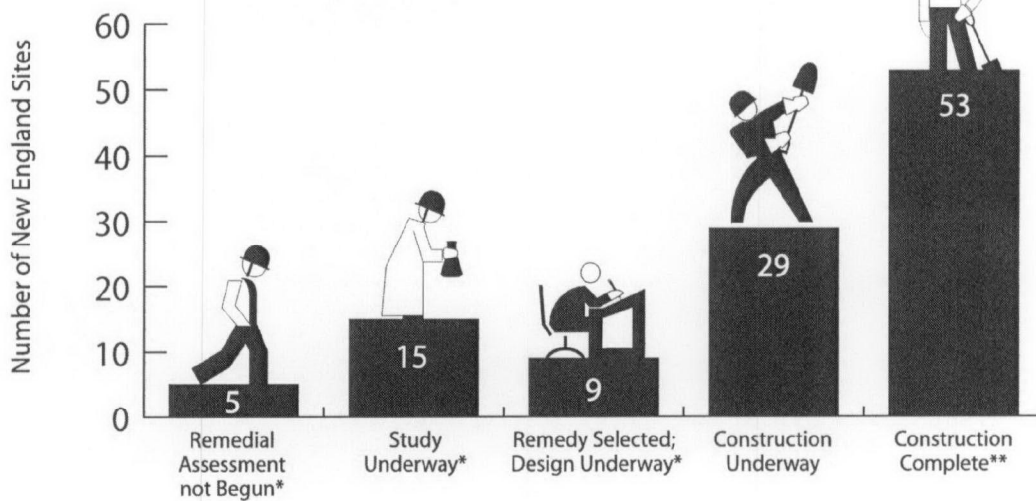
### **Brownfields Program**

Originally established as an EPA initiative in January 1995, the Brownfields program has evolved into an effort involving more than 15 federal partners. This collaborative effort, referred to as the Brownfields National Partnership, was created in June 1997 to promote beneficial reuse of contaminated sites. EPA's Brownfields Program consists of various initiatives designed to work with local, state and tribal partners to reuse brownfields in environmentally sound ways driven by the community. Key Brownfields programs include Site Assessment Demonstration Pilots, Targeted Brownfields Assessments, Cleanup Revolving Loan Funds, Job Training Grants, Showcase Communities and financial help to state brownfields programs, including Voluntary Cleanup Programs.



OVERVIEW

## Number of National Priorities List Sites in each phase of the Superfund Process



\* may include sites where early action has occurred

\*\* long-term monitoring, operation, and maintenance ongoing

Source: Superfund e-facts, February 2004

## SUPERFUND SITE CLEANUP STATUS SUMMARY

	Remedial Assessment not Begun*	Study Underway*	Remedy Selected; Design Underway*	Construction Underway	Construction Complete**
CONNECTICUT	Broad Brook Mill ^	Durham Meadow Nutmeg Valley Rd Precision Plating Scovill Landfill SRS		Linemaster Sw N London Sub Old Southington Raymark	Beacon Heights Cheshire GWater Gallups Quarry Kellogg-Deering Laurel Park Revere Textile Yaworski Lagoon Barkhamsted
MASSACHUSETTS	Haverhill Landfill Sutton Brook	Blackburn&Union GE-Housatonic ^ Hath & Patterson Nuclear Metals Shpack Landfill	Atlas Tack Natick Army Lab Naval Weapons S Weymouth NAS	Fort Devens Hanscom AFB Industrplex Iron Horse Park Army Mats Tech New Bedford Nyanza Otis ANG Base Silresim WR Grace/Acton Wells G&H	Baird & McGuire Cannon Eng Charles George LF Devens-Sudbury Ann Groveland Wells Hocomonco Pond Norwood PCBs Plymouth Harbor PSC Resources Re-Solve, Inc Rose Disposal Pit Salem Acres Sullivan's Ledge
MAINE	Callahan Mine		Eastland Woolen West Site/Hows Cor	Portsmouth NSY	Brunswick NAS Eastern Surplus Loring AFB McKin Co O'Connor Co Pinette's Salvage Saco Municipal LF Saco Tannery Union Chemical Winthrop Landfill
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Troy Mills Landfill	Mohawk Tannery ^	Beede Waste Oil Dover Landfill	Fletcher's Point N H Plating ^ ^ Ottati & Goss Savage Muni Somersworth LF	Auburn Road LF Coakley Landfill Kearsarge Metallurg Keefe Enviro Mottolo Pig Farm Pease AFB South Muni Well Sylvester Tibbetts Road Tinkham Garage Town Garage/ Radio Beac
RHODE ISLAND		Centredale Manor W Kingston/URI	Rose Hill Landfill	Central Landfill Davis Liquid Davisville NCBC Newport NETC Peterson/Puritan	Davis GSR Landfill Landfill & Res Rec Picillo Farm Stamina Mills Western Sand & Gravel
VERMONT		Elizabeth Mine Ely Copper Mine		Parker Landfill Pine Street Canal Pownal Tannery	Bennington Landfill BFI Landfill Burgess Bros LF Darling Hill Dump Old Springfield LF Tansitor Electronics

\* may include sites where early actions (e.g., removal actions) have occurred or are underway

\*\* long-term monitoring, operation, and maintenance ongoing

^ proposed NPL site

^^ past wetlands purchase considered "remedial action", awaiting funding for actual construction work

Note Statistics represent most-advanced Operable Unit at each site, additional activities may be ongoing at these sites

### MAINE

NPL

#### Summary of Superfund Status—New England

EPA has worked aggressively to clean up hazardous waste problems in New England. In cooperation with our state counterparts, final cleanup activities are completed, underway, or in design at most of New England's 111 NPL sites.

- **76%** of New England Superfund sites (proposed, final, and deleted) on the National Priorities List - **82 of 111** sites - have undergone or are undergoing cleanup construction
- **53** sites have all cleanup construction completed, **29** sites have cleanup construction underway
- **10** New England sites have been deleted from the NPL
- EPA has helped promote economic development by removing **1,594** sites in New England from the CERCLIS list of waste sites
- The Superfund program has spent over **\$1.3 billion** in New England to cleanup Superfund National Priorities List sites
- EPA has spent over **\$211.2 million** on site assessment, investigation, and cleanup at non- National Priorities List sites in New England
- EPA, with the cooperation of the U S Department of Justice, continues to ensure that companies responsible for contamination at sites pay their fair share of cleanup costs. Since the inception of the program, responsible party commitments to cleanups in New England, via direct payments to the Superfund Trust Fund or via funding of studies and cleanup work, exceeds **\$2.1 billion**

Source: EPA New England, January 1, 2004

#### Cumulative Federal Superfund Dollars Expended at National Priorities List Sites in New England (1980-2003)

CT \$197.9 million  
MA \$759.2 million  
ME \$117 million  
NH \$156.2 million  
RI \$73.5 million  
VT \$45 million  
NEW ENGLAND TOTALS:  
\$1,348,800,000

Source: EPA New England, January 1, 2004



## 2003 Superfund Fast Facts—Maine

EPA has worked aggressively to clean up hazardous waste problems in Vermont. In cooperation with the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, final cleanup activities are completed, underway, or in design at most of Maine's 14 NPL sites.

- **79%** of Maine's Superfund sites on the National Priorities List - **11 of 14** sites - have undergone or are undergoing cleanup construction, or are in final design.
- **10** Superfund sites have all cleanup construction completed, **1** Superfund site has cleanup construction underway
- **2** Superfund sites have been deleted from the National Priorities List; Pinette's Salvage Yard in Washburn and Saco Tannery Waste Pits in Saco.
- Region 1 has helped promote economic redevelopment by removing **165** Maine sites from the CERCLIS waste list.
- The Superfund Program has spent over **\$117** million in Maine to clean up Superfund National Priorities List sites
- EPA has spent over **\$29.3** million on site assessment, investigation, and cleanup at non-National Priorities List sites in Maine
- EPA, with the cooperation of the U.S. Department of Justice, continues to ensure that companies responsible for contamination at sites pay their fair share of cleanup costs. Since the inception of the program, responsible party commitments to cleanups in Maine, via direct payments to the Superfund Trust Fund or via funding of studies and cleanup work, exceeds **\$106.3** million, including **\$100,000** in 2003.

Source: EPA New England, January 1, 2004

## Status of New England National Priorities List Sites

### MAINE

#### **Augusta**

O'Connor Company

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/oconnor](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/oconnor)

NPL Status Listed in 1983  
Cleanup Status All Construction Completed in 2002  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$2.2 million

#### **Brooksville**

Callahan Mining Corp.

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/callahan](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/callahan)

NPL Status Listed in 2002  
Cleanup Status Remedial Assessment Not Begun  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$457,000

#### **Brunswick**

Brunswick Naval Air Station

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/brunswick](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/brunswick)

NPL Status Listed in 1987  
Cleanup Status All Construction Completed in 2002  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$2 million

#### **Corinna**

Eastland Woolen Mill

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/eastland](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/eastland)

NPL Status Listed in 1999  
Cleanup Status Remedy Selected, Design Underway, Removal Activities  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$43.2 million

#### **Gray**

McKin Company

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/mckin](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/mckin)

NPL Status Listed in 1983  
Cleanup Status All Construction Completed in 1992  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$3.4 million

## **Kittery**

### **Portsmouth Naval Shipyard**

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/portsmouth](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/portsmouth)

NPL Status Listed in 1994  
Cleanup Status Construction Underway  
Other Areas Study Underway  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$882,000

## **Limestone**

### **Loring Air Force Base**

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/loring](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/loring)

NPL Status Listed in 1990  
Cleanup Status All Construction Completed in 2001  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$3.3 million

## **Meddybemps**

### **Eastern Surplus Company**

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/eastern](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/eastern)

NPL Status Listed in 1996  
Cleanup Status All Construction Completed in 2001  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$20.2 million

## **Plymouth**

### **West Site/Hows Corner**

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/howe](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/howe)

NPL Status Listed in 1995  
Cleanup Status Remedy Selected, Design Underway  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$6.4 million

## Status of New England National Priorities List Sites

### MAINE

#### **Saco**

##### **Saco Municipal Landfill**

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/sacolandfill](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/sacolandfill)

NPL Status Listed in 1990  
Cleanup Status All Construction Completed in 2000  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$2.2 million

##### **Saco Tannery Waste Pits**

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/sacotannery](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/sacotannery)

NPL Status Deleted in 1999  
Cleanup Status All Construction Completed in 1993  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$12.3 million

#### **South Hope**

##### **Union Chemical**

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/union](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/union)

NPL Status Listed in 1989  
Cleanup Status All Construction Completed in 1997  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$3.2 million

#### **Washburn**

##### **Pinette's Salvage Yard**

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/pinette](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/pinette)

NPL Status Deleted in 2002  
Cleanup Status All Construction Completed in 1997  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$13.7 million

#### **Winthrop**

##### **Winthrop Landfill**

for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/winthrop](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/winthrop)

NPL Status Listed in 1983  
Cleanup Status All Construction Completed in 1998  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$3.4 million





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## Sites of Special Interest

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### MAINE

#### **EASTLAND WOOLEN MILL FACT SHEET**

Corinna, Maine  
April 2004

Lead EPA

Listed on the NPL July 1999

#### **Site Description:**

- Eastland Woolen Mill Company operated as a wool and blended wool textile facility from 1909 to 1996
- Liquid wastes from the Mill were discharged to the East Branch of the Sebasticook River until 1969 when the local sewage treatment plant was built
- Contamination of groundwater was discovered in 1983
- In 1983, carbon filters were installed on five private water supplies. By 1988, ten private water supplies were fitted with carbon filters
- Eastland Woolen Mill Company performed investigations to assess the contamination from 1984 - 1995
- A water line was installed in 1995 to provide water for those with contaminated wells
- Eastland Woolen Mill ceases to exist in 1996
- Maine DEP removed 54,673 pounds of various hazardous substances from the closed Mill
- EPA begins investigation of the Eastland Woolen Mill in December 1998
- EPA places the Eastland Woolen Mill on the National Priorities List (Superfund list) in July 1999
- Action Memorandum to initiate a Non-Time-Critical Removal Action (NTCRA) to address contaminated soil signed in July 1999
- RI/FS performed 1999 - 2004
- Record of Decision for Operable Unit I (groundwater remedy) signed in September 2002

#### **Current Site Status and Cleanup Actions to Date:**

- EPA has completed the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study for the entire Site and is planning to release a Proposed Plan for the final Site cleanup action during 2004
- Under the NTCRA, 100,000 tons of contaminated soil were subject to treatment. 10,000 pounds of contamination were removed from the soil. In-situ treatment of the deep source area soils will continue through 2005. The NTCRA should be completed in 2005/2006. The cost of the NTCRA is expected to be \$46 million upon completion
- EPA is preparing a design for the groundwater remedy and is considering the results of the NTCRA, including the institutional control zone

#### **Current Funding Status:**

- EPA has provided \$44 million for the NTCRA activities to date. An additional \$2 million is expected to be provided to complete the NTCRA
- EPA has provided \$6 million for the RI/FS activities. No additional funding is necessary for the RI/FS
- EPA has provided funding for the Operable Unit I, groundwater cleanup, design

**Key Accomplishments:**

- Demolition of former Eastland Woolen Mill
- Excavation and treatment of 100,000 tons of contaminated soil
- Completion of Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study
- Town of Corinna completed one of the pilot Superfund Re-Development Initiative Grant projects
- Portions of the Site are being developed for productive reuse in 2004/2005

## Sites of Special Interest

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### MAINE

#### **WEST SITE/ HOWS CORNER SUPERFUND SITE FACT SHEET**

Plymouth, ME

April 2004

Lead: PRP

Listed on the NPL: September 1995

#### **Site Description/ History:**

- The Hows Corner Superfund Site is a former waste oil reclamation facility located in Plymouth, Maine. The site is defined as the entire 17-acre parcel of land owned by George West and the surrounding area where groundwater has become contaminated. The site is comprised of mostly forested land surrounded by a mixture of residential properties and vacant land. A cleared two-acre fenced area is all that remains of the facility.

- From 1965 to 1980, George West operated a waste oil reclamation facility on a two-acre portion of the site. Facility operations consisted of collecting waste oil (primarily used motor oil & lubricating oil) and pumping it into one of 8 above-ground storage tanks (ASTs) where the oil was allowed to separate into various fractions and later sold as either fuel for paper mills or dust control on dirt roads.

- Sampling of a private well in October 1987 led to the discovery that the site had contaminated nearby private wells with PCE, PCBs and other chemicals. Among other things, spills during the transfer of waste oil to the facility's above-ground storage tanks (ASTs) resulted in the contamination of soil and groundwater at the site.

- Subsequent to the discovery of groundwater contamination, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MEDEP) provided bottled water to affected residents and later requested that EPA provide a permanent alternative safe drinking water supply.

- In November 1990 EPA initiated a Time-Critical Removal Action to address the immediate risks posed by the Site. The removal action included (1) the excavation and removal of approximately 847 tons of heavily contaminated soil from the site, (2) fencing of the 2-acre portion of the site where the waste oil was stored, and (3) the installation of a permanent water supply to provide an alternative potable water source to residents whose private wells were contaminated by the site.

#### **Current Site Status and Cleanup Actions to Date:**

- A Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS) was performed at the site from October 1999 through May 2002. Based on the findings of the RI/FS, EPA finalized a Record of Decision (ROD) for the site in September 2002 that established the following cleanup action: (1) installation of a groundwater extraction and treatment system to minimize migration of contaminated groundwater, (2) public water for those residents whose private well is at risk of contamination, (3) property restrictions to prevent exposure to contaminated groundwater.

- The design of the groundwater extraction and treatment system required by the 2002 ROD will begin in Spring 2004 and will likely conclude in Spring 2005. In addition, studies will be performed in Summer 2004 to determine the technical practicability of eliminating the contamination beneath the 2-acre area of the site. The outcome of this evaluation will help EPA determine whether additional cleanup actions at the site are appropriate or technically impracticable.

### Current Funding Status:

- EPA has spent approximately \$6 million in response costs related to the site. The majority of these costs were associated with the removal of contaminated soil and the installation of the alternative drinking water supply.
- EPA recovered approximately 40% of its past response costs through two Consent Decrees (CD) that were negotiated with the potentially responsible parties (PRPs) in December 2001 and April 2002, respectively. All recovered costs are being held in a Special Account that was established for the site.
- The PRPs funded both the RI/FS and EPA's oversight costs in accordance with an Administrative Order by Consent (AOC) that became effective in June 2000. The total cost of the RI/FS including EPA oversight was approximately \$2 million. An additional \$1 million will likely be spent to evaluate the technical practicability of eliminating the contamination beneath the 2-acre area of the site.
- The PRPs will fund the Remedial Design (RD) and EPA's oversight costs in accordance with an AOC that was finalized in May 2004.
- The cleanup presented in the 2002 ROD was estimated to cost approximately \$8 million. EPA plans to negotiate a CD with the PRPs for funding of the cleanup after the design of the containment system is finished and a decision regarding the technical practicability of further work in the 2-acre area of the site has been reached.

### Issues:

The most significant issue regarding this site is funding. Response actions to date have been funded by both EPA and the PRPs as mentioned above. However, given that the majority of the PRPs who remain are either individuals or small businesses located exclusively within the State of Maine (i.e., auto repair shops, auto dealers) there is considerable uncertainty as to their ability to fund future costs associated with the site. EPA has already released a large number of parties based on their documented "ability to pay" or de minimis status as defined by the *Small Business Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002*. Consequently, the cost to implement the \$8 million dollar remedy will have to be addressed by the remaining parties (approximately 100), EPA or a combination of both. Regardless of the funding source, it is likely that a number of the parties who remain will have legitimate "ability to pay" issues when negotiations for the cleanup commence given that many of them are continuing to payoff their past cost settlement through installments based on 0% interest loans that were coordinated by EPA and the State of Maine.

### Key Accomplishments:

- EPA addressed immediate threats posed by the site by removing 847 tons of heavily contaminated soil and providing a permanent alternative safe drinking water supply.
- EPA recovered approximately 40% of its \$6 million in past costs associated for the site.
- EPA successfully negotiated two Administrative Orders by Consent (AOC) with PRPs whereby they performed the RI/FS and will perform the RD of the containment system specified in the ROD.

### MAINE

#### MAINE WATCH LIST

Sites included on the "Watch List" are those that both the state and EPA Site Assessment programs agree merit increased state-federal coordination and oversight. These sites are a small subset of the several thousand "active" sites included in the EPA Region 1 and New England state inventories of known and suspected hazardous waste disposal sites. Criteria for including sites on the Watch List are loosely defined. In general, the Watch List includes sites that warrant special monitoring because they are strong NPL candidates, are the subject of considerable public interest, are particularly large and/or complex, are requiring significant agency or state resource expenditures, or are state-lead sites that may be referred to EPA in the future. Watch List sites may be, but are not necessarily, listed in the federal CERCLIS inventory. Sites may be added or dropped if their status changes.

The purpose of the Watch List is to facilitate rapid information exchange between the states and EPA regarding the current status of these high profile sites, and to ensure agencies are kept abreast of key site issues. Agencies have agreed to share site information and to revise the status of sites as needed. At a minimum, however, the entire list will be reviewed and revised, as appropriate, annually.

#### **KERR-AMERICAN MINE, BLUE HILL MED055715775**

Kerr-American Inc. received permits from the Maine Mining Commission and the Environmental Improvement Commission to construct and operate a mine facility to produce zinc and copper in 1971. The facility ceased operation in 1977. Historical analytical data shows that Carleton Stream has been impacted by metals discharged from the site and that the diversity of benthic invertebrates has decreased. Data collected in 1995 indicates the surface water and soil are still impacted by contamination from the site.

After discussions with the Maine DEP in 1999, Kerr-American agreed to remediate the Kerr-American Mine site with DEP oversight under the Maine Uncontrolled Sites Program. An Administrative Order by Consent was drafted in early 2000 and a Remedial Investigation (RI) was initiated in March 2000. The RI, consisting of an environmental geochemistry investigation, a site investigation of soil, surface water and groundwater, a fisheries resource investigation, a screening-level ecological risk assessment, and a human health risk assessment, was approved in December 2002. The results of these investigations confirm that heavy-metal contaminants from the site have impacted site soil and local surface water. Onsite groundwater contaminants are at levels above recommended state drinking water standards, but the site has impacted no offsite domestic drinking water wells.

The Department provided three copies of the final RI for inspection and comment in the Blue Hill town library in the fall of 2002. The final Remedial Investigation Report was approved by ME DEP in late December 2002. DEP held a meeting in the Blue Hill Town Hall in late January 2003 in which the results of the Human Health Risk Assessment portion of the RI were presented together with the prefinal Feasibility Study (FS) report. A tentative schedule for the start of construction in the summer of 2003 was also discussed.

A draft remedial action plan was reviewed and discussed at several meetings in early 2003 and most of the engineering details and issues were settled. Kerramerican held up submission of the Feasibility Study for final approval until the details of the remedial action were settled. Kerramerican contacted the US Army Corps (ACOE) and EPA regarding obtaining a construction permit for the project. The remedial action plan called for the placement of a soil cover on the tailings

impoundment area. The ACOE insisted that Kerramerican conduct a wetland survey of the tailings impoundment area.

This requirement effectively delayed the beginning of construction in 2003 as envisioned. Kerramerican conducted a wetlands delineation survey and submitted a report in late August 2003. The result of the survey indicated that a significant portion of the tailings impoundment area contained 'high value' wetland vegetation. DEP met with Kerramerican, Kerramerican's consultants, the ACOE, the USEPA and the representative of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Ellsworth in October 2003 to discuss the results of the wetlands study, and in Augusta in December 2003 to discuss a modification of the remedial action that would meet approval from the federal agencies.

The Department agreed to scale back the aerial extent of the tailings impoundment soil cover by 80% in order to preserve the designated wetlands. This decision was justified by the site specific mathematical model calculation that the tailings impoundment portion of the site was responsible for less than 8% of the release of metals from the site. Kerramerican is presently preparing a wetlands permit for federal approval. Following this the Department will review the Feasibility Study and Remedial Action Plan reports for final approval and construction is expected to commence in the spring (2004).

At this time, it is anticipated that Kerr American Mine will not be pursued for potential NPL listing.

## Emergency Planning & Response Program

### MAINE



### EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE PROGRAM

EPA New England's Emergency Planning and Response Program prepares for, and responds to oil and chemical spills to the environment, and supports and supplements local, state, and private parties' efforts to address emergencies.

EPA also oversees short-term cleanups across New England. Short-term cleanups, called "removal actions," reduce immediate threats to public health and the environment at sites that are typically less complex to cleanup than sites on the National Priorities List. Short-term cleanups may take anywhere from a few days to a few years to complete, depending on the type and extent of contamination.

An emergency occurs when hazardous or toxic chemicals are released into the environment causing potential health or environmental risks. EPA may need to respond within hours of the event.

Time-Critical Actions are those cleanups where, based on an evaluation of the site, EPA determines that on-site cleanup activities must be initiated within six months of determining that a short-term cleanup is appropriate. For time-critical actions, EPA conducts an investigation of the contamination and produces an "action memorandum" authorizing and outlining the cleanup process before beginning work.

Examples of the types of situations where EPA may be asked to respond immediately include those involving a fire, explosion or imminent, catastrophic contamination of a drinking water reservoir. In cases where an abandoned property has been identified with drums of toxic chemicals left behind, EPA may still assist in the cleanup but the timetable need not be as immediate. The following charts show the funds spent at each of the sites EPA has worked on in 2003.



For further information on EPA New England's oil and chemical emergency response programs, visit our web site at [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/er/erindex.htm](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/er/erindex.htm).

## SITES WITH SHORT-TERM CLEANUP ACTIVITIES COMPLETED IN 2003

Site Name	City	Date Completed	CERCLA Funds Expended
<b>Connecticut</b>			
American Thread Company	Willimantic	05/01/03	\$ 1,625,868.13
Inter Royal Corporation	Plainfield	07/22/03	\$ 239,058.25
Beany's Cleaners	Naugatuck	08/07/03	\$ 150,978.28
Chase Brass and Copper	Waterbury	08/10/03	\$ 3,772,999.14
<b>Maine</b>			
Tuttle Estate	Lyman	09/16/03	\$ 87,519.64
Buckfield Trailers	Buckfield	07/18/03	\$ 224,113.02
Green Street Property	Houlton	10/24/03	\$ 216,558.08
One Market Square	Houlton	05/20/03	\$ 242,446.46
<b>Massachusetts</b>			
Sanborn Wood Factory	Winchendon	10/09/03	\$ 60,608.63
Evelyn Porter Estate	Foxboro	08/08/03	\$ 1,024,900.84
Hatheway & Patterson	Mansfield	10/17/03	\$ 1,026,640.02
Route 44	Taunton	05/27/03	\$ 1,353,466.33
Nuclear Metals	Concord	04/30/03	\$ 1,193,800.00
Coastal Metal Finishing	Merrimac	08/24/03	\$ 528,782.27
<b>New Hampshire</b>			
A C Lawrence Leather	Winchester	12/12/03	\$ 240,784.88
<b>Rhode Island</b>			
T D Mack East	Providence	06/30/03	\$ 543,715.79
<b>Vermont</b>			
Buckley Drive Waterline	Bennington	04/30/03	\$ 629,813.80
Howe Cleaners	Barre	09/11/03	\$ 225,397.22
TLR Mill Complex	Bellows Falls	12/09/03	\$ 183,239.61



## Emergency Planning & Response Program

### MAINE

#### SITES WITH ONGOING CLEANUP ACTIVITIES

Site Name	City	Date Started	CERCLA Funds Expended
<b>Connecticut</b>			
Bristol Franklin Street PCBs	Bristol	03/10/03	\$ 77,591.52
Brunswick Mill	Plainfield	04/09/03	\$ 151,144.35
Carvill Combing	Plainfield	04/09/03	\$ 104,556.32
EPAC	Waterbury	11/18/03	\$ 31,032.21
Chrome Engineering	Bridgeport	10/06/03	\$ 406,894.13
<b>Massachusetts</b>			
Sawyer Passway	Fitchburg	11/25/02	\$ 21,077.80
Temple-Stuart	Baldwinville	08/28/02	\$1,704,926.53
Fisherville Mill	Grafton	05/10/02	\$2,985,446.45
Sutton Lane Plating	Worcester	10/31/03	\$ 2,297.62
Oak Street	Taunton	06/12/02	\$ 614,945.27
Witchcraft Heights	Salem	09/26/02	\$1,977,199.05
Wells G&H	Woburn	03/28/03	\$ 59,038.00
Zimble Drum	Norwood	10/16/02	\$ 272,053.42
<b>New Hampshire</b>			
Spaulding Fibre	Milton	10/08/03	\$ 340,608.20
B & S Leasing	Plainfield	10/31/01	\$ 425,835.99
Eastern Parcel	Henniker	10/31/01	\$ 230,340.11
Grugnale Waste Disposal	Milford	11/11/03	\$ 431,642.79
Troy Mills Landfill	Troy	10/03/02	\$ 327,000.00
<b>Rhode Island</b>			
Centredale Manor			
Restoration Project	North Providence	10/22/03	\$ 65,000.00
20 Green Hill Road	Johnston	02/25/03	\$1,624,859.15
<b>Vermont</b>			
Elizabeth Mine	Strafford	03/19/03	\$1,266,366.00



Land & Community Revitalization

## BROWNFIELDS

### EPA NEW ENGLAND BROWNFIELDS: RESTORING COMMUNITIES

Environmental contamination can rob a community of its economic potential and its social structure even when contamination is not severe enough for a Superfund designation. Any amount of contamination—or even the perception of possible contamination—can prevent the use of valuable property. Across New England, hundreds of properties are abandoned or underused because of the fear of environmental contamination, a contamination that may not even exist. And at the same time these sites are left unused, development is consuming valuable open space elsewhere. Although such idle properties, called brownfields, are usually urban warehouses or abandoned factories, they can also be found in rural areas. When mines are abandoned or fields host illegal dumping, the value of the property can plummet.

EPA New England's Brownfields Program provides solutions by helping communities restore the value to these abandoned sites. The program focuses on providing grants and services to help communities assess contamination, plan for new uses, and clean sites to ready them for redevelopment.

"The term 'brownfield site' means real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant."  
(from the federal Brownfields Act of 2002)

### Summary of Brownfields Program

Originally begun as an EPA initiative in January 1995, the US EPA National Brownfields Program has since evolved into a collaborative effort involving many federal, state and local partners. In January 2002, the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act ("the Brownfields law") was signed. This law expanded potential federal assistance for Brownfields revitalization, including grants for assessment, cleanup, and job training. The law also includes provisions to establish and enhance state and tribal response programs, which will continue to play a critical role in the successful cleanup and revitalization of brownfields. Below is a summary of the US EPA Region 1 funding for each of the key Brownfields initiatives.

### Summary of Brownfields Funding in New England by State (1994-2003)

Program	CT	ME	MA	NH	RI	VT
Assessment Grants	\$5,265,000	\$1,609,017	\$11,733,131	\$1,540,000	\$1,103,000	\$2,600,000
EPA TBA	\$1,582,343	\$362,181	\$2,542,782	\$242,533	\$305,000	\$250,000
Cleanup Grants	\$60,000	\$0	\$852,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$0
Revolving Loan Fund	\$5,750,000	\$2,650,000	\$10,468,000	\$2,450,000	\$4,700,000	\$1,000,000
Job Training	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$1,550,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$0
Showcase Communities	\$300,000	\$0	\$600,000	\$0	\$300,000	\$0
Voluntary Cleanup Program	\$2,175,667	\$750,892	\$2,729,974	\$1,908,369	\$1,338,820	\$307,030
State Site Assessments	\$714,960	\$519,545	\$781,000	\$1,255,293	\$598,115	\$458,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$16,847,970</b>	<b>\$5,891,635</b>	<b>\$31,256,887</b>	<b>\$7,369,195</b>	<b>\$8,744,935</b>	<b>\$4,615,030</b>

## Brownfields Overview

### MAINE

#### Brownfields Assessment Program

The Brownfields Assessment Program consists of grants of up to \$400,000 initially to local, tribal and state governmental entities to conduct site assessment and related activities at brownfields sites. Funds can be utilized to assess properties contaminated with petroleum. Supplemental funds are available in later years.

Recipient	Funding
Bath	\$200,000
Ellsworth	\$200,000
Lewiston	\$425,000
Maine State Planning Agency	\$199,017
Portland	\$335,000
Westbrook	\$250,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,609,017</b>

#### Targeted Brownfields Assessments

Under this initiative, EPA uses its contractors to conduct brownfields assessments at sites identified by the local entity as being a high-priority for reuse. Brownfields assessments typically involve a review of existing site records, 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.

Site	City	Value
Ayers Island	Orono	\$111,770
Lily Tulip	Old Town	\$18,966
WS Libbey Mill	Lewiston	\$71,294
Lewiston & Auburn RR Co	Lewiston	\$60,151
Former Diamond Mill	Peru	\$100,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$362,181</b>

#### Cleanup Grant Program

Under this initiative, EPA funds are awarded to eligible local, state, tribal and non-profit entities to conduct cleanup activities on eligible brownfields properties. Grants are for up to \$200,000 per property. Entities must own the property at the time of award to be eligible for funding.

#### Revolving Loan Fund Pilots

Under this initiative, pilots are awarded to eligible local, tribal and state entities to establish and capitalize revolving loan funds to assist private and public entities in cleaning up contaminated sites. Grants are for up to \$1,000,000 and eligible communities may team together to establish larger revolving loan funds pools.

Recipient	Funding
Lewiston	\$500,000
Orono	\$750,000
Portland	\$500,000
Westbrook	\$900,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,650,000</b>

## Brownfields Job Training Pilots

The Brownfields Job Training Program funding is used to train workers in the field of hazardous waste assessment and remediation. To be eligible for these pilots, the applicants must be affiliated with an existing Brownfields-funded grant recipient.

## Showcase Communities

As part of the multi-federal agency Brownfields National Partnership, sixteen communities were selected to receive Showcase Community designation following a national competition. The federal partners work with selected communities to revitalize brownfields properties. EPA provided each with a \$200,000 Brownfields Demonstration Pilot and assigned an EPA employee to work full time in the designated community for two years.

## Financial Assistance to State Brownfields Programs

EPA also offers funding to directly support state brownfields activities including funds to establish and enhance state brownfields programs (also known as voluntary cleanup programs), to conduct site specific assessment and cleanup, to develop revolving loan fund programs and to develop insurance tools. Below is a summary of the type and amount of funding received in Maine.

Program	Funding
Voluntary Clean-up Program	\$750,892
Brownfields Site Assessment and Cleanup:	\$519,545

## Summary of EPA Brownfield Funding in Maine (1994-2003)

Program	Funding
Assessment Pilots	\$1,609,017
Targeted Brownfields Assessment	\$362,181
Cleanup Grant Program	\$0
Revolving Loan Fund Pilots	\$2,650,000
Job Training Program	\$0
Showcase Communities	\$0
Voluntary Cleanup Program	\$750,892
State Brownfields Site Assessments	\$519,545
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$5,891,635</b>